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MEDFORD

PAST AND PRESENT

A SHIP LAUNCH ON THE MYSTIC IN 1865

Fred H. C. Woolley. 1905

NEW ARMORY · HIGH STREET · 1905

OFFICIAL SOUVENIR

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MEDFORD

PAST AND PRESENT

275TH ANNIVERSARY

OF

Medford, Massachusetts

JUNE, 1905

Issued with the Approval of the Printing Committee of the
275th Anniversary Celebration

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INTRODUCTORY

TO appropriately commemorate in permanent form the celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Town of Medford, this souvenir is issued under the title of "Medford, Past and Present." No effort has been spared to make it comport with the dignity and importance of the occasion, and it is issued by the Medford Mercury, which for many years has been closely identified with the history and progress of the city. It is the work of Medford writers and artisans and is printed and published in Medford. For many years after the anniversary has passed, this souvenir will recall to mind the glorious history of Medford and the deeds of the men and women who assisted in establishing her fame and prosperity. It is an accurate, interesting and valuable record of two hundred and seventy-five years of municipal life.

Ever since Medford became a town her progress has been steadily upwards, and her citizens have established a splendid record for industry, intelligence and patriotism. In colonial wars, in the war of the Revolution, in all the great struggles which this country has since passed through to maintain its integrity and honor, the men of Medford have played a prominent part, and the women have nobly risen to every duty and every sacrifice which the nation has required of them. Along industrial lines the progress of the city has been constant, and in public affairs the city government has kept pace with the growth of the city and the increased valuation of property. Medford is a strong city, an independent city, made up of the best type of American citizens and imbued with an admirable public spirit.

The celebration of the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary with its long series of interesting exercises renews the devotion to Medford of its own citizens and arouses the interest of sons and daughters who have migrated to other places. It stimulates the memory of historic events which occurred in Medford or in which citizens of Medford took part. It renews interest in the Medford of to-day, and to all who feel a pride in the celebration and in the city whose history it commemorates, this souvenir will appeal most strongly.

To all citizens who have aided in the preparation of "Medford, Past and Present" the editors return thanks and express their hearty appreciation of such valuable co-operation.

GOVERNOR JOHN BROOKS

Medford, Past and Present

EARLY HISTORY

By Herbert A. Weitz

BACKWARD, through the long vista of years, to that grand epoch of American colonization and settlement, the City of Medford, or, if you please, the old Town of Medford, traces and establishes its antiquity. There is, perhaps, nothing especially momentous in its history, yet it glitters in historic interest,—with distinguished names of men and women,—a past of which its citizens are justly proud, and, indeed, not without interest to all.

Medford is one of the oldest settlements in the State, and we may say, in the Country: its settlement had been made as early as that of any other except Charlestown in the Bay, Plymouth, Salem and Jamestown.

In the spring of 1631, Thomas Dudley, then Deputy Governor of the Colony, wrote a letter to the Countess of Lincoln, detailing the settlement of the Puritans:

"[March 28, 1631.] . . . we began to consult of the place of our sitting down: For Salem, where we landed, pleased us not. And to that purpose, some were sent to the Bay, to search up the rivers for a convenient place; who, upon their return, reported to have found a good place upon Mistick; but . . . we found a place that liked us better, three leagues up Charles river. . . . But . . . we were forced to change counsel, and for our present shelter to plant dispersedly . . . some of us upon Mistick, which we named Meadford."

(Mass. Hist. Society Collections.)

John Winthrop, for many years the Governor of Massachusetts, the distinguished leader of the Puritan migration, recorded in his history of New England, viz:—

[1630.] "Thursday. [June] 17. We went to Massachusetts, to find out a place for our sitting down. We went up Mistick River about six miles."

Although there is evidence of the visitation of the Colonists to Medford before the above date, it is probably correct that the settlement was formally established early in 1630, when Governor Mathew Cradock, the first Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, sent his men to Medford, or Meadford on the Mistick, to establish fisheries and to plant and cultivate the soil. Soon after, in 1630, the "American Nehemiah," Governor John Winthrop, established his plantation at the Ten Hills Farm. He felt a deep interest in the welfare of his neighbors in Medford because of his warm friendship and attachment for Mathew Cradock, and it was under the auspicious leadership and supervision of Winthrop that the first few years of the settlement at Medford were prosperous.

The earlier history of Medford is but imperfectly known, as the records of the Town unfortunately go back no farther than 1673, for by some fatality, the first twenty or thirty pages of the manuscript are missing, being lost or destroyed,—a loss which has been a source of constant disappointment to the gleaner of the true history of that early period.

Governor Mathew Cradock, who sent his men to Medford, was the founder and patron of Medford. He was the richest member of the Massachusetts Bay Company, being especially instrumental in its formation in 1628, which was the first systematic effort for the permanent settlement of the Colony.

Thus Mathew Cradock, Governor of the Company, in its commercial capacity, and not its political head in America, although he never came to the Colony or to his plantation at Mistick, or Medford, may well be honored, not alone by Medford, but Massachusetts; for his zeal, wealth and personal influence contributed much in promoting the interests and prosperity of the Puritan cause and the settlement of New England.

The major part of the territory of Medford was owned by Cradock, and hence was called "Cradock's plantation," and subsequently by the General Court as a "peculiar."

Cradock, by his influence and the expending of his money for the benefit of his plantation at Medford, opened the opportunity for the beginning of the famous and renowned industries of Medford, the fisheries' interests; for the plans of Cradock embraced the planting of fishing stations along the coast, and it would appear that he made Medford the headquarters for his business. The head of the Mistick "with its great and spacious ponds," as Wood, the English traveler, said, "whither the alewives press to spawn," was noted for this kind of fish.

It was in furtherance of this great colonial enterprise of the fisheries that the first vessels were built on the banks of the Mystic. To the heroic and Christian governor, John Winthrop, belongs the honor of building the first ship, whose keel was laid in the Colony; and that vessel was built on the banks of the Mystic, probably not far from the Governor's house at the Ten Hills. It was called the "Blessing of the Bay," and launched July 4, 1631. The second ship was built by Cradock the following year. Thus began the famous shipbuilding industry of Medford, the sails of whose merchant ships have shaded every sea and bay on the navigable globe, and have carried the American flag all over the world.

This industry was a source of prosperity and honor to Medford from about 1800 to 1873, when the last ships were built. The decline of the commercial marine of the country and the cessation of all demand for the class of vessels which had been built in Medford, resulted in the

extinction of its shipbuilding industry. The establishment of shipbuilding in Medford was a second settlement of the Town. In Medford's ship yards occurred the first strike in the history of the country. The ship carpenters went on strike because their allowance of rum was curtailed.

No evidence of this industry now exists except the memory of those great mechanics, their successful industry and sturdy honesty; and Medford has done well to engrave upon its Municipal Seal the beautiful and appropriate device of the launching ship.

Co-eval with the beginning of shipbuilding in Medford was its brick making. Because of the valuable clay deposits of the soil, it was, and is to some extent today, an extensive and profitable business.

Another industry, known all over the Universe, — an industry held in good repute by our Medford ancestors, — was the making of rum.

We may hold the memory of Mathew Cradock in deeper respect when we recall the words which he sent to the Colonists, in that they "live unblamable lives and without reproach and demean themselves justly and courteously toward the Indians." This advice was apparently followed by the early Colonists at Medford, where were situated the Indian tribes of the Massachusetts and Pawtuckets.

The story of Indian life and the passing of the Indian from this vicinity is pathetic and romantic. The seat of the Chieftain or Sagamore and Squa Sachem, was at the Mystic Lakes, and no doubt many a bloody battle took place between these tribes and their inveterate foes, the Narragansetts and Sarrentines, who came at every harvest time. Sagamore John, the devoted friend of Winthrop and the settlers, often warned them of premeditated attacks by the enemy. He died in 1633. A monument now stands on Brooks' estate to his memory. In his last hours he gave himself to the God of the English and committed his only child to the care of an English friend, that, as he said, "it shall learn to know his God."

Remnants of the Indian tribes were common in Medford until the beginning of the eighteenth century, when at last they became the hapless victims to the encroachment of civilization.

The little settlement at Medford flourished and prospered until 1641, when upon the death of its patron, Mathew Cradock, the blessings of his establishment and patronage were withdrawn. The fishermen, coopers, woodchoppers and shipwrights sought other fields, and the people left were few in number and so poor that they could not support a settled minister, — the last humiliation a Puritan community could be called upon to endure. It will be remembered that in those early days the preaching of the Gospel was obligatory, and a neglect was punishable by the General Court with a fine. Medford was summoned before that august body for failure to provide a minister.

It was not until 1713 that the village had a church, and a settled minister shortly before. It had no representative until after 1689 and no school until after 1700.

The deaths of Governors Cradock and Winthrop cast this unfortunately overpatronized plantation in gloom and hardship. Cradock's estate was divided into large tracts. The General Court exempted it from taxation.

VIEW OF MEDFORD SQUARE IN 1839

"1641. It is ordered that all farmes that are within the bounds of any town should bee of the towne in wch they lye, except Meadford."

And later, in 1684, the General Court, upon a "petition of the inhabitants in Meadford," took the following action: —

"21 Octo. 1684. The magists judg meet to grant ye petioners' request and declare Meadford hath binn and is a peculiar and hane powers as other Townes as to prudentialls and their brethren the deputies hereto consenting.

EDW. RAWSON, Secret.

Consented to by the Deputies.

WILLIAM TORREY, Cleric."

(Extracts from Colonial Records.)

By reason of the unusual conditions of the settlement in the first half century of

its life, Medford was never incorporated a Town, although many printed authorities speak of Medford as a Town, incorporated in 1630; but this is an error arising from the fact that taxes were assessed to the settlement, which were paid by Cradock.

After the deaths of Cradock and Winthrop, Medford passed many years of uncertain prosperity,—years of hardship and disappointment, of which there is very meagre report. The records, even though lost, could hardly have been complete, for as was the case in all the early settlements, the Colonists and their immediate successors were not occupied with the recording of history or the glories of their past, but with the making of history and with the duties of the present and hopes of the future.

After languishing many years, about 1715, the settlement began to recuperate and recover from its desperate circumstances; for the honest yeomen, the bone and sinew of the Colonists, after being thrown upon their own resources, proved and again established the standing of their race. With their numbers somewhat multiplied, they at last brought renewed life and vigor into the settlement, so that it played a creditable part in the events of early American history. It sent its quota of soldiers to the Indian and French wars; and later in that epoch of patriotic excitement which culminated in the Revolution, its inhabitants were in full sympathy with the sentiment of the times and performed valiant service in behalf of liberty and the cause of their country.

These facts of the early history of Medford can never be spoken of in a spirit of disparagement, either in the case of the early inhabitants, or that magnificent man, Mathew Cradock; for they were the result of exceptional circumstances and portray an example of adversity and hardship which often confronted those sturdy pioneers of the old days.

That heroic spirit which carried them through the long and painful period of misfortune was strengthened by the pulpit, although Medford had no settled Minister or Church until almost the eighteenth century; its people went elsewhere, and often some divine or tutor from Harvard College came to preach and administer to their spiritual needs.

The celebrated James Noyes, under Cradock's patronage, preached here in 1634. The Reverend John Hancock, grandfather of the patriot, preached here in 1692–93. Then the Reverend Benjamin Woodbridge, a litigious parson, got a tenacious grasp on the pulpit of Medford. He caused much unhappiness to the community, and after a long and tedious controversy between the inhabitants and Woodbridge involving compensation and as to the question of his being a settled minister, the General Court declared that he "was not legally the minister," and ordered the community "to settle another without delay." The people then "humbly begged the General Court not to impose a minister upon them without their consent" and voted in spiritual equity to Woodbridge: "The difference hath been as tenderly, carefully and well managed as we could."

MEDFORD SQUARE AS IT IS TO-DAY

In 1724, the advent of that eminent preacher, the Reverend Ebenezer Turrel, brought a long period of peace and happiness to the community. He presided here until his death, in 1778. The third minister was the learned preacher and patriot, Reverend David Osgood, in 1774. He was an exceedingly homely man. On one occasion he met a boy from Malden in Medford Square. Being nearsighted, he remarked on learning the boy was from Malden. "Oh! yes, you come from Malden where they sell their minister," to which the boy retorted: "Medford would sell hers, but he is so homely nobody wants him."

The religion of those early days bred men and women of sturdy, self-denying

character in Medford as in all New England, and prepared the way for a nation based on freedom and the rights of man. It was most fortunate that the ecclesiastical polity was in harmony with the spirit of liberty, that democracy in the Church went hand in hand with democracy in the State.

Medford, until 1640, was surrounded by Charlestown. In 1754, that part of Medford south of the Mystic, was set apart from Charlestown. Medford at that time was a strip of land a mile wide and three miles long.

Almost from the beginning and extending to the latter part of the eighteenth century, Medford was constantly engaged in litigation with the surrounding towns and the General Court concerning the building and repairing of Cradock Bridge, over the Mystic near Medford Square, which was but half built at Cradock's death. This bridge had a wonderful aptitude for getting out of repair, as it was a public charge on the surrounding towns. It was the first toll bridge in New England and among the earliest in the country and also among the most important in the Colony. It was a part of the great thoroughfare used by travelers and trade between the North and Boston, the course through Medford being the nearest by land between Boston and Maine and New Hampshire for one hundred and fifty years.

The Ford at Mystic, referred to by Cradock, was situated west of the present Cradock Bridge, and was in use until 1639. The bridge was commenced the year previous.

Amusing, perhaps, were the customs of colonial times, and justice was done by the infliction of harsh methods.

In 1647, Medford was under the following law:—

"Ordered, that no lover shall seek the hand of his chosen one till he has asked permission of her parents. Penalty for first offence, £5; second, £10, and for third, imprisonment."

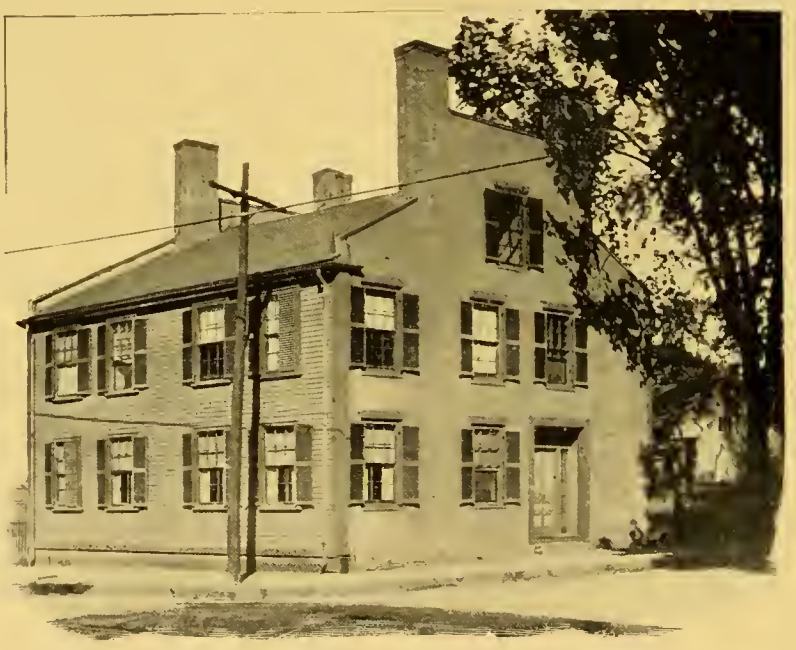
People were whipped for uttering malicious and scandalous speech, punished by fine and stocks for swearing. The stocks and pillory, whipping post, gag and ducking school were the instruments of justice here. In the meeting house, conspicuous was the "stool of repentance," on which sat moral culprits during divine service.

The curious and sumptuary laws of these olden days are familiar to all, as is also that great day of the New England town—Town Meeting Day—and its events. Every town had in its political organization—the town meeting—a distinct history. There the school boys came and hung in rows on the gallery rail to learn unconsciously the science of government. Many are the anecdotes of those meetings. The last one held in Medford in the name of the King was early in 1775.

The story of a town is, in great part, the story of the characteristics and acts of certain individuals. Medford has had many characters called "peculiar," of marked personality, and who displayed traits of eccentricity.

There was old Andrew Blanchard, the most irascible of men, who could never endure any allusion to the new church which the First Parish had built because he had lost his pew in the old one. He never set his foot in the new one. His intimates liked to goad him by introducing the objectionable topic, for then old gentlemen were much addicted to guying each other. On such provocation, Mr. Blanchard would leap from his chair and emphasize a passionate protest with raps of his cane.

Then there was old William Bradbury, who would never stay in church after 12 o'clock. As soon as the clock sounded its first note, he jumped from his seat, seized his hat, opened the pew door, slammed it, and wrathfully stumped his way out of the church.



BIRTHPLACE OF LYDIA MARIA CHILD

The people of Medford, litigious as they were, were their own lawyers, and not until 1800, did the first lawyer appear in the person of Timothy Bigelow, son of the Revolutionary hero. He was pre-eminent in his profession, a man of distinction, having been Speaker of the House of Representatives for thirteen years, that being the longest term of service in that capacity ever held by any one person.

The first physician was Dr. Tufts, coming to Medford nearly a century after its settlement, in 1724.

In those stirring and memorable days, prior to the Revolution, and in the activity and important events leading to that great world drama, Medford, like other towns around Boston, played its part. It had its martyrs and patriots and Tories alike. The honor roll of Medford in the Revolution contains the names of many distinguished men, and here and there a woman. All honor to those noble women, whose names are unrecorded, yet, who, during those sad years of hardship and loss, toiled at the spinning wheel and in the hospital and field, melted their pewter and moulded bullets, in the noble cause of their country, Unrecorded and forgotten, though not the less to be honored and worthy of emulation.

THE OLD SIMPSON TAVERN

In 1773, the people of Medford resolved to defend and preserve "the security of their rights and privileges." The various arbitrary acts of imposition by a rotten government, the offended dignity and cupidity of the King, a fickle ministry, produced in succession, the Stamp Act, Port Bill, Tea Tax; and at last, to enforce the collection of revenue, came the British regulars to Boston. Then affairs assumed a serious aspect. The ire of the American was aroused. Then came the Boston Massacre, wherein a lad from Medford, John Clark, was shot. The sending of spies through the towns by Gage angered the people, and Minutemen or companies of Militia were formed, and committees of safety were appointed.

The records of Medford are full of the most clear and stirring expressions of patriotism with constant reference to the oppression of the Crown.

When the stock of powder of the various towns, stored at Old Powder House, in Somerville, was removed one early morning by two hundred and fifty troops coming up the Mystic, the anger of the people of Medford knew no bounds and soon thereafter the maxim at Medford was:

"Every citizen a soldier, every soldier a patriot."

Their minds glowed and, as elsewhere, God and Freedom was the watchword. Conservatism was swept away. At last the hour of action came. On the eighteenth of April vague rumors came by travelers from Boston of an excursion of the British to Concord. Evening brought no definite news. The 9 o'clock toll was rung, the candles were put out; the village became quiet. Then:

"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet:
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat."

The messenger of war, Paul Revere, had sounded the "reveille to humanity." The captain of the Minutemen at Medford was called to duty, and on throughout the countryside the quiet villages were aroused to defense.

Before daybreak of the nineteenth, the Medford company of Minutemen, fifty-nine in number, were on the road to Concord, where another son of Medford as Captain of the Reading Minutemen, John Brooks, joined them, and encountered the British at Merriam's Corner,

pursuing them back to Charlestown. The Reverend Edward Brooks, the dignified parson, rode off on his horse with his musket to battle. He returned at night, battle-stained, with a King's lieutenant as his prisoner. His wife served chocolate during the day to the men as they went by, crying "On to Menotomy." Old and young alike partook of her kind hospitality. The people of Medford watched anxiously from the housetops the fight at Menotomy. Not all the Medford patriots returned.

One Medford farmer, upon learning of the fight, seized his gun and started. His wife exclaimed, "Why, husband, you are not going without your dinner!" "Yes, I am," he replied, "I am going to take powder and balls for my dinner to-day, or to give them some."

Soon after came Bunker Hill, when again with anxious hearts those at home watched the battle, for all that could had gone to the battlefield. Medford became the headquarters for Stark's New Hampshire Regiment, it being stationed at the Royall House, the magnificent home of a weak-hearted Tory.

From this time on throughout the Revolution, the hills and valleys of Medford, Somerville and Cambridge were a rendezvous where patriots camped, marched and fought in their struggle for human equality.

Many and interesting are the tales of our local patriots.

There was Harry Bond, the blacksmith of the village, in whose shop, situated at the corner of Main street and the Turnpike, many a patriot scheme was planned and unfolded and where all travelers stopped to learn the news. Early and late the busy smithy was there, and amidst his glowing sparks the troubled affairs of the country were discussed.

The taverns of the old village, of which there is now faint yet fond recollection, were the stamping grounds for lawyers, traders, villagers, village loungers and so on. Brooks' History says: "Medford was favored in good tavern keepers."

THE GOVERNOR BROOKS HOMESTEAD

The taverns of Medford became a favorite retreat for the Hessian and British officers of Burgoyne's army, when, as prisoners, they were quartered at Winter Hill. They were treated well, for old-fashioned hospitality would not refuse to make endurable the enforced stay of the conquered enemy.

Not far from the smithy's headquarters and from these famous inns was the Royall House, the rendezvous of the Tory and adherents of the King, where amidst grand surroundings, feasting and wine, the important questions of the day were scoffed at and but lightly treated.

The patriot smithy fell at Bunker Hill. He informed his wife, the night before, he was going to the battle on the morrow to serve his country. The tall, stalwart form of Harry Bond was seen waving aloft, at the close of the battle, the colonial flag, when the fatal bullet of a grenadier laid him low. His old blacksmith shop, a weather-beaten, unpretentious affair, very soon disappeared. The Royall House, the nursery of Tory schemes, still stands.

The ill-fated expedition to Quebec, under Arnold, camped in Medford on the night of September 13, on its way.

During the siege of Boston, detachments of the British soldiers often came across the river, under protection of their ships, searching for fuel in Medford.

One day a load of wood, intended for the troops at Cambridge, was expected to come through the town, and one of these

THE GARRISON HOUSE

bands of soldiers was there before it. Sarah Fulton, knowing that the wood would be lost unless something was done, and hoping that private property would be respected, sent her husband to meet the team, buy the load and bring it home. He carried out the first part of the program, but on the way to the house, he met the soldiers, who seized the wood.

When his good wife heard the story, she threw on a shawl and went in pursuit. Overtaking the party, she took the oxen by the horns and turned them around. The men threatened to shoot her, but she shouted defiantly as she started her team: "Shoot away!" Astonishment, admiration and amusement were too much for the regulars, and they unconditionally surrendered.

Soon after, Major Brooks, later our honored Governor, was given despatches by General Washington which must be delivered inside the enemy's lines. Late one night he came to John Fulton, knowing his patriotism and his intimate knowledge of Boston, and asked him to undertake the trust. Fulton was unable to go, but his wife volunteered. Her offer was accepted.

A long, lonely and dangerous walk it was to the water side in Charlestown; but she reached there in safety, and finding a boat, rowed across the river. Cautiously making her way to the place she sought, she delivered her despatches and returned as she had come. When the first break of dawn appeared, she stood safe on her own doorstone.

In recognition of her service, Generals Washington and Lafayette visited her later at Medford.

Among the men of Medford who served in the Revolutionary armies was Colonel John Brooks, one of the most trusted of Washington's officers. He was a prominent figure in the struggle for national independence and one of the most distinguished sons of Medford, a military leader of skill and daring, and was for seven years Governor of the Commonwealth. In the words of the historian: "Never has there died among us a man so widely known, so highly honored, so truly loved, and so deeply lamented."

Medford men were with Washington at Monmouth, at Brandywine, at the crossing of the Delaware and in other places, and fought bravely for the liberties and independence of their country. Among others were Colonel Francis, the hero of Hubbardton fight, and Captain Pritchard, the cooper of Medford, a brave officer and a favorite in the army.

THE OLD SLAVE WALL, WEST MEDFORD

The patriotic spirit of the men of Medford at the beginning of the Revolution was well carried forth and on by their heroic deeds during the war, and at its close those remaining returned once more to Medford to be held in respect and honored by their posterity. Medford's roll in the Revolution was a long one.

Slavery existed in Medford, and in the Revolutionary days many slaves enlisted, thereby becoming free.

In the War of 1812, Medford again sent its quota of men. Dr. Osgood preached the following words when the war was imminent:

"I have not forgotten, nor can I forget while consciousness abides with me, my own mental suffering during the period of our former war through eight long years, whose lingering pace, while hope was deferred and the heart sickened with pain and anguish, seemed without end. A burden lay upon my spirits by day and by night almost too heavy for frail mortal to sustain. . . . Thus daily lamenting and praying against the miseries of the war, I passed through that most gloomy portion of my past life from 1775 till the transporting sound of peace in 1783."

During the nineteenth century Medford passed its most important era. All its industries reached the pinnacle of prosperity. In 1803, the Middlesex Canal was opened for navigation, traces of which are still extant. It was a great feat of engineering, but a dismal failure financially.

All along the old canal which passed through Medford, taverns were built. The temperance feeling of New England was

LAUNCH OF THE "PILGRIM," AT FOSTER'S SHIP YARD

as yet not strong, and "in the taverns a barrel of old Medford (rum), surmounted by a pitcher of molasses, scoring flimsy subterfuge of modern times, boldly invited its patrons to draw and mix at their own sweet will."

"Plenty of drunkenness, Uncle Joe, in those days?" was asked once of an ancient boatman who was dilating upon the good old times. "Bless your heart, no!" was the answer. "Mr. Eddy don't put up with no drunkards on the canal. They could drink all night, Sir, and be steady as an eight day clock."

The passing of the enterprise was signalized by the opening of the Boston & Lowell Railroad in 1831.

Slavery and anti-slavery and the Civil war brought forth some of the most distinguished citizens of Medford.

Lydia Maria Child, whose literary ability was of prime importance in the anti-slavery movement, was a distinguished woman of Medford. Her character and her works are perpetuated by the Historical Society which owns and occupies the historic residence where she was born and lived.

Her name recalls those early and interesting recollections of Medford's private schools, or "dame schools." Lydia Maria Childs was on one occasion deeply mortified because Governor Brooks found her drinking tea from the spout of her teapot. As a novelist and writer, she was well known, and was the friend of Whittier, Garrison, Wendell Phillips and other famous men of that period.

Among others in the anti-slavery movement at Medford was the Reverend John Pierpont, a giant in that strife, a lawyer and divine. The monument to his memory is inscribed, "Poet, Patriot, Preacher, Philosopher, Philanthropist."

Major George L. Stearns, the leader of the colored regiment and many others, some of whom are still living, made up the brave company of Minute Men of '61 from Medford.

Medford sent her full quota during the Civil war to maintain the integrity of the Union, and some of her sons held high military offices in the service of our country during the stirring times from 1861-65. The Lawrence Light Guard was one of the first companies to volunteer in 1861, and one of the last to be mustered out of service in 1865, and again in 1898. Medford has always voted generously to support the country in time of need. Her sons have never been found wanting, for they have fought in every battlefield since the birth of our Republic.

HERBERT A. WEITZ

The Tories of Medford in Revolutionary days, such as Royall, were not treated unkindly. It is pleasantly said that "to carry on his farm after his departure was found to be sometimes difficult: for the honest man's scythe refused to cut Tory grass, and his oxen would not plough Tory ground."

So true a friend, so generous a benefactor, so useful a citizen, — for he was a representative to the General Court and for years a councillor, — and so true a Christian was Royall, that we may in part pardon his weak heart, cowardice and Toryism.

Royall died in England, broken-hearted and disgraced. He bequeathed two thousand acres of land to found the first law professorship at Harvard University.

There was another Tory in Medford Joseph Thompson, who chartered a ship and committed depredations upon the people.

The historic treasures of old Medford have during the past decade fast disappeared, as at one time, at almost every corner, one could turn some page of history. The march of progress, forgetfulness of the past, by a careless public, have erased much of value.

The Medford Historical Society has done much to preserve ancient historic

homes, records and monuments and to keep alive the patriotic spirit, as has also Medford's foremost citizen, General Samuel C. Lawrence.

On the old Andover Turnpike, passing Spot Pond, may be seen evidence of the settlement of the Scotch-Irish, who came from Londonderry, N. H., in 1719, introducing the foot spinning wheel and the culture of potatoes. One rambling through the Fells may see evidence of this settlement,—old orchards, ruins of old cellars, clumps of old familiar garden flowers, "lingering lovingly around old mossy crumbling walls," with other tokens of places once occupied, now deserted.

The names of many old families of early Medford are yet extant in the public-spirited citizens of Medford to-day.

During the period immediately following the Civil war, Medford was a flourishing and industrious little village.

The shipbuilding, rum and brickmaking industries were very prosperous. The shipbuilding came to a close in 1873, when the last ship built at Medford was launched. The other two industries still exist.

The old muster ground during the war became the famous Mystic Park track, a rendezvous of the renowned horsemen and horses for more than a quarter of a century. A wave of virtuous sentiment, a few years past, overcame the community, and the once famous sporting ground was dismantled, and there now remains but fond recollection and the ruins of this popular old race track.

The population of Medford steadily increased, and although business and manufacturing interests languished and no new interests settled here, the village flourished until it was incorporated a city in 1892.

Its civic life, prior to its incorporation, was not unlike that of other villages and communities. Its affairs were administered in old New England style, and notwithstanding it was never incorporated a Town, town meetings were held in the good old way, and public affairs were well managed.

The early settlement of Medford under the patronage of Mathew Cradock and the immediate leadership and wisdom of Winthrop and Dudley, was not less auspicious than the beginning of its municipal career.

Medford's first Mayor was that distinguished soldier and public-spirited citizen, General Samuel C. Lawrence, whose administration of the city was a fortunate one. His devotion to public duty and the integrity and wisdom of his administration were a worthy example to his successors in the public service.

MEDFORD SQUARE, SHOWING THE OLD TOWN PUMP

He has done much to make Medford what it is to-day. He presented Medford with one of the finest and best constructed Armory buildings in the world as the home of the local military company, the Lawrence Light Guard. This magnificent gift is a fitting monument to his devotion to Medford and his public service.

His successors as Mayor were Baxter E. Perry, Lewis H. Lovering, Charles S.

Baxter and the present encumbent of the office, Michael F. Dwyer.

"Such," in the words of one of its historians, "is Medford, the home of kindness and hospitality and a noble type of New England Town."

Thus has Medford become the old, beautiful, patriotic and flourishing city of the present, enshrined in an honorable and historic past, which is coupled with the great epochal dramas of our country's history. Herein lies the boastful pride of its citizens: a reason for the preservation of its identity; a basis for the progressiveness and strong condition and position of to-day; an example and impetus to effort for a bright and hopeful future.

Geograpically, Medford has a favorable position: situated in the southeastern part of Middlesex County, and less than five miles northwesterly from Boston.

Medford is surrounded by Winchester and Stoneham on the north, Melrose, Malden and Everett on the east, Somerville on the south and southwest, and Arlington and Winchester on the west. Thus it is situated in the centre of a vista of charming towns and cities, which are today renowned as the northern paradise of Boston. They are an important section of suburban Boston which has been the delight for the traveler far and near, who comes to Boston.

The electric and steam railways have made Medford very easy of access, and connect the various sections of Medford, West Medford, South Medford, East Medford, or Glenwood and Wellington.

The Mystic River, connecting the Mystic Lakes on the western borders of the City, pursues a serpentine course in a southeasterly direction, passing through the south central part of Medford, and joining the Malden River at Everett, and thence to the harbor.

This river has made Medford famous, and the City, situated as it is in relation to the river, is perfectly drained; a fact which has had much influence upon the climatic and healthful conditions of the City.

It is now contemplated to dam the river at the Square and thus make an extended course from the lakes to the Square, for acquatic sports, which with the boulevard to run beside the river connecting with the Wellington boulevard, will be a matter of importance to the City when completed.

To the north, and comprising a considerable portion of the City, is that much esteemed tract of wilderness and forest, the Middlesex Fells, now converted into a public reservation. Bordering this is the picturesque Spot Pond.

During the last century, Spot Pond and its surroundings became a favorite and frequent retreat for fishing and hunting. Daniel Webster, with Elbridge Gerry, the "Nimrod" of the Fells, as his guide and companion, was especially fond of this retreat.

The story of life and happenings about the pond are interesting and romantic.

"1632. February 7. The governour, Mr. Nowell, Mr. Eliot, and others, went over Mistic River at Medford and going N. and by E. among the rocks about two or three miles, they came to a very great pond,

A VIEW FROM THE RIVER

having in the midst an island of about one acre, and very thick with trees of pine and beech (birch); and the pond had divers small rocks standing up here and there in it, which they therefore called Spot Pond. They went all about it upon the ice. From thence (towards the N. W. about half a mile) they came to the top of a very high rock, beneath which, (towards the N.) lies a goodly plain, part open land, and part woody. . . . This place they called Cheese Rock, because, when they went to eat somewhat, they had no cheese, (the governour's man, forgetting, for haste, to put up some bread.)"

(John Winthrop's Hist. of New England.)

The surface of Medford is beautifully diversified, and from the many prominent hills north of the City, including the very costly observatory of General Lawrence, delightful views of Boston and neighboring towns and cities and the ocean are obtained.

Thus the position of Medford, geographically, is ideal; the climate, good; and the reputation as to the healthful condition of the City for over a century is excellent.

A considerable portion of Medford, particularly the southern part, is underlaid by a fine clay, from which in earlier days, the brickmaking industry flourished.

Governor Winthrop, writing to his son, runs a parallel between the soil of the Mystic and its neighborhood and the soil of England:—

"Here is as good land as I have seen there, though none so bad as there. Here can be no want of anything to those who bring means to raise out of the earth and sea."

In 1630, he wrote to his wife:

"My dear wife, we live here in a paradise."

Farming soon became extinct by reason of the increasing value of land, which has increased in value in Medford from ten shillings an acre, in 1635, to the high values of the present day.

Medford can lay no claim to having an industrial or manufacturing reputation to-day, for with an exception or two, there are no important manufacturing plants located here.

Educationally, our City is on an equality with any in our Commonwealth. The people of Medford have always taken a deep interest in the public schools, and to-day we have a system of public education which is the pride of the citizens; modern and well equipped school buildings, and an excellent teaching force. This is one of the most important attractions in making Medford a residential city.

There are many fine church edifices and all the religions organizations are in a robust and progressive condition.

Politically, our City, I imagine, is as enlightened, pure and well administered as the average municipality.

Many clubs, social, charitable and fraternal societies and organizations contribute to the social position of Medford.

Medford has always been a residential settlement. In "ye olden time," newcomers to town were carefully scrutinized, and if found wanting, were informed by the committee or selectmen to leave town.

A little over a century ago a visitor wrote the following:—

"On our journey through Mistick, which is a small town of ab't a hundred houses, pleasantly situated, near to which is a fine country seat belonging to Isaac Royall, being one of the grandest in N. America."

Thus early it had a reputation for what it is to-day. To-day, as then, Medford has its fine estates and residences, with a population of nearly twenty-one thousand. Throughout the City one is pleased with the attractive and well built houses and lawns that may be seen.

Medford, beautifully situated on rising ground, on both sides of the Mystic River, is built up in an attractive style, with good roads, most of which are macadamized; good railroad service; excellent water and sewerage systems, resulting from the Metropolitan systems; surrounded by the beautiful Middlesex Fells on the north; and interspersed throughout the City are small public parks and playgrounds. Surrounding the City are fine boulevards connecting with the great Metropolitan system around Boston.

Throughout Medford, are several attractive streets ornamented with shade trees. From many points throughout the City, one is impressed with the picturesque views to be had. The natural beauty of Medford and its environments has been enhanced by the treatment principally brought about by the Metropolitan systems, and there is ample evidence that the art of man has been able to replace the wants of nature.

Medford has many advantages as a residential city and few disadvantages. It is to-day a beautiful, well appointed suburban city, inviting every stranger who likes to stay for a few hours, or days, or permanently; for Medford offers to the visitors, or to those contemplating making it their home, something good and beautiful.

It is beautiful by nature, enhanced by the spirit of its citizens, for it all remains with them what the city and its institutions shall be socially, politically, residentially and so on.

The Medford of the past and the Medford of to-day is the product of industry, frugality and intelligence and of those moral principles implanted here by the early Puritan and Pilgrim. Richer than they and their successors by the wealth of their example, let us remember that the only conditions of life are change and progress.

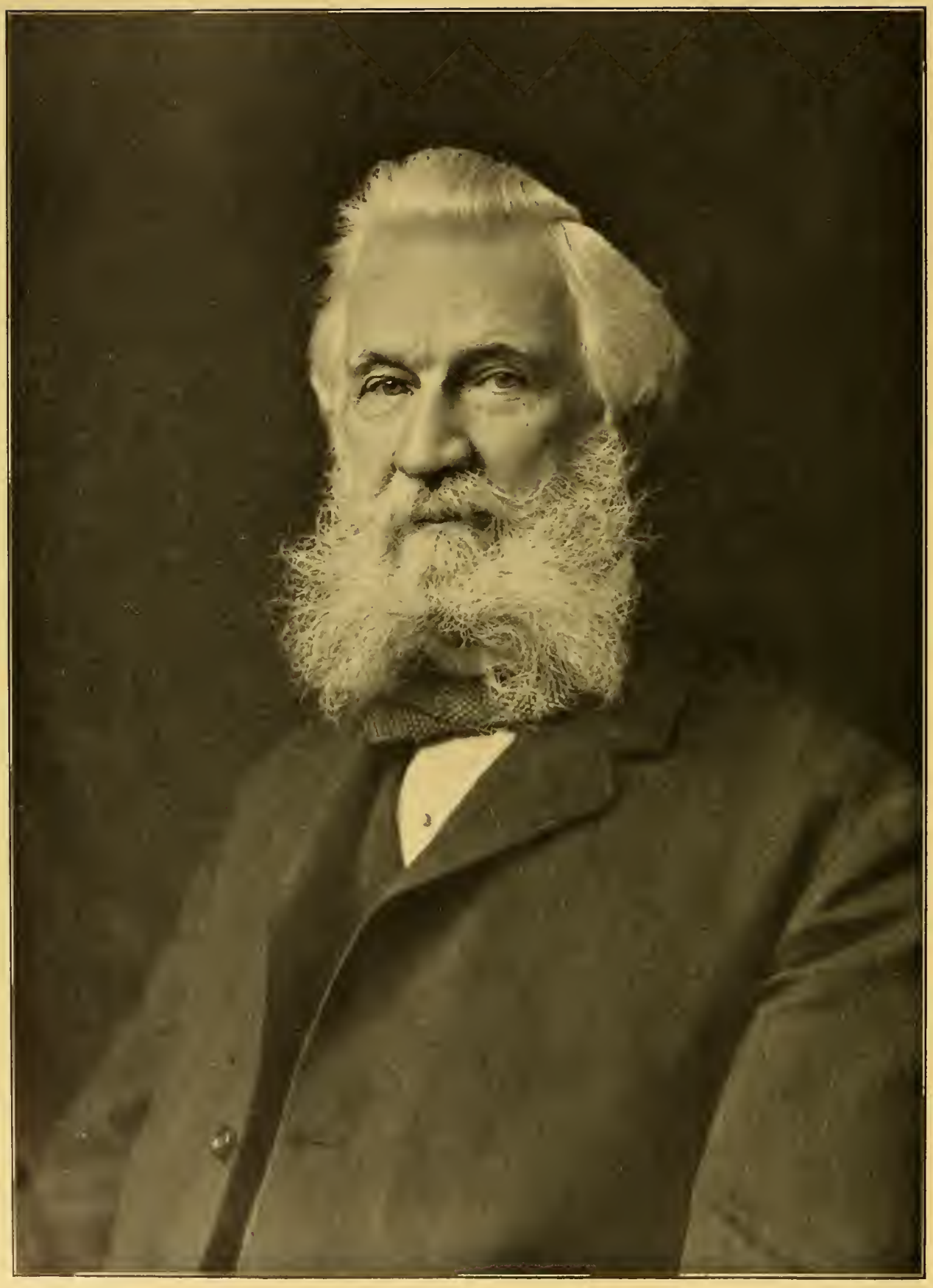
It is our duty to preserve and transmit the blessings of our inheritance unimpaired,—rather, improved,—in civic purity, to the generations that are to succeed us. This superior trust can only be executed by maintaining the virtue of our ancestors, for the same agencies which enabled them to acquire will be needed to enable us to preserve.

"A people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestors," wrote Macauley "will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

"Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us.
All these were honored in their generations, and were the glory of their times.
There be of them, that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported."

(Ecclesiasticus, xliv. 1, 7, 8.)

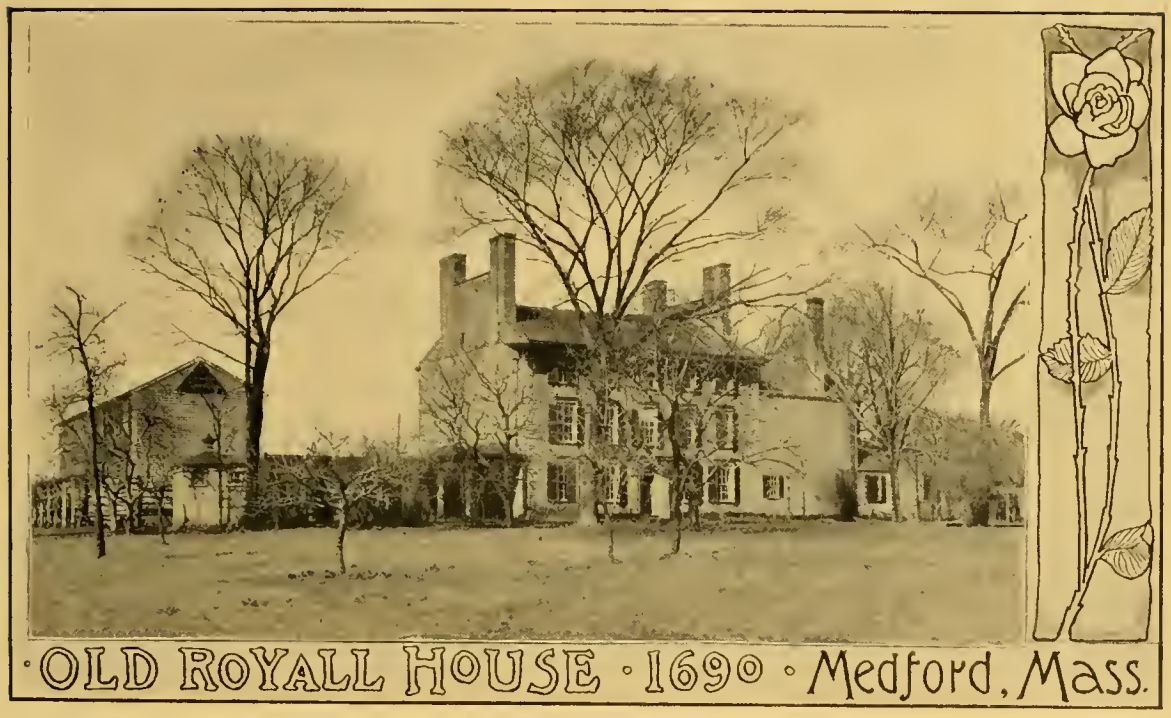
AUTHORITIES:—Colonial Record, Mass. Hist. Soc. Collections, Winthrop Hist. of New England, Frothingham Hist. of Charleston, Brooks' Hist., Ushers' Hist. of Medford, Hutchinsons', etc., Town Records of Medford, Historical Register, Medford Hist. Society.



SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE, First Mayor of Medford

Historic Houses of Medford

By John H. Hooper



IN speaking of the Historic Houses of Medford, I shall endeavor to arrange them in the order of their erection as near as can be estimated.

THE ROYALL HOUSE

I consider the Royall House, or rather the original building that now forms a part of the present structure, entitled to the claim of priority; it was built as a residence for the tenants of Governor Winthrop's Ten Hills Farm, very likely during the lifetime of the governor. This original building is the front part of the present structure. It was of brick forty-five feet in length and eighteen feet in width, two stories in height, making (including the garrets) a six room house. The top of the plate upon which the rafters rested, being about three feet above the garret floor, made these rooms very comfortable ones. The two end and rear walls are still standing. The front wall, which was also probably of brick, has been replaced by the present wooden front. Two dormer windows on the east slope of the roof furnished light and air for the garrets, and in the center of the building, over the stairway, was another dormer window as high up as the ridge of the roof, which furnished light and air for the upper entry and staircase. The position of the entries or hallway was in the middle of the building as at present. There were two chimneys, one at each end of the building. From this old structure, after many changes, has been evolved the present Royall House. *(See Vol. 3, No. 4, of the Medford Historical Register.)*

All that portion of the Ten Hills Farm now situated in Medford, came into the possession of Lieutenant Governor John Usher, through his wife Elizabeth Lidgett Usher, in the year 1692. Mr. Usher came to reside on his farm in the year 1697 and continued here until his death in the year 1726. His heirs conveyed to Isaac Royall, senior, in the year 1732. Mr. Royall resided here from the year 1737 to 1739, the date of his death. His son, Isaac Royall, junior, succeeded to the estate, and it is supposed that under his directions the mansion assumed its present shape. By the annexation of the Royall Farm and other estates on the south side of the

OLD WELLINGTON HOUSE, FORMERLY THE BLANCHARD ESTATE

Mystic River to the town of Medford, in the year 1754, Colonel Royall became a resident of Medford and took great interest in the welfare of the town. The breaking out of the war of the Revolution found him halting between two opinions. His fears finally prevailed, and he left his home April 16, 1775, never to return. He died in England, in the year 1781. His estate was confiscated by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The mansion house was the favorite quarters of the American officers during the seige of Boston.

The old Slave Quarters share with the mansion house the interest that attaches to the whole estate. The Royall House is now owned by Miss Catherine Geer.

WELLINGTON FARMHOUSE

On April 1, 1634, the General Court granted to Reverend John Wilson, of Boston, two hundred acres, being a promontory into the marshes and later called Wilson's Point, and bounded by Mistick River, Malden River, Norwell's Farm, and Medford, or Cradock Farm. On the highland he built (about 1637–38) the farmhouse now standing and sold in 1650 the whole place with buildings for two hundred pounds to Thomas Blanchard, of Braintree.

In 1655, it was divided between George and Nathaniel Blanchard. In the deed of Nathaniel to his brother Samuel, in 1657, he reserved the house; and it is stated that Samuel was building a house on an acre of ground called "The Flax Land," lying lengthways between the highway and the swamp. In 1795, however, there was only the original old house standing and occupied by Captain Wymond Bradbury, a mariner, and formerly of Newburyport. It was now known as Blanchard's Point. All the earlier records call the place "Wilson's" or "Blanchard's" Point, Charlestown, then "Malden"; and in 1819, "Part in Malden and Part in Medford." One hundred and twenty acres of the farm were annexed to Medford in 1816, which explains that difference. The house was on the part included in Medford.

In 1819, the whole farm, now called one hundred and eighty-three acres, was purchased by Isaac and James Wellington, of Lexington, for some six thousand dollars. They married two sisters and lived in the old house, where they brought up their respective families of five and three children from a common purse. The old house has always remained in the possession of the Wellington family and to-day is in perfect state of preservation.

THE PETER TUFTS HOUSE

This house is commonly known as the Cradock House. It stands on Riverside avenue upon land which was once a part of the Cradock plantation. In the year 1677, Richard Russell sold to Peter Tufts, of Malden, three hundred and fifty acres of land with one dwelling house and barn. This house and barn stood about ninety rods distant easterly from the so-called Cradock House. In the year 1680, Peter Tufts sold one-half part of the land purchased of Mr. Russell, with housings, to his son, Captain Peter Tufts. The one dwelling house and barn were not included in this sale. Captain Peter Tufts resided in Medford prior to the purchase of the estate from Mr. Russell, and no doubt lived in the one dwelling house while the brick house was building, which must have been in the year 1680. It is claimed that this house was built as a defence against the Indians, but the power of the Indians had been destroyed before it was built. This house retains its original shape, and has within a few years been put in the best possible repair. It is now owned by General S. C. Lawrence.

THE MAJOR JONATHAN WADE HOUSE

This house is commonly known as the Garrison House, although, like its predecessor, the Peter Tufts House, it was built after all danger of Indian inroads had passed. It stands on Brooks lane on

land purchased by Jonathan Wade, senior, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, of Richard Russell in the year 1661, and is a part of the original Cradock grant. Mr. Wade, senior, died in the year 1683, and in his will gave to his son Jonathan one-half his farm at Mistick with an old tenement and other buildings. This old tenement is supposed to have been the original Cradock House, and it was occupied by Major Jonathan Wade until his new brick house was completed. Major Wade died in the year 1689; consequently the old Garrison House was built between the years 1683 and 1689. There have been changes in this building, but to what extent it is impossible to determine; probably the main building in its outward appearance remains substantially unchanged. There must have been an addition, probably on the back side, as in the division of the estate, a wash house was spoken of.

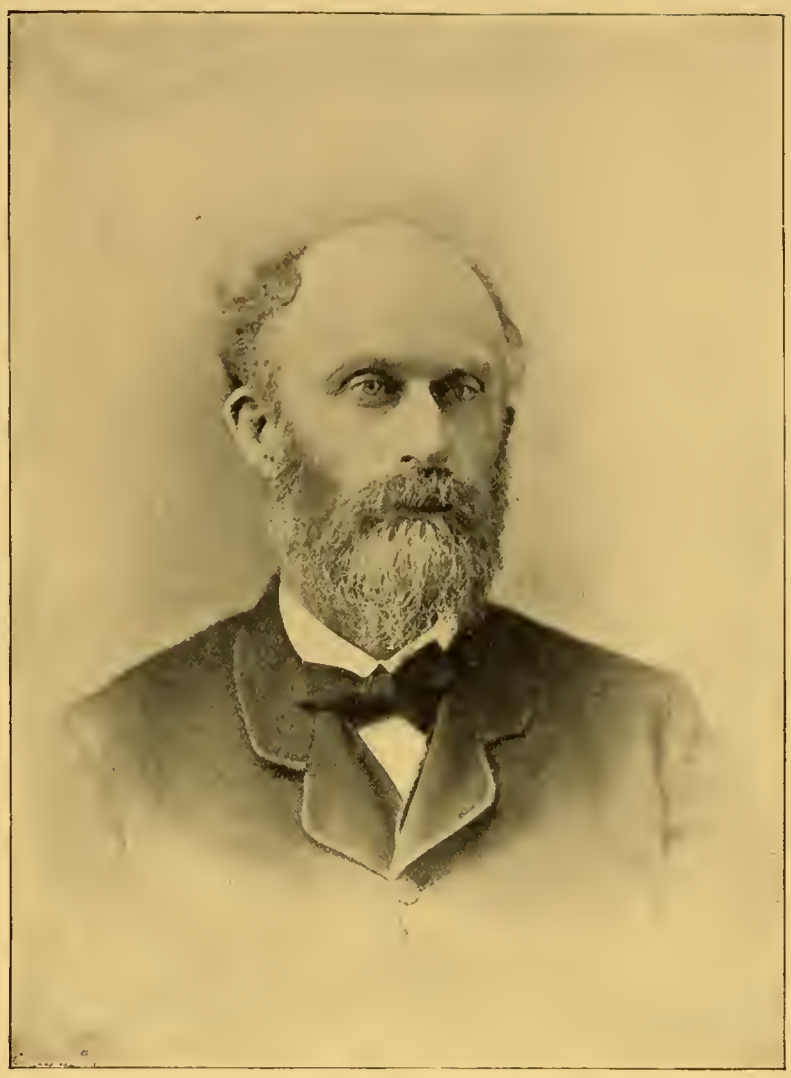
Some people have supposed that as a cock-loft over the garret was also mentioned, the house had a gambrel roof; but this does not follow as a matter of course, for there were cock-lofts in houses with pitch roofs; besides it is very unlikely that anyone would remove a gambrel roof with its roomy garrets and substitute a pitch roof with greatly inferior rooms. The house is now in perfect repair and is owned by General S. C. Lawrence.

THE SECCOMB HOUSE

This house stands in the Square and was built, in the year 1756, by Thomas Seccomb, who was the Town Clerk of Medford from the year 1745 to 1766, both inclusive. It was used as a private dwelling until about the year 1866, when it was occupied by David Simpson as a hotel and was known as Simpson's Hotel. It is now occupied as offices by the City of Medford. It is owned by General S. C. Lawrence.

THE ANDREW HALL HOUSE

Andrew Hall, son of John and Jemima (Syll) Hall, was born May 5, 1698, and died June 24, 1750. He built the house now standing on High street, next west from the Savings Bank building. In the settlement of his estate, this house was set off to his widow, Mrs. Abigail Hall. Captain Isaac Hall, the Captain of the Medford Minutemen, resided here in the year 1775, and he was aroused in the early morn of the nineteenth of April, 1775, by Paul Revere, and notified of the march of the British troops to Lexington and Concord. It is quite probable that this house has been outwardly changed by the addition of the third story. It is now owned by General S. C. Lawrence.



JOHN H. HOOPER

THE RICHARD HALL HOUSE

This house stands on High street, next east from the old High School building, and was probably built by Andrew Hall, father to Richard Hall, and was owned by him at the time of his decease. It was for many years owned and occupied by John P. Perry. Cadmus R. Delano is the present owner. It still retains its original shape.

THE JOB RICHARDSON HOUSE

This old gambrel roof house stands on Main street, next south from Emerson street upon land that was formerly known as the "Stinted Pastures." These pastures were a part of the Common lands of Charlestown. In the year 1731, Jonathan Tufts sold the land upon which this house stands to Job Richardson, who built soon after. The main portion still retains its original shape. It is now owned by the heirs of the late John D. Small.

THE DEACON SAMUEL TRAIN HOUSE

This house stands on High street, the second house west from the Unitarian Church. In the year 1747, Stephen Hall, junior, sold to Joseph Francis one and one-half acres of land with buildings. In the year 1763, the Francis heirs sold one-half the estate to Jonathan Watson, and the next year the remainder to Samuel Brooks. The estate passed through several

DAVID OSGOOD HOUSE

"MARM" SIMONDS' HOUSE

OLD TUFTS HOUSE

different parties into the possession of Deacon Samuel Train, who occupied it for many years. Elizabeth Francis, daughter of Joseph Francis, the Medford schoolmistress, commonly known as "Marm Betty," lived in this house, and tradition says that she was drowned in a pond that once existed partly on the estate of the late Lewis A. Dodge and partly on Pasture Hill estate formerly in the possession of the late D. C. and the late H. D. Hall. The pond was known as "Marm Betty's Pond." General S. C. Lawrence now owns the estate.

THE JONATHAN WATSON HOUSE

Sometimes called the Peggy Swan House, stands just west of the Unitarian Church, upon land bought by Mr. Watson about the year 1738. Mr. Watson was a housewright, and it is supposed that he built the house soon after. He sold a portion of the land on the west side of his house in the year 1771 to the town of Medford for a schoolhouse lot. This house is chiefly notable as being the residence of General John Brooks at the time he entertained President George Washington, in the year 1789. Like most of the old houses in Medford, it is now in the possession of General Lawrence.

THE JOHN JENKS HOUSE

This house stands just south of the Medford Mercury Office on Main street.

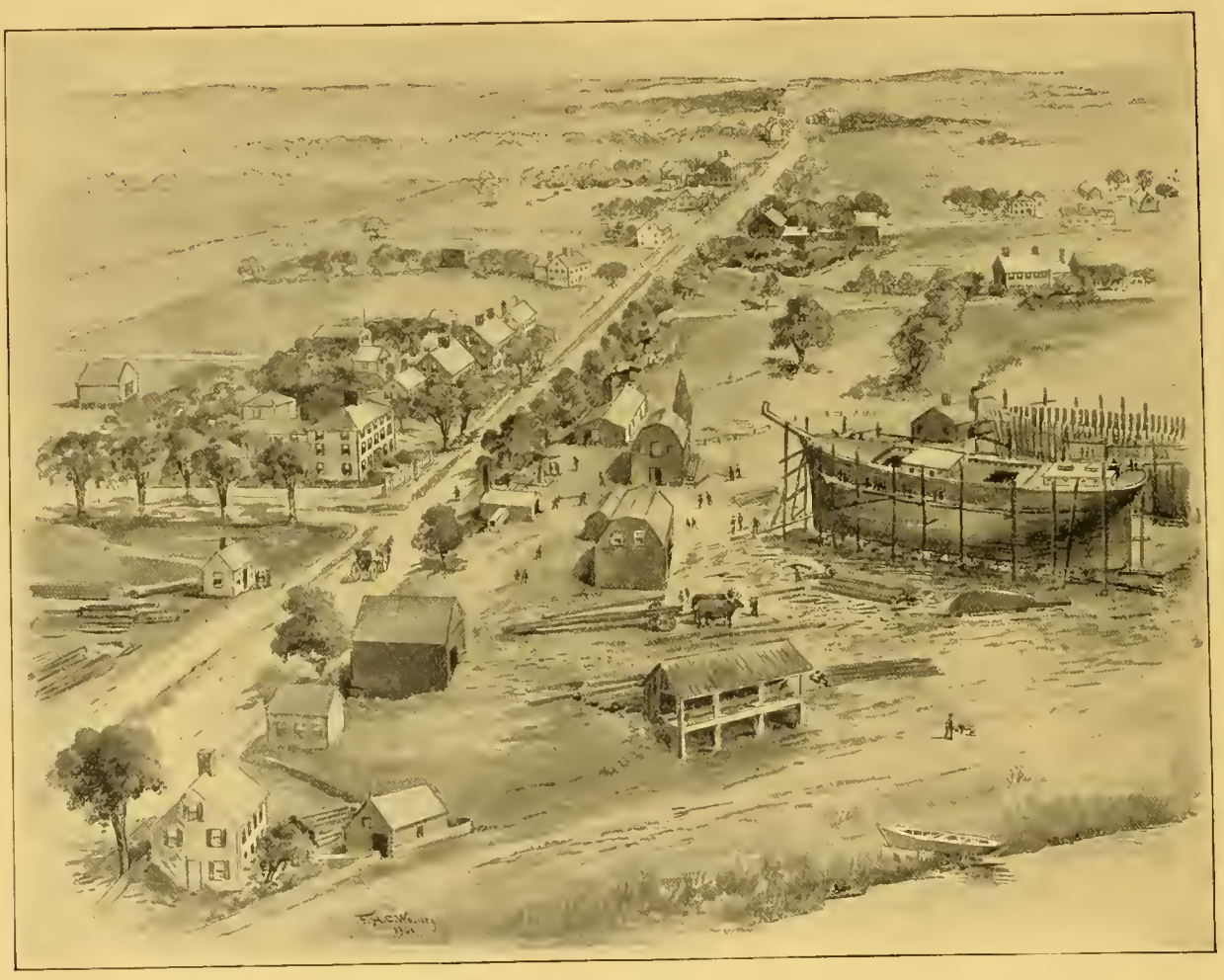
In the year 1752, Jonathan Tufts sold to John Jenks a lot of land, part of the "Stinted Pasture" spoken of in the description of the Job Richardson House. Mr. Jenks built his house soon after. This house was once the residence of Colonel Samuel Blanchard, the proprietor of a line of coaches between Medford and Boston. The heirs of John D. Small now own the estate.

THE JONATHAN BROOKS HOUSE

This house stands at the corner of High and Woburn streets and is a fine specimen of the old gambrel roof style of building. In the year 1768, Jonathan Bradshaw, junior, sold to Jonathan Patten "a small piece of land with a frame covered with boards," bounded easterly on the road to Woburn and southerly on the road to Menotomy. Mr. Patten sold to Thomas Brooks, junior, and Mr. Brooks sold to Jonathan Brooks in the year 1791. The estate is now in the possession of the Brooks heirs.

BLANCHARD'S TAVERN

Blanchard's Tavern stood just south of Cradock Bridge; and in 1833, a portion of it was removed to a new location opposite Mystic avenue, and remodeled into a double tenement house. It is now numbered 133 and 135 Main street. It is now owned by the heirs of Orchard Peasley and the heirs of John D. Small.



SHIP STREET IN THE OLDEN DAYS, (FROM WATER COLOR SKETCH BY PERMISSION OF FRED H. C. WOOLLEY)

Roads and Bridges of Medford

Compiled from Old Records by John H. Hooper

COURSE OF MIDDLESEX CANAL THROUGH BROOKS' ESTATE

ROADS

THERE can be no doubt but that the early paths or roads of old Medford were located substantially where our great highways now are, and it is probable that in many cases they followed the old Indian trails along the banks of the river and out into the country.

The nearest, and, in fact, the principal land route between Salem and other settlements in eastern and northern New England, and Charlestown, Boston and the other settlements on the south side of Massachusetts Bay, was through Medford by the way of what are now known as Salem, South and Main streets, crossing the river at the ford or, after the building of Mistick Bridge, over that bridge. The ford was situated in that bend of the river extending from South street next west of Mr. Chandler's house and landing near the new Armory on High street. Pasture Hill in those days extended to the bank of the river, and it is very likely that travelers from Salem to Charlestown passed along the bank of the river, entering what is now High street near the present Square. It is also very probable that, prior to the building of Mistick Bridge, the traveled path to and from the ford on the south side of the river ran across lots, so to speak, instead of turning the nearly square corner now made by Main and South streets.

Salem street is shown upon a map supposed to have been made in the year 1633, and Main street and the Menotomy Road (part of Broadway) on one made in the year 1637. Salem street was spoken of as early as the year 1638 by the several names of "Salem path," "Salem highway," "The way to Mistick," and "Salem path to Mistick ford." A portion of High street was spoken of that same year as the "Ware highway," and later as "the way to the Wears." The River road (Riverside avenue) was referred to in the year 1657 as "the common highway leading from the Mansion House (Wellington) unto Charlestown Commons and Meadford House." Meadford House was Governor Cradock's Farmhouse situated in or near the present Square. Woburn records say that on the fourteenth of the seventh month, 1646:

> "Edward Convers and Samuel Richardson are appointed to lay out a highway between this town and Mistick Bridge, being joined with some of Charlestown, and some of Mistick house."

June 16, 1663, the records of the County Court say that a committee was appointed by the Court to lay out a highway between Cambridge and Woburn, through Medford. This location cannot be determined; probably it was by way of the milldam across Mistick River, and over the present lines of Grove street.

October 1, 1672, the County Court appointed a committee to lay out a highway between Cambridge and Medford, and April 1, 1673, the committee reported as follows:—

> "To begin upon the county highway at a certain brook running through and upon Simms, his land, so as to run on the east side of Mistick Pond, as the highway now runs, until it comes to a certain Black Oak standing by an old ditch on the plain, and then to run down in the field to the mill, through Captain Tim Wheeler's land and so to pass over the River, at and upon the dam that pertains to the mill."

From this description we find that this way commenced upon the highway leading from Woburn to Mistick Bridge at Symmes' Corner in Winchester, running over the present location of Grove street, upon the lines of a former highway; no doubt, the way laid out in the year 1663. The milldam referred to was built by Thomas Broughman, in the year 1656. The mill was on the Arlington side of the river. December 23, 1673, the County Court appointed two committees: one to lay out a highway between Mistick bridge and Woburn, and the other to settle the highway from Cambridge to Malden.

April 7, 1674, the committee on the highway from Mistick Bridge to Woburn, made their report. Such landmarks as "Bare Hill" and "Elbow Hill" are mentioned, as Bare Hill is the hill at Symmes' Corner, and Elbow Hill is a part of Oak Grove Cemetery. It is clear that the highway laid out by this committee was substantially the same as was laid out in the year 1646, and is probably the location of the highway as it exists at the present day from Woburn through Winchester, and over North Winthrop, Woburn, High and Main streets to Cradock Bridge. On the above mentioned day, the committee appointed to settle the highway between Cambridge and Malden made its report:

"From the new County road by the Slate Hill, over the sorrelly plain through Mr. Wintbrop's farm to the road leading to Mistick Bridge, and from there over Gravelly Bridge, and to the left over the plains to Malden."

The sorrelly plains is the land on each side of Harvard street.

[August 22, 1695.] "A Complaint was made to the County Court about an incumbrance upon a Country Highway leading from Woburn to Cambridge, on the east side of Mistick Ponds."

A warrant was issued to a committee to repair to said Highway as soon as may be, and remove any incumbrance that may be deemed a common nuisance. The committee reported March 10, 1695–96:

"That they had laid open the country road except a short space by the house of Caleb Brooks, he having planted an orchard thereon, which bears fruit. He promised to allow a free and convenient passage through his yard until the next County Court. . . ."

The return of the committee was considered by the Court.

"It being an ancient Highway, saving that the way go through the orchard of Caleb Brooks, shall be through said Brooks his yard, it being judged by the Court to be the Country Highway, without any further compensation to be paid for it."

At the session of the County Court, held March 22, 1708-09, the sheriff of Middlesex offered a motion, referring to a county road that is needful to be laid out from Menotomy road, so across Menotomy fields, over the ware, through Medford, to the place called Mr. Convers' Mills in Woburn, the Court appointed a committee to enquire into the convenience of the highway and whether it is needful. On the eighth day of July, 1709, the committee report:

"That having visited the road leading from Menotomy (Arlington) to Convers' Mill in the township of Woburn, both in the Ancient road where Wheeler his mill formerly stood, and also the road leading through Adams his gate, leading by Mr. Jonathan Dunster over Mistick River, at a place commonly called the Wears. And we do judge it most convenient for the publick and least prejudicial to any private person, that said ancient road leading by said mill cannot reasonably be made passable, but that the road leading from Adams his gate is the most advantagious for the publick and least prejudicial to any particular person. And that the said road should be continued as now improved, allowing three rods in width from said gate to the northermost line in Simms his farm."

The court thereupon issued an order for a jury to lay out the said highway, and on October 25, 1709, the jury submitted their report:

"Beginning at Adams his gate in said Menotomy, allowing three rods in breadth to the Wares, in the same place where the road lyeth and hath been for a long time improved . . . and from said Wares to Ebenezer Brooks his gate, by his gate as the way now lyeth, three rods, which is between said Brooks and Jno. Francis his land, by stakes which we set up in some old post holes, about six feet within said Francis' fence as it now stands, and to extend into said Brooks his land, to the full extent of three rods, and from said Brooks his gate to Symmes his farm three rods. . . . . Reserving to Samuel Brooks his barn, one end of which stands in the Highway; while the said barn stands, and no longer."

In 1735, a highway was laid out from Stoneham to Medford "from Spot Pond swamp to the County Road by the Brickyards in Medford." This way is now known as Fulton street. Most, if not all, of these highways within the limits of Medford were laid out over ways already existing. It was the custom in those days of defining the bounds of a highway by means of a stump, a rock or a marked tree. Such bounds soon disappeared and rendered a new laying out of the way necessary. Some part of the trouble in keeping the lines of a road defined arose from the tendency of abutting owners to encroach as much as possible upon the highway. Witness the action of Caleb Brooks previously referred to. In the records of the County Court and in our own town records, may be found numerous references to encroachments upon our highways. Taking into consideration the fact that most of our principal highways were laid out four rods in width, and comparing that width with their present width, it is not surprising that many complaints were made in regard to them. It required constant watchfulness on the part of the town authorities to prevent these encroachments, and many a valuable right has been lost by long-continued neglect.

FOOT BRIDGE OVER CANAL IN BROOKS' ESTATE

A portion of Riverside avenue was once known as the River road, and leading from this road across to Salem street was a way, the exact location of which cannot be determined. It was probably the way that joined the River road just west of the so-called Cradock House, and ran northerly over a portion of the present Spring street.

Cross street was laid out by the town

of Charlestown about the year 1695, to connect their landing at "No-Man's-Friend" with the woodlots north of the then Medford line. The way ran across Salem street and over a portion of the present location of Fulton street.

Love lane was laid out at the same time. It leads to Pine Hill. Foster's court is an ancient way leading from the River road to "Labor in vain" landing. This location was sometimes called Wiggin's Corner. Next west, at the southerly end of Park street, was a short way leading to a landing place, which was afterwards the site of Magoun's shipyard and shiphouse. Following up the river, at the southerly end of Cross street was "No-Man's-Friend," or Wade's Landing. This was the site of Lapham's shipyard. From High street a way led to a landing called the Bank; it was the northerly end of the ford. Vessels were built at this landing. It is now occupied by the new Armory and grounds.

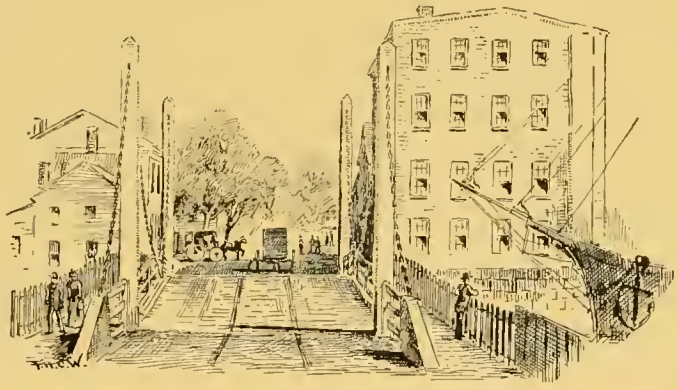
Rangeways laid out by the town of Charlestown across the "Stinted Pastures" leading from Broadway, in Somerville, to Mystic River. Two of them are still open, the third rangeway known as North street, and the second rangeway known as Winthrop street. The first rangeway remained open but a short time; it ran over College Hill near the chapel, and ended at the landing place on the river called the Ford. There was a landing place at the end of the second rangeway, and still another just east of the Boston and Lowell Railroad. This landing was reached by a short way leading westerly by the Reverend William Smith's house from the third rangeway. Mr. Smith was the father of Abigail Adams, wife of President John Adams. Union street, and the way leading from Main street to Bean's coal wharf, were laid out about the year 1720. South street was early called "the way to the Ford," afterwards "Fish House lane."

It was the work of Governor Cradock's agent, and was built of wood, one hundred fifty-four feet, five inches long, and about ten feet wide; and was raised about three feet above marsh level. Its approach on the south side was by means of a causeway.

The date of its commencement is unknown, probably as early as the year 1634, the date of Governor Cradock's grant. It is shown upon the plan of Governor Winthrop's Ten Hills Farm, made in the year 1637. Charlestown records say that on the twenty-sixth of the tenth month, 1638:

"It was ordered that Mr. Walter Palmer and Richard Sprague should follow the suit at the Quarter Court against Mr. Cradock's agent for stopping up Mistick River with a Bridge, to the hindrance of boats and exacting toll (without any orders) of cattle that go over the bridge. George Bunker, George Hutchinson and James Hayden were appointed to be at the General Court next, to witness to the concerning of Mr. Cradock's bridge."

No mention is made of this suit in the records of the General Court.



THE OLD BRIDGE

Hastings lane leads from High street southerly to the landing place called the Rock. In West Medford a way leads to a landing on the river above Boston Avenue Bridge, a portion of which is now known as Canal street. All of these old landings and the ways leading thereto date back to the settlement of the town.

River street, laid out about the year 1720, was then called "a way to the wharfs." That portion of Riverside avenue next to the Square was called Distill House lane.

Ram-head lane (one branch of which led to the old mill on Marble brook) and Brooks lane were old proprietors' ways. South of the river there were three

There were many other ways laid out and in use in the early days of the settlement, but time and space forbids their mention.

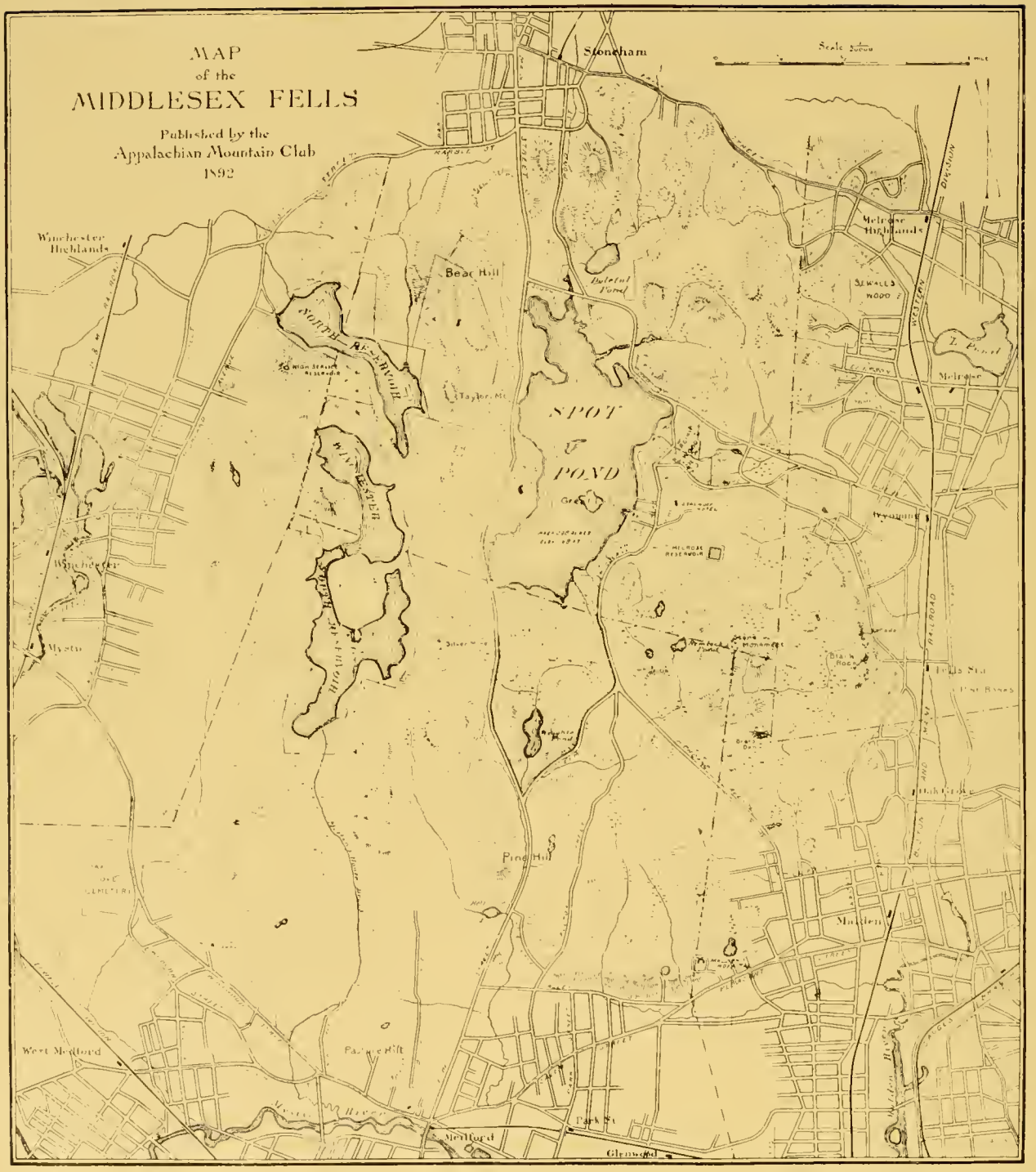
BRIDGES

CRADOCK BRIDGE

The first bridge across the Mystic River was built upon the location of the present Cradock Bridge. It was the most easterly point on the river where the land on each side afforded the best means of approaching thereto, and it was close to Governor Cradock's farmhouse, called in the early days of the settlement, "Meadford House."

In the year 1879, when the old drawbridge was removed to prepare for the foundations of the present stone bridge, a portion of an ancient structure was found on the north side of the river, and upon its removal, the methods of its construction were disclosed.

First, there was laid in the mud at right angles with the river and a little below low-water mark, a quantity of brush, cut four or five feet in length; then on this brush, laid lengthwise the river, were large elm logs; then on these logs was built the abutment of the bridge, composed of logs roughly squared by the axe, laid in courses, each course laid in


MAP
of the
MIDDLESEX FELLS
Published by the
Appalachian Mountain Club
1892
Stoneham
Winchester Highlands
Bear Hill
Melrose Highlands
SPOT
POND
Pine Hill
Medford
West Medford
Park St
Glenwood

an opposite direction from the one upon which it rested. This abutment was about ten feet in width and was found to be in a perfect state of preservation. This bridge, as will be hereinafter shown, was both rude and weak in its construction, in need of frequent repairs, and from the peculiar circumstances connected with its care and maintenance, a source of constant annoyance, not only to the inhabitants of Medford, but also to the inhabitants of the neighboring towns, as well as to the Great and General Court.

The first reference to this bridge in the records of the General Court is in the year 1639:

"At the General Court held in Boston the 22d of the 3d month (called May) 1639. Mr. Matthew Cradock is freed from rates to the County by agreement of the Court, for the year ensuing from this day, in regard to his charge in building the bridge, and the County is to finish it at the charge of the public. Mr. Davidson and Lieut. Sprague to see it done and to bring in their bill of charges."

In the years 1641, 1643 and 1646, the repairing of Mistick Bridge came before the General Court, and each time a committee was chosen to make necessary repairs at the charge of the Treasury. In March, a committee was chosen to view Mistick Bridge, and at the same session "it was voted by the whole Court that Mistick Bridge should be made and maintained by the County at the public charge."

In 1657, it was decreed that the towns of Charlestown, Medford, Malden, Woburn and Reading should, for the future, mend and maintain Mistick Bridge. The towns aforesaid were often complained of and were summoned into court to make answer to defects in the northerly half of Mistick Bridge.

At a meeting of the Town of Medford, held May 13, 1761, a committee was chosen "to treat with Woburn, Reading and Malden, concerning Medford bridge, and to acquit any of them that shall comply from all further charge, and to treat with the General Court, if there be reason."

The result of the treat with these towns discharged them from any further care of Mistick Bridge.

In the year 1754, that part of Medford on the south side of the river was set off from Charlestown, to Medford, and as a consequence, Medford assumed the care of the southerly half of Mistick Bridge, so that by the arrangment with the three towns above mentioned, Medford assumed the sole care of the bridge. In the year 1789, the Town of Medford proposed to widen the bridge and pave the market place, and the General Court was petitioned to grant a lottery for these purposes. The petitioners were given leave to withdraw.

At a town meeting, held March 5, 1804, the town chose a committee to examine the bridge, and report in what manner it should be repaired; and April 2, 1804, the committee reported that it was expedient that a new bridge be built.

The cost of building without a draw, and including the cost of a temporary bridge, was estimated at one thousand dollars. The town accepted the report, re-chose the committee, and authorized them to contract for a new bridge. Private parties subscribed two hundred and eighty dollars towards the building of the draw, but the sum was found to be insufficient; and on May 3, 1805, the town instructed the committee to go on and finish it.

In 1829, a town meeting was held and the committee in charge were instructed to build with a draw. In the year 1833, George Fuller built at his yard above the bridge, a ship of four hundred and forty tons burden, and was obliged to make changes in the draw in order to allow her to pass down the river. In the years 1834, 1839, and in 1845, the draw was again widened. The last widening gave a passageway of forty feet. In the year 1872, the ship yards above the bridge having been abandoned, the selectmen petitioned the General Court for permission to build a level bridge. This petition was granted with the proviso for a movable section forty feet in width. In the year 1879, sundry inhabitants again petitioned the General Court, asking that this proviso be repealed. This was done, and the present stone bridge was built in the year 1880.

THE BRIDGE AT THE WEARS

The first mention of a bridge at the Wears is in the town records of March 1, 1699:

"Put to vote whether the town will give Mr. John Johnson three pounds towards building a sufficient horse bridge over the Wears, said bridge being railed on each side, and the said bridge raised so high as there may be a fit passage for boats and rafts up and down said river. Voted in the affirmative."

In December, 1721, the towns of Medford and Charlestown were complained of for not maintaining a bridge at the Wears. This complaint was dismissed. Again in December, 1736; May, 1738, and in May, 1743, the said towns were indicted by the Grand Jury for neglecting to erect a bridge at the Wears.

The defence of Medford was that the ford was easy and convenient, and that Medford people seldom or never traveled that way. Each time the towns were found not guilty.

In the year 1746, a petition was presented to Governor Shirley and the General Court, asking for a bridge across Mistick River at the Wears. Charlestown and Medford both opposed this petition, but the General Court granted the same and the above named towns were ordered to build a bridge. This bridge has been several times rebuilt. It assumed its present shape in the year 1892. The care and maintenance of it is now a charge to the City of Medford and the town of Arlington.

GRAVELLY AND OTHER BRIDGES

Gravelly Bridge is located in Salem street over Gravelly Creek, and it must have been built in the early days of the settlement of the town. April 27, 1716, a committee was appointed to view and consider what method may be most proper for the repairing of Gravelly Bridge and to report at the next meeting; and June 11, 1716, the town voted to raise £5 to repair the meeting house and mend Gravelly Bridge. In the year 1751, the town voted to rebuild this bridge with stone.

The bridges over Marble and Whitmore Brooks in High street were, by order of the town, rebuilt of stone. All of these bridges were built so as to allow of fording places, on one or both sides, to allow of the watering of horses and cattle.

At Riverside avenue, the bridge over Gravelly Creek was built in the year 1746 by private parties for the purpose of making a convenient way to the tide-mill. By agreement with the owners of the land over which this way was laid, the bridge was built of stone.

The bridge over Mystic River at Harvard avenue was built in the year 1856; it is situated in Medford and Arlington, and, by vote of the town, was named "Usher's Bridge."

The bridge at Winthrop street over Mystic River was built in the year 1857 and named Winthrop Bridge. The decree of the county commissioners required that it should be built with a draw or movable section so as to allow for the passage of vessels.

The first bridge at Boston avenue, called the Boston Avenue Bridge, was built in the year 1873. It is situated in the cities

of Medford and Somerville. It is located at the point where the Middlesex Canal crossed Mystic River. It has within a few years been rebuilt of stone. The bridge at Auburn street was built in the year 1873.

Middlesex Avenue Bridge was built in the year 1873. It is situated in the cities of Medford and Somerville. A new bridge has just been completed by the Metropolitan Park Commissioners.

The bridge over the Boston and Lowell Railroad (Southern Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad) was first built in the year 1861. It has within a few years been rebuilt.

There are also bridges over this railroad at Winthrop, North and Grove streets, and one at Harvard street over said street.

When the Middlesex Canal was in operation there were bridges over said canal at Mystic avenue, Main, Winthrop, North and High streets.

BRIDGE OVER THE MYSTIC AND ITS BUILDER

Military History of Medford

By Helen Tilden Wild

In the days when our fathers founded the Commonwealth, Indian alarms were constantly expected and one or two garrison houses, similar to those which stand in Medford to-day as monuments to the past, were a necessity. Owing however, to the friendly relations with the natives whom Cradock's men found here, the tragic element is lacking in our early history.

The first tax upon the inhabitants of Medford, levied in 1630, was for the military instruction of all males over ten years of age; and, as early as 1631, the men of Charlestown, Medford and Cambridge met "at a convenient place above the Indian wigwams" for monthly trainings,—a custom which answered the double purpose of inspiring the savages with awe and the white men with military enthusiasm.

In 1637, two hundred soldiers were marshalled in Massachusetts Bay from Boston, Salem, Saugus, Ipswich, Newbury, Roxbury, Hingham and Medford, each town's quota being in proportion to its population. Our little "peculiar," not yet arrived at the full dignity of a town, furnished three men.

In 1658, the custom begun in 1631 was modified, and Medford men were allowed to "lyst themselves in the trayne band of Cambrig", being no longer compelled to "travajle vnto Charls Toune." In 1674, Medford "souldgers" were exercised by a sergeant, not being obliged to train regularly with other towns, but still being too few to make a full company.

This was just at the beginning of King Philip's war. A little later, Jonathan Wade was made captain of the "Three County Troop" of horse, which was one of the most famous military organizations in the colonies. It was of importance enough to have a special flag designed for it in England, and the device upon the banner, an uplifted arm bearing a sword, became, with slight modification, the crest of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The troop was active during King Philip's war, and on the scattered muster rolls we find mention of several Medford men who were in the bloodiest battles. One of them, James Stokes, "impressed" for service, was wounded. John Bradshaw, junior, was in Captain William Turner's company at the fight above Deerfield when the latter was killed. After the death of Philip we hear of John Whitmore, one of the nine householders of Medford, engaged in Indian warfare in the neighborhood of Saco, Maine.

In 1691, the military strength of the little town was much increased, and that year a major, a captain, a lieutenant, an ensign, two sergeants and two corporals appear on a list of twenty-seven taxpayers including one woman.

The doings of the militia during Queen Anne's war are very imperfectly chronicled in Massachusetts records; but we know that Captain Peter Tufts, who lived in the "Cradock House," was ordered with his troop of horse to reinforce the pursuers of the Indians after the massacre at Groton.

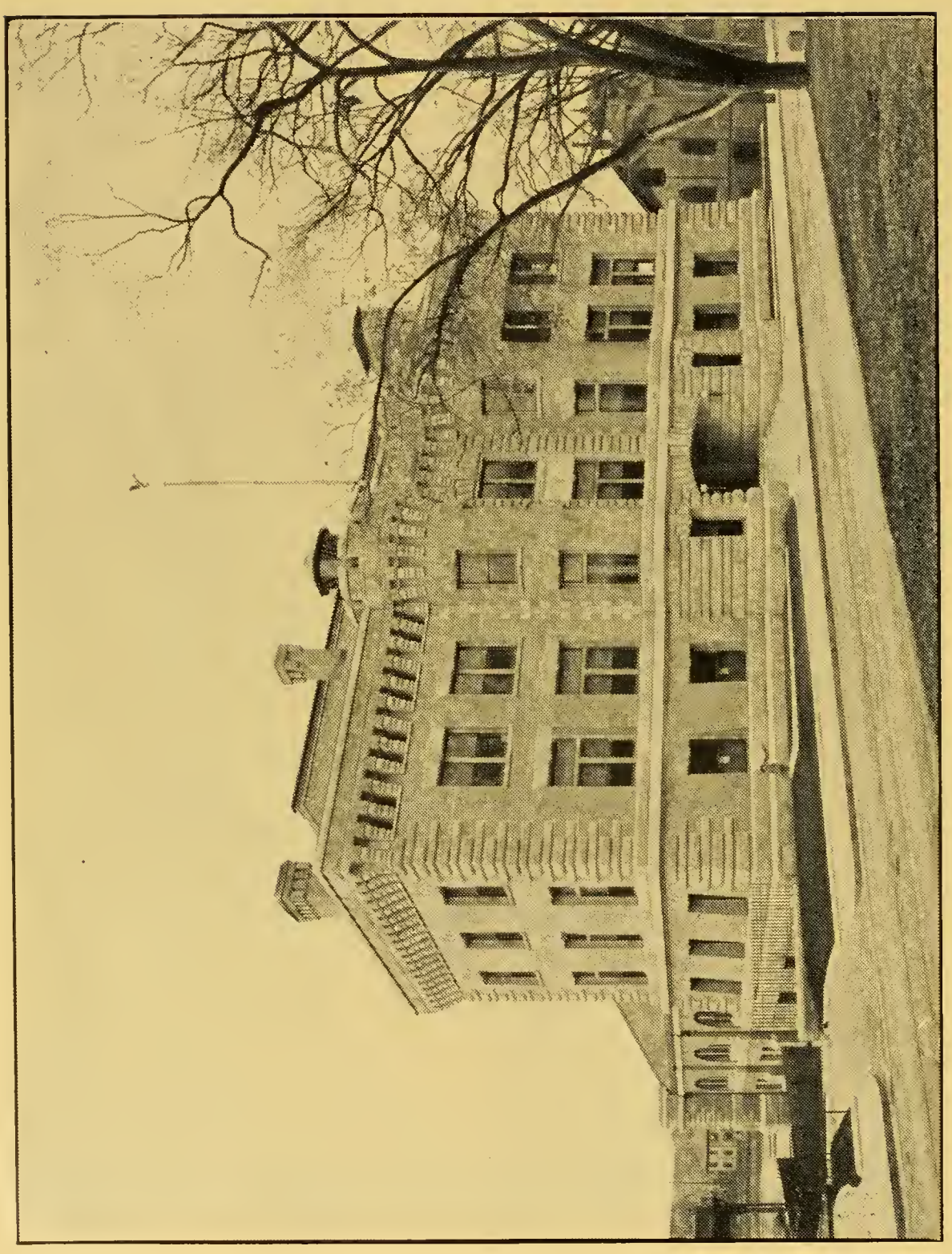
A muster roll, dated 1748, shows that Medford had a company of sixty men ready for duty under Captain Samuel Brooks. At Louisburg, in 1745, one of these men, William Tufts, junior, a lad of eighteen, when the troops were for the sixth time storming the Island Battery, scaled the wall, climbed the flagstaff, tore down the French standard and substituted his own red coat to represent the British colors. The act so stimulated his comrades and demoralized the French that the fortification was taken, and in a few days the city was in the hands of the English. The boy came through the exploit without a scratch and lived many years to wear his honors. He is credited with being the first man in Massachusetts to enlist for this expedition.

During the French and Indian War, Captain Ebenezer Marrow, Captain Caleb Brooks, and Captain Seth Blodget, all of Medford, commanded companies, in all of which were a good proportion of their townsmen. Muster rolls show that Medford had men on the eastern frontier in 1754, at Crown Point, 1755; in Canada, 1758, and in Nova Scotia, 1759-60.

Among the "centinels," as privates were called in the French wars, we find many names which were repeated on the Revolutionary muster rolls.

When Paul Revere halted at the old house still standing at the corner of High street and Bradlee road and aroused Captain Isaac Hall of the Minutemen, the sons of these veterans, and in some cases the old soldiers themselves, answered the summons. Henry Putnam, who was killed on April 19, 1775, had served as a lieutenant at the capture of Louisburg in 1758, and William Polly, who died of wounds received at Menotomy, was the son of Jacob who had served in King George's war.

The Medford Minutemen, after the battle of Lexington, went into camp at Prospect Hill, where one of their number died. Two were discharged and joined Arnold's ill-fated expedition to Canada.



MEDFORD ARMORY BUILDING

In March of 1776, Captain Hall and his command were at Dorchester Heights, as well as other citizens of Medford who assisted in building the fortifications.

In July, 1776, twelve men were sent to Ticonderoga, where they suffered from camp distemper and smallpox. Timothy Hall died there. In the fall, another quota went to New York. Meanwhile the militia were guarding stores, large quantities of which were collected and distributed from Medford. Constant drafts called for men to go to Connecticut, Rhode Island and, for short terms, to New York. These quotas were made up from the resident militia.

At the close of 1776, the affairs were so grave, and the army was in such need of recruits, that Washington sent Colonel Brooks and Captain Pritchard, of Medford, to Massachusetts to enlist men for three years or the war. Their personal popularity was so great that they succeeded wonderfully in this vicinity. In March, 1777, Medford had forty men in the Continental army enlisted for the war. All of them were engaged in the battles in the vicinity of Saratoga which preceded Burgoyne's surrender.

During the long years of the struggle for independence, this town gave her sons and her money in aid of the cause. Two hundred and forty men are distinctly credited to her, beside others that are not so easily identified. Sixty-four others are recorded who gave liberally of their money. The population was then less than a thousand.

Benjamin, Richard, Isaac, Ebenezer, Stephen tertius and Stephen 4th, representing three families of Hall, and others not so prominent in town affairs, literally gave their fortunes. It is recorded that this home guard voluntarily accepted depreciated money from the town and reserved for the poor the little hard money that the selectmen had at their command. The most famous of Medford's soldiers of the Revolution were Colonel John Brooks, Captain Thomas Pritchard and Adjutant Francis Tufts, who served from 1775 to the close of the war. All had the personal acquaintance and the esteem of General Washington, and were given commissions of trust under him.

Colonel Brooks, called by his devoted patients "Dr. Brooks," but known to us as "Governor Brooks," as he was the chief magistrate of Massachusetts from 1816 to 1823, began his military service as a Captain of Reading Minutemen. He immediately enlisted for the war, served at Prospect Hill, and was present at the fortification on Breed's Hill, but was not present at the battle, as he was sent to Cambridge to hasten the brigade there, in which was the Medford company. He failed to induce the commander to come upon the field until he was too late for service. On the day following the evacuation of Boston, Brooks went with Washington to New York. He distinguished himself at Saratoga, and later was made sub-inspector of the army under Baron Steuben. An autograph letter from Washington in regard to this appointment can be seen at the Public Library of this city.

When the officers of the American forces were almost in revolt on account of real and fancied wrongs, Colonel Brooks' influence was largely instrumental in preventing the disruption of the army.

Thomas Pritchard was noted as a tactician and for his bravery. Francis Tufts at Stillwater saved the colors of the eighth regiment from falling into the hands of the enemy during the famous charge on Breyman's battery. He was made ensign on the field by General Gates, and in 1780, was commissioned adjutant. A regimental book in the possession of one of his descendants shows that he had served in that capacity since August 12, 1779. He was at Bunker Hill, having marched from Salem, and also served at Ticonderoga in 1776–77.

During the first year of the war this town was a rallying place for troops from New Hampshire and Maine. Brigade headquarters were at the Royall estate, and there prisoners were brought when captured at points north of Boston.

After the defeat of Burgoyne's army, the Hessian officers were quartered at Porter's Tavern in the market place, and the rank and file on Winter Hill.

Almost before the echoes of the Revolution had died away, Shay's Rebellion, because of troubles growing out of dissatisfaction in regard to the payment of soldiers' claims, called the Medford militia into the field again. John Brooks was then, in 1785, a major general. He and Captain Ephraim Hall were present at the meeting of the council which considered the best way of dealing with the insurgents and of protecting the court which was to sit at Concord in a few days.

On recommendation of General Brooks, the Medford Light Infantry was organized and put into service at Worcester, under Captain Hall.

The treasurer's books show that provisions and camp utensils were furnished by the town.

Captain Hall was appointed aide-de-camp in 1790, although he seems to have practically held that office at first.

The company, according to its charter, accepted orders from the major general only, and on the field it always took the right at general review. It was noted for its fine drilling and appearance, and was especially commended by Washington during his visit in 1789. It existed till 1828, when it resigned its commission.

In the war of 1812, the company did duty at the Powder House, near Medford line; but as the politics of the town were very strongly against the policy of the government, comparatively few enlistments were made. Those who did enlist had but little sympathy from the townspeople, as some of the records show. One man is spoken of as being in "Mr. Madison's army," and the tone of the entry seems to be that he would have been better employed at home caring for his family.

Edmund Gates and Abiel R. Shedd were killed in battle, and John Blanchard, a boy "bound out" to Captain Worth, of Nantucket, was taken prisoner when his master's ship was captured by the British. Captain John Le Bosquet, who had been a prisoner at Halifax during the Revolution, suffered a similar fate during the second war, at Liverpool, after losing the ship he commanded.

Lieutenant John Brooks, eldest son of General John Brooks, was killed at the battle of Lake Erie, September 13, 1813. Alexander Scammel Brooks, his brother, was an officer in this war, and remained in the army till his death by accident in 1836.

The Medford Light Infantry must not be confounded with the militia company which was in existence from the close of the Revolution until about 1836, and which received into its ranks, in 1828, the members of the disbanded company. At the next muster, Captain Sparrell appeared on the field, says the History of Medford, with one hundred ninety-six men. Moses Hall, a veteran of the Revolution, Samuel Teel, Galen James, John T. White, John Sparrell, Joshua T. Foster and others commanded the militia at various times.

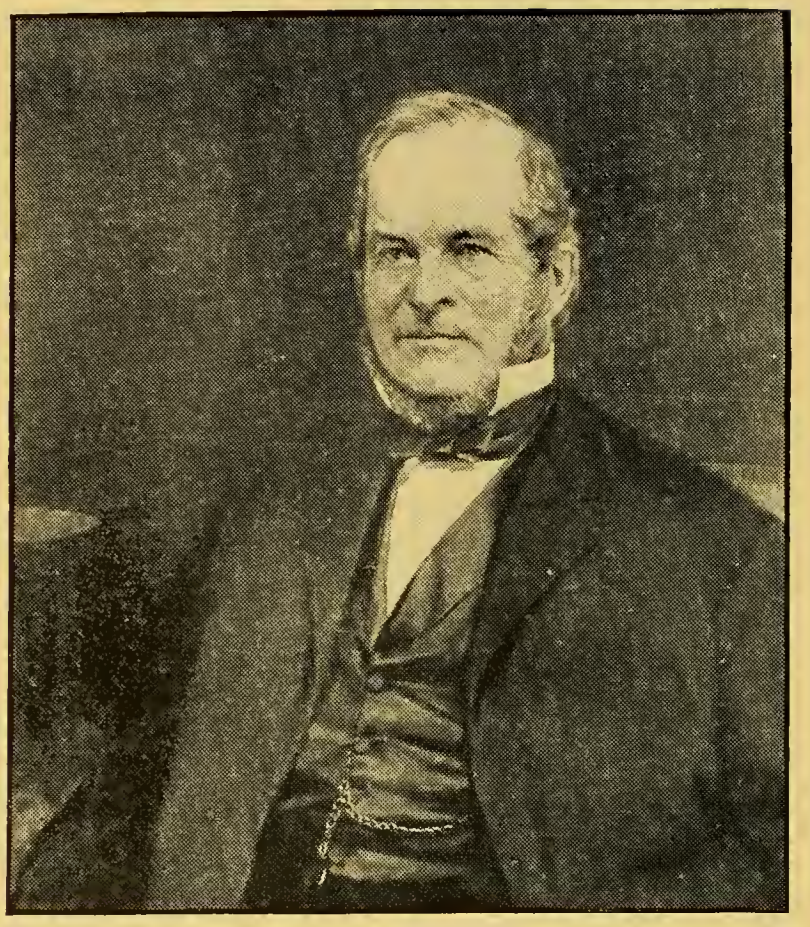
The next military organization of any importance was the Brooks Phalanx, organized in 1841 and named in honor of Governor Brooks, which continued until

1849. This company, made up of some of the best young men of the place, was quite the fashion; but, on account of the decided disapproval of the Mexican war by the people of New England, did not figure in active service. Uniforms with plumed hats, and the standard presented by the ladies of Medford, made this company very ornamental on training days or at public functions, and, under such men as Captain Samuel Blanchard and those who succeeded him, accomplished good military work. The headquarters was a little room in the north-east corner of the second story in the town hall building, and the drill room the scanty floor space between the stationary seats, ranged amphitheatre fashion, around the sides of the hall.

Only one regiment went from Massachusetts to the Mexican war. The roll at the State House does not give the residences of the enlisted men. Only one, Franklin Ramsdell, of Company K, is recorded as a native of Medford, and only three or four men, residents of Medford, entered the army.

The Lawrence Light Guard was destined to perform the longest service for the country of any military body ever existing in Medford.

On March 27, 1851, the company was commissioned in Winchester as Company A, seventh regiment, was designated as Company E, in 1852, and became Company E, fifth regiment, in 1855. The original name was the Winchester Light Guard, and Frederick O. Prince, afterward mayor of Boston, was the first captain.



DANIEL LAWRENCE

An independent company with Henry W. Usher, captain, was formed in Medford in 1853; and armed, uniformed and equipped at its own expense and provided with an armory in Usher's Building, was patiently awaiting an opportunity to be commissioned as a regular company in the volunteer militia of the state. In 1855, a sufficient number of the members of this company went to Winchester and enlisted on the seventh of March in the Light Guard, with the purpose of reorganizing and transferring the company to Medford. There, on the twentieth of March, it adopted the name Lawrence, in honor of Daniel Lawrence. Henry W. Usher was the first captain, and Asa Law, first lieutenant. After the resignation of the former, the latter held command until February 14, 1856, when Samuel C. Lawrence was commissioned captain. He resigned April 2, 1857, while living in Chicago, but was elected captain again June 21, 1858, and served to June 30, 1859, when he was commissioned major, and was succeeded by Captain John Hutchins.

The new company has been prosperous from its beginning, and has made an enviable record.

Colonel Samuel C. Lawrence, of the Fifth Massachusetts, was one of the first to assemble his "minutemen" in April, 1861. From shipyard, paint shop, carpenter's bench and store or office, the men of the Light Guard hurried to join their regiment. Company E received its order for active service late in the evening of April 18, and reported in Faneuil Hall the next forenoon with full ranks. It was mustered into the service of the United States, for three months, at Washington, May 1, and performed faithful and efficient service. In the battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, several men were wounded; the color bearer, William H. Lawrence, was killed, and Colonel Lawrence was wounded.

The company's term of service having expired, they returned home to enlist again in August of the next year, as Company C, thirty-ninth regiment, for three years.

Their first duties were picketing the shore of the Potomac and acting as provost guard in Washington, but just after the Battle of Gettysburg they were transferred to the Army of the Potomac. They participated in the long battle of the Wilderness, leaving some of their number on the field at Laurel Hill and other battle grounds.

The company lost eighteen men killed and wounded during the thirty-eight days of constant fighting by day and marching by night. Three men were missing, one of whom is known to have died at Andersonville.

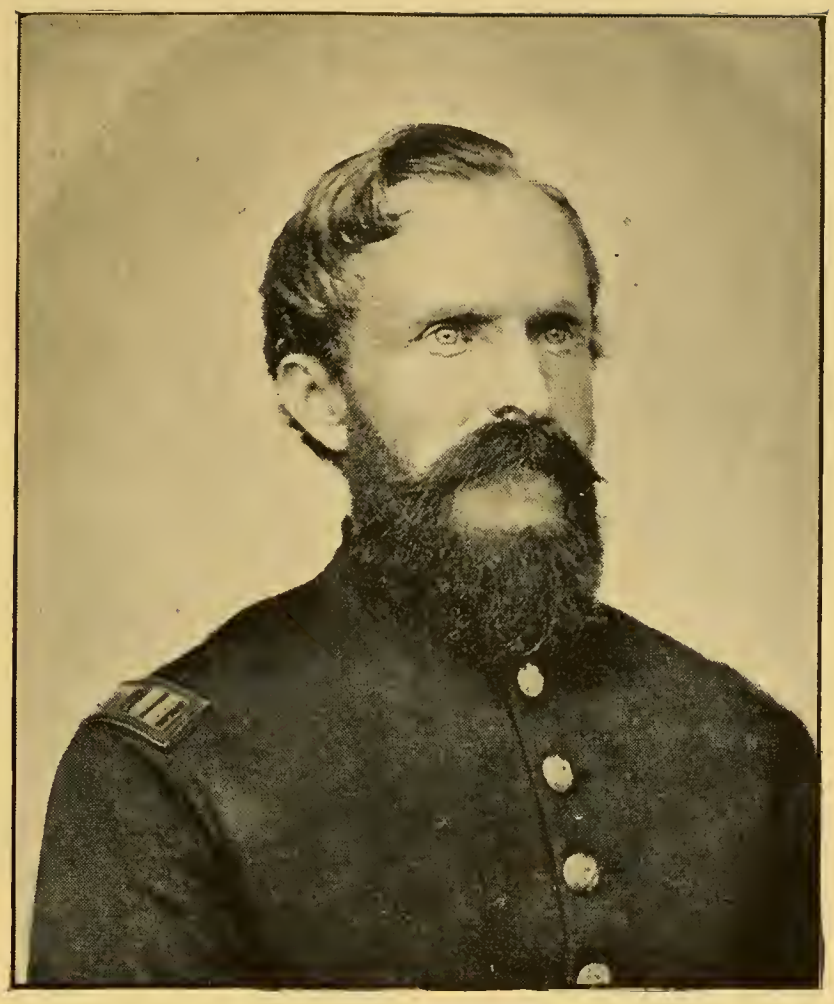
In August, 1864, at Weldon Railroad, the company lost one man killed, and nineteen taken prisoners, including the captain. The survivors almost dread to speak of the fearful sufferings of their imprisonment. Captain Hutchins, Sergeant John Henry Eames and Milton F. Roberts are now the only ones living who went through that terrible experience.

Reduced in numbers by death, disease, imprisonment and special duty, Company C, in command of Lieutenant McDavitt, of Woburn, who was transferred from another company, began the march that terminated at Appomattox.

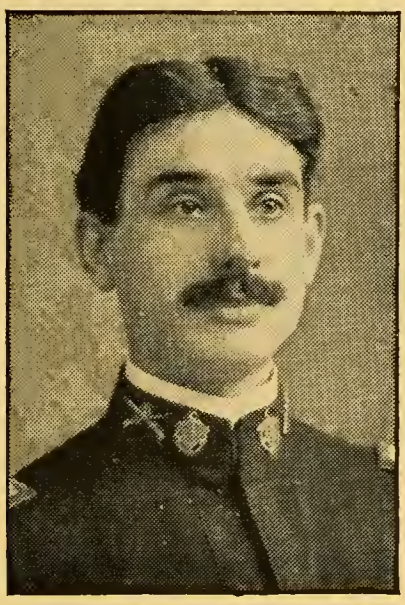
Immediately after the departure of Company C, another call was issued, and Captain Charles Currier and his nine months' men, Company F, fifth regiment, went to Newbern, North Carolina. Their work was mostly guard duty in and about that town, but the Goldsboro expedition and the battle of Little Washington tested the mettle of the soldiers.

At the battle of Kinston the fifth, which occupied the extreme left, supported a battery against a considerable force which suddenly appeared in the rear. "For upwards of two hours," says the Adjutant General's report, "the shot flew thick and fast . . . and twice were the colors pierced by fragments of shell before the enemy's guns could be silenced." Company F, of Medford, carried the flag.

These nine months' men were mustered out, June 23, 1863. Three weeks later,



CAPTAIN HUTCHINS AS HE LOOKED JUST AFTER THE WAR



CAPTAIN J. C. D. CLARK

July 14, occurred the draft riot in Boston.

Brigadier General Samuel C. Lawrence reported under a special order at the State House at the beginning of the riot and was on duty to its close. He issued orders to the colonels of the fifth and sixth regiments to assemble their companies in their armories and hold them ready for instant duty, stating that ammunition would be furnished from the Arsenal at Cambridge. Captain Currier, of Company E, was the first to report his company ready for service, and it was detailed for duty at the Arsenal at Watertown.

The recorded service of General Lawrence cannot give correctly the work that he accomplished for the military of this town during the war. His left hand never knew what his right hand did, and many a poor fellow thanked him for a furlough, a discharge or a helping hand when most needed. In enlisting and drilling untried men, and in instructing officers in their duties, he spent time and patience; and it is pleasant to state that no officer in the militia of Massachusetts whom he recommended to the Governor for a commission in active service failed to secure it. To this day, he gives much thought and consideration to the veterans and to the Lawrence Light Guard. To him we are indebted for the beautiful building with all the facilities for athletic and military drill which is attracting to our military company a superior class of young men.

In 1861, twenty residents of Medford, all born in Ireland, enlisted for three years in the twenty-eighth infantry, called the "Irish Regiment." Several of them laid down their lives for their adopted country. A study of all Massachusetts

muster rolls shows how largely the early Irish families are represented. Not only in the twenty-eighth, but in many other regiments, Medford was honorably represented by these emigrants.

In 1864, several men, too young to have enlisted before, served for one hundred days in the fifth infantry, of which Captain Currier was quartermaster.

A large contingent from Medford served in the navy, cavalry and heavy artillery. The town had twenty men to its credit in the fifteenth battery, which enlisted in 1863, although all were non-residents. The bounty of these men was paid by Medford citizens. When the "Black Regiment" was formed, citizens of Medford, among them several women, paid the bounties of men who were credited to Medford on the regimental rolls.

Over eight hundred soldiers were raised in this town for the Union army, a large proportion of these being residents; and Medford lost by death forty-three of her own citizens. Colonel John G. Chambers, a veteran of the Mexican war, was one of these. He served first as lieutenant of Company E, but died a lieutenant-colonel in the twenty-third regiment.

We proudly count among Medford's departed heroes, Reverend John Pierpont, who, at the age of seventy-three, enlisted as chaplain in the twenty-second regiment; Colonel Edward Needles Hallowell, who succeeded Robert G. Shaw as commander of the fifty-fourth regiment, and Major George L. Stearns, who organized several brigades of colored troops, beside aiding negroes in every possible way.

As the veterans of Louisburg and their sons became the soldiers of the Revolution, so history repeated itself in 1898. Colonel Jophanus H. Whitney, who enlisted, a school boy, in 1862, and was wounded while carrying the regimental colors "on to Richmond," commanded the fifth Massachusetts when it was mustered into service for the Spanish war. Lieutenant Milton F. Roberts, one of the three members of Company C who survive the prison experiences of 1864–65, was an officer on the Oregon when she made her famous voyage from San Francisco, and took part in the battle which destroyed Cervera's fleet.

In the ranks of Company E, fifth regiment, and in other military organizations were sons of the "Boys of '61." The Light Guard of '98 did not reach the goal of its ambition, but spent eight months in southern camps, where all the unpleasantness of winter life in tents was experienced with no glory or excitement of real warfare to offset it. Typhoid fever, which ravaged many a regiment that season, claimed one victim from Medford. Three or four of our men in the sixth Massachusetts and several in the navy reached Cuba and received their baptism of fire. Two members of Company E continued their military service in the regular army, and one of them lies in a soldiers' grave in the Philippines.

Wearing the scarlet of England, the buff and blue of the Continentals, the blue of '61 and the khaki of '98, those who have borne arms to the credit of Medford have shown, amid blinding snows of the north and in scorching heat of the tropics, through cruel winters at Valley Forge and Ticonderoga and weary months in southern prison pens, their determination to honor the flag they served under, and have followed it to victory or death.

Patriotic Orders of Medford

S. C. Lawrence Post Grand Army of the Republic

By M. Susan Goodale

POST 66, G. A. R., was instituted August 21, 1868, mainly through the efforts of Captain Isaac F. R. Hosea, who worked untiringly for its formation.

The application for a charter contained the following names: Godfrey Ryder, jr., Samuel C. Lawrence, Alfred Stephens,

CAPTAIN GEORGE L. GOODALE

Henry H. D. Cushing, Silas F. Wild, Christopher Plunkett, Elbridge H. Hartshorn, James A. Hervey, Samuel G. Jepson, John Hutchins, Thomas H. Gillard, Jophanus H. Whitney, Charles H. Prentiss, Robert Ellis and Alvin R. Reed. Colonel Ryder was installed as first commander.

The committee appointed to present a name for the Post selected that of S. C. Lawrence,—a fitting one, as time has proved; for he has always been its true friend.

The Grand Army of the Republic came into existence at Decatur, Illinois, largely through the efforts of Dr. Benjamin Franklin Stephenson. It is interesting to note that the idea was conceived, during the last year of the war, by two tent mates, Major Stephenson and Chaplain Rutledge, who were impressed with the thought that "the soldiers so closely allied in the fellowship of suffering would, when mustered out of the service, naturally desire some form of association that would preserve the friendship and the memories of their common trials and dangers." It is said that as they talked together on the march or in bivouac, this thought expanded into the widest fields of conjecture as to the capacity for good in such an organization of veterans; and they solemnly agreed that, if spared, they would work out some such project together.

This agreement was fulfilled, and to-day the order has the proud record of having distributed in relief over three million dollars. No other organization on earth can lay claim to such glorious, precious memories. Its membership has been very large, but now the numbers are rapidly diminishing. In the year 1904 the loss by death was nine thousand and twenty-nine.

As one of the veterans of Post 66 expressed it, in speaking of his comrades as they engage in the last battle:

> "With forward step and dauntless front
> He faced the battle's deadly brunt,
> And reckoned not with toil or pain
> Till Freedom won her own again.
> But sterner conflict waits him yet
> Than any fought with bayonet:
> The losing battle he must wage
> With sickness, poverty and age."

At one time Post 66 had on its rolls three hundred names, but the membership is now only one hundred and twenty. On an appointed Sunday every year, a memorial service is held at Post headquarters. A few months ago, a quiet, impressive service was given in memory of eight members who, during the year, had answered the last roll-call, to join their comrades on the camping-ground in the "Great Beyond."

Medford has annually appropriated for the decoration and care of soldiers' graves the sum of three hundred dollars, but notwithstanding this generous donation, the number of graves increased so rapidly, thus adding to the expense, that one hundred dollars was taken from the Post

A. M. STICKNEY

fund last year to enable the ceremonies of Memorial Day to be properly carried out.

Post 66, since its organization, has expended for relief over ten thousand dollars, never limiting its aid to members, the only qualification being that the man should have served in the war of the Rebellion and have been honorably discharged from the army. Those dependent on veterans for support are included in the care bestowed by the Post.

This Post has ever been noted for its hospitality. At the time of the visit of the Grand Army Encampment to Boston, in 1890, the members of Post 1, of Milwaukee, accompanied by their families, were entertained for the entire stay by Post 66. The building formerly used as a skating rink was furnished with everything necessary for comfortable lodgings; meals were provided, and no expense spared to carry out the plan royally. Three thousand dollars in all were expended. The visiting Post still remembers the kindness shown, many members expressing themselves warmly on the subject.

The veterans who have held the position of commander are as follows: — Godfrey Ryder, junior, 1868-69; Pearl Martin, 1869-70; John Hutchins, 1870-71; Albert A. Samson, 1872; John S. Beck, 1873-82-83; Horatio N. Peak, junior, 1874; Isaac F. R. Hosea, 1875; J. Henry Eames, 1876; J. Everett Peirce, 1877; James A. Hervey, 1878; George L. Goodale, 1879-80-81; Samuel G. Jepson, 1884-85; Robert M. Spinney, 1886-87; Frank O. Waterman, 1888-89; James B. Simpson, 1890; William H. Warren, 1891; Allison M. Stickney, 1892-93-03-04; Fred. W. Smith, 1894; Benjamin P. Lewis, 1895-96-97-99; J. Frank Hamblett, 1898; William F. Clewell, 1900; John L. Brockway, 1901-02; Isaac H. Gardner, 1905.

THE NOTED PROVIDENCE SPRING

S. C. Lawrence Woman's Relief Corps

By M. Susan Goodale

THE women of Medford have always been zealous in patriotic work. In 1862, the Union Soldiers' Relief Society was organized. Its members represented all the religious societies in town, with the exception of the Unitarian, which denomination had a society of its own. The object was "to manufacture, collect and forward hospital supplies, garments and reading matter to sick and wounded soldiers."

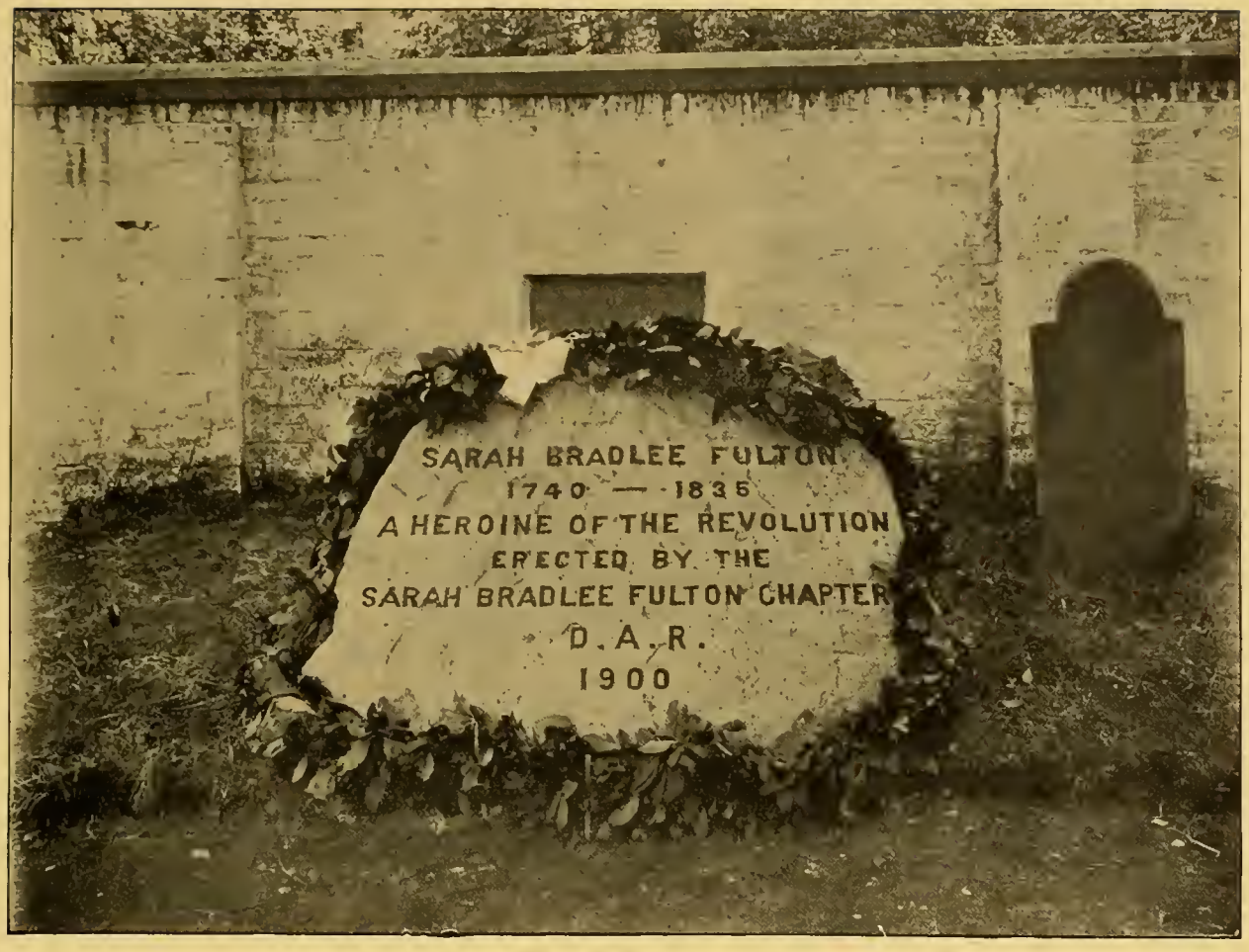
In May, 1879, Corps 5 was organized, and among its first members were several ladies who had served faithfully in these soldiers' relief societies.

The Medford Corps is a branch of a national order numbering one hundred and fifty thousand women, the largest charitable organization in the world. At its birth, which occurred in Fitchburg in 1879, it numbered but twenty-three members; but the cause appealed to the sympathy and patriotism of the women of Massachusetts, and its growth was rapid. The first department president was Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller, of this city, an earnest, faithful leader, whose soul was consecrated to the work by her sacrifice during the war.

As a pioneer worker, Corps 5 earned a record of good service. In 1883, a national organization was formed, adopting Massachusetts work for its basis. The work is broad. It cares for many rooms in Soldiers' Homes, furnishes flags for school buildings, assists in Memorial Day observances, has sent large sums in relief to Johnstown and Kansas flood sufferers, and has full charge of the preservation of Andersonville Prison property. This is in addition to its work of relief, which has amounted to two million six hundred thousand dollars since organization. Miss Clara Barton, of Red Cross fame, who was familiar with the conditions at Andersonville, said: "Men never suffered more and lived; men never died more nobly." On this historic spot, on which fourteen thousand brave men perished, several states have erected monuments in grateful memory of their brave boys' heroism, which nothing has ever surpassed in the world's history. Over the noted Providence Spring, which, after an electric storm, burst forth pure and sparkling, bringing renewed life to our men who had had nothing to drink but the contaminated water of the creek, the Woman's Relief Corps has erected a beautiful pavilion.

ELLA PRESCOTT FULLER

The description of the work at large has been given explicitly, because in it Corps 5 has borne its part, participating in two soldiers' earnivals, furnishing and caring for a room at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea; in 1890 standing side by side with Post 66 in entertaining Milwaukee Post and families, and always standing ready to assist the Post in relief work.



MEMORIAL TO SARAH BRADLEE FULTON

In Memorial Day observances the Corps has ever rendered aid, this year conducting a most impressive service beside the waters of the river in memory of the soldier sailor dead.

Since its organization, in 1879, it has expended in charity four thousand five hundred thirteen dollars and eighty-four cents.

The Corps is in a flourishing condition, constantly gaining in membership and interest. The ladies serving as presidents since its organization are: — Cordelia Hutchins, 1879; Ellen M. Gill, 1880 and '84; M. Susan Goodale, 1881-82-83; Laura W. Beck, 1885-86; Rebecca A. Peirce, 1887; Clara C. Lovering, 1888-89-95; R. Frankie Richards, 1890-91; Adelaide S. Herriott, 1892-93-94; Martina Hamblett, 1896; Susie M. Spinney, 1897; Martina Hamblett, 1898-99; Lida S. Souther, 1900, 01-02; Mary J. Bean, 1903-04; Ella J. Fuller, 1905.

Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution

By M. Susan Goodale

ON the third day of November, 1896, a Chapter with seventeen names on its charter was formed in Medford. For its title the name of Medford's greatest war heroine was chosen. From the first it received encouragement; many applications for membership soon appeared; the Historical Society kindly offered its rooms for meetings, recognizing the Chapter as its ally; a beautiful flag was presented, and the Chapter, with reasonable expectation, looked forward to becoming a vigorous society and a factor for good in the community.

Mrs. Goodale was elected regent. One of the first duties performed by the Chapter was the placing of flags and laurel wreaths upon the graves of revolutionary heroes.

In 1898, on Main street, near Cradock Bridge, a tablet was placed on the site of the home of Sarah Bradlee Fulton.

At the time of the declaration of war with Spain, the members were active in making abdominal bandages and comfort bags for the boys of Medford in their country's service. Some of these "kits", as the boys called them, were sent to the navy, eight to the sixth Massachusetts; and sixty-three were given to our own Company E, of the fifth Massachusetts. The Chapter endeavored to remember every enlisted man who called Medford home.

At this time the Chapter, realizing its obligation to preserve relics and protect historic spots, became interested in the Royall House. The summer house, so long a familiar object to Medfordites, with its

figure of Mercury to be seen for miles around, having fallen to pieces, was purchased by the Chapter to keep it from final destruction, and is now held as a relic, possibly to be again erected.

One of the most creditable affairs ever occurring in Medford was the Loan Exhibition, given by the Chapter in 1898. On Patriots' day of that year, the Royall mansion, most artistically arranged, with a wealth of old colonial furnishings and valuable relics, was thrown open to the public. Old families of Medford loaned their treasures generously, making the collection of over two thousand articles one of great value. The visitors' book showed names from nearly every state in the Union, many of them of very distinguished people. The committee, with the regent, Mrs. Loomis, as chairman, worked indefatigably for the success of this undertaking, but were well repaid by the appreciation shown, not only of the remarkably fine, instructive entertainment, but of the beautiful old mansion.

On May 26, 1900, a very interesting and impressive service was held in the old burying ground on Salem street. The large doorstone of the house in which Mrs. Fulton lived for half a century, suitably inscribed, was placed in front of the tomb in which she lies. The inscription is as follows:—

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON
1740 1835
A HEROINE OF THE REVOLUTION
ERECTED BY THE
SARAH BRADLEE FULTON CHAPTER
D. A. R.
1900

In 1901, plans were discussed for the occupation of the Royall House, and on April 19, the Chapter having partially furnished it with gifts and loans of historic value, held a reception.

In April, 1902, during the reign of Miss Wild as regent, a colonial tea and reception was tendered the president-general, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks. At the close of the reception the Chapter entertained Mrs. Fairbanks and suite at the home of Mrs. Kidder.

In October, 1904, in the old cemetery, a boulder, in memory of the forty-one New Hampshire soldiers who fell at Bunker Hill, was dedicated. The regent opened the ceremonies, and Miss Eliza Gill gave a historical address of much interest. President Roberts, of the New Hampshire Sons of the Revolution, Honorable Alvin Burleigh and other distinguished guests from New Hampshire were present. Within a few months, largely through the efforts of Miss Helen Wild, a Royall House Association has been formed. Its object is to obtain possession of the Royall House, by purchase or otherwise, and to keep it open as a place of historic interest. It already numbers one hundred and fourteen members, and is increasing, which promises well for its future.

The Medford Chapter has been called "the working chapter" by some of its sisters in the organization. As to its deserving the name, we leave the reader to judge as he examines its record of earnest endeavor to be worthy the ancestry from which it sprung.

IDA E. WARREN

Daughters of Veterans

By Elizabeth J. Joyce

THE National Order of the Daughters of Veterans was organized June 5, 1885, at Massillon, Ohio, with a charter list of less than fifty members. The organization is not formed for profit, but to perpetuate the memories of the men who so gallantly defended their country and flag in the dark days of the rebellion and to aid them and their widows and orphans when helpless and in distress, to aid the Grand Army of the Republic, to commemorate the deeds of their

CATHERINE T. McCURDY

fallen comrades on the thirtieth of May until such time as this duty shall devolve upon their descendants.

The eligibility of the Order, which can never be changed, is:—all daughters or granddaughters of soldiers, sailors or marines who served in the Union Army or Navy during the war of 1861–65.

The articles of incorporation were secured by Hart Post No. 134, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, in December, 1885. From the time of organization the growth has been steadily increasing.

Massachusetts Department was formed in 1890 with three tents,—Dorchester, Newton and Worcester.

The department work has shown that the interest is keen in the Order, and with the present membership of nearly a thousand members, the prospect is better than at any previous time. The present officers are: department president, Miss Nina A. Littlefield, Cambridge; senior vice, Miss Millie C. Leighton, Clinton; junior vice, Miss Anna M. Aymar, Medford; chaplain, Mrs. S. Elizabeth Trull, Marlboro; treasurer, Mrs. Etta S. Paine, Somerville; inspector, Miss Georgia Staples, Lowell; instituting and installing officer, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Joyce, Medford; secretary, Mrs. Lucy Allen, Worcester. Mrs. Ida E. Warren, of Worcester, is the National President.

The local Tent was instituted in March, 1898, with a charter list of thirty-six mem-

bers. The name of Sarah E. Fuller, so long associated with the Woman's Relief Corps, was taken by the Tent, and it has aimed to keep the trend of her work ever before it as an example. The Tent has worked quietly, but surely, and has been steadily gaining ever since its organization. The relief work done in the past years amounts to something over five hundred dollars, while the floral work represents a generous amount spent at the National Encampment, held in Boston in August, 1904. The idea of entertaining the G. A. R. in some fitting manner was conceived by this Tent, and for that purpose the Royall House was secured for one day, at which time over fifteen hundred visitors availed themselves of the opportunity of accepting the hospitality of the Tent in that grand old mansion. The various members also did much individually toward making the guests of the week at home in Boston, serving on various committees and doing their work faithfully. The first president of the Tent, Miss Georgetta Palmer, did much good work in starting the Tent on its way, and each one that followed proved herself faithful to her work.

At the various fairs and entertainments held by the department the Tent has been foremost in contribution and help to swell the funds to be used for charitable purposes. Miss Catherine T. McCurdy, the present president, became a member as soon as her age admitted, she gaining her eligibility from her maternal grandfather, who performed faithful and meritorious service throughout the Civil war. Miss Alice Perham, of Malden, is senior vice president and, although new in the work, is enthusiastic in the Order; Miss Antha Phillips, junior vice president; Mrs. Annie Phinney, chaplain. Mrs. Cora E. Russell, the secretary, has filled that office ever since the organization of the Tent, and the high marking at the inspections proves her worth. Miss Lillian M. Witham, with the exception of one or two years, has held the office of treasurer. The Tent owes much of its high standing in the Order to these two faithful officers. The Tent has been doing much work in aid of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, beside helping materially in relief of widows and daughters of veterans at home.

Memorial Day finds the Daughters always ready to answer calls made upon them by the G. A. R. Posts and are anxious at all times to assist them in making their pathway easy and light, "plucking the thorns and strewing the roses." The Order must surely increase as the years roll on, as they seem to inherit the patriotism evinced by their fathers in the days of '61.

General S. C. Lawrence Camp 54 Sons of Veterans, U. S. A.

THIS Camp was organized January 28, 1888, with twenty-four members. It is a branch of a National organization composed of sons of Union soldiers and sailors, formed in 1878 in Philadelphia. Its object is to perpetuate the work of the fathers as established by the Grand Army of the Republic; and right nobly has Medford's Camp attended to its duty, having a record of being one of the foremost in the state in relief work.

In 1895, it gave a series of band concerts for the benefit of the public. To the Soldiers' Home at different times it has made donations of money. During the war of 1898, to the Medford and Massachusetts Relief Associations, it contributed fifty dollars, and to Co. E., while in camp in the South, the Sons sent barrels of apples and other remembrances. At Christmas it joins with the W. R. C. in distributing dinners to the needy. On Memorial Day the camp is of great assistance to Post 66 in decorating the soldiers' monument and caring for graves at Oak Grove. During the encampment in Boston in 1904, Camp 54 received special commendation for its work in placing details from different camps at railway stations to act as guides. As years go on more and more will the work of the Sons of Veterans be needed and appreciated.

General Samuel C. Lawrence Legion of Spanish War Veterans, No. 31

THIS Camp, organized on January 25, 1903, has sixty-three members, and in every way is in a flourishing condition. In 1903, a large lot in Oak Grove Cemetery was placed in charge of this Association for the burial of Spanish-American war veterans, and the graves of such were carefully cared for on Memorial Day. One member of Camp 31, who had thrilling experience in Santiago, holds a medal of honor, conferred by United States Congress. The Camp is preparing to appropriately receive the body of Lieutenant Garrett Barry from the Phillipines, where he was twice promoted for bravery, and where but a few months since he was treacherously killed by a native.

Several boys of 1898 are honoring Medford by serving their country in foreign lands with courage and fidelity.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD

Prominent Women in the History of Medford

THAT woman's work has always played an important part in the world's history is not denied, and the records of Medford bear testimony to her ability and influence throughout the two hundred and seventy-five years of its existence.

The wisest of men said: "Let thine eyes look right on, and let thine eyelids look straight before thee;" but at this milestone in our fair city's history, it is both natural and fitting to glance backward to those whose words and deeds have been interwoven with its progress, to dwell with appreciative thoughts on their usefulness, and grasp from them, perchance, the secret of their power.

The first woman to be mentioned in "ye town of Medford" records was Madame Wade, the second wife of Jonathan Wade, who came over from England in 1632, and was among the first purchasers of land from the Cradock heirs.

Madame Wade fell heir to a large estate on the death of her husband, in 1689, a correct proportion being divided between Dudley, a son of his first wife, Deborah (Dudley) Wade, and their five daughters, Deborah (Dunster), Prudence (Swan), Katharine (Wyer), Susanna (Willis), and Elizabeth Wade.

It is reasonable to presume that this family of girls was prominent in the town. The old brick homestead where they lived is still standing in the rear of the Savings Bank on High street.

Although they had ample means, their father paying the highest tax in town for several years, they were not brought up in idleness but in strict discipline, assisted in making the porridge and Indian pudding for the family meals, made the cheese, turned the flax and spinning wheels, and wove the cloth for the family clothes, bed and table linen.

On Sunday Madame Wade and her family occupied the pew in the meeting-house which was assigned by the committee according to the quality of the family, — which in their case was "first quality."

Madame Wade married Mr. Nathaniel Thomas, and the town records refer to church contributions by Madame Thomas.

Mrs. Lydia Peirce and her daughter, Rebecca, are worthy of note at this time. Their long lives, covering a period of eighty-two and eighty-one years, respectively, represent hard labor which poverty forced them to perform, but which was honorably and faithfully discharged. The former was born in 1685, the daughter of Stephen Francis and Hannah (Hall) Francis. She married Nathaniel Peirce, a licensed innholder in Medford, and after his death, which occurred in 1719, she applied for a license and kept a tavern for eight successive years. The tavern stood on Hight street, at the foot of "Marm Simonds' Hill."

Her home being located opposite the meeting-house at Meeting-house Brook, it was convenient for her son to serve the town as sexton, and for Mrs. Peirce to be employed to sweep the meeting-house, which she did for fifteen years, i. e., from 1735 to 1750; also, for ten years after the death of her son, Nathaniel, she called the people to worship by ringing the meeting-house bell.

In 1748, the task of sweeping fell upon her daughter, Rebecca, who continued for nineteen years. Thus we find this hard but important service to the town performed by mother and daughter for more than a quarter of a century.

Among the pastors' wives of Medford, in the old days, was Jane (Colman) Turell, the daughter of Benjamin Colman, of Boston, the fifth minister in Medford's parish. She came to Medford at the age of eighteen, the handsome, accomplished, dark-eyed bride of Reverend Ebenezer Turell. The wedding day was August 11, 1726, previous to which a relative living in Medford wrote the following letter, which is of interest and highly prized at the present time by one of our own townsmen who has it in his possession: —

"MEDFORD, March 21, 1726.

"DEAR MADAM: —

"This is to kiss your hand and to tell you you may if you please be the absolute mistress of the citey of Medford, for our Reverant Turell so admires your person and virtues and excellent accomplishments that had he crowns and scepters he would throw them all at your feet to merit your favour. Indeed, Madam, if you were to be an empress, you could not enjoy more happiness than the sweet conversation of so excellent a pious and wise man. Madam, had I a daughter that he so much admires as your Ladyship, and I could give her ten thousand pounds, he might command both her and that. . . . The Lord direct you which is the prayer of your most affectionate Aunt and humble Servant,

"ELIZ. THOMAS.

"My servase to your Reverant Father and the Lady your Mother."

A memoir of the life of Jane Turell, compiled by her husband, pays a high tribute to her virtues and literary gift of writing poems and verse, for which she showed an aptitude at an early age.

Her short life ended at the age of twenty-seven, when she died in 1826, leaving one little son, Samuel, the last of three children.

The wife of Reverend David Osgood was Hannah Breed, of Billerica, whom he married in 1786. Their daughters, the Misses Mary and Lucy Osgood, were prominent in the affairs of the town, and women of rare breeding and worth. Miss Lucy was born June 17, 1791, and died on the anniversary of her eighty-second birthday (1873). Many of our present residents remember with feelings of love and great respect her commanding presence and superior mind. She was well versed in several languages, and took up the study of German when over seventy years old, becoming a fine German scholar. She was an ardent worker in the church, which was firmly established under Unitarianism during her father's ministry. At

her death the old homestead was left by her will to the Unitarian Society for a parsonage.

MARIA (GOWEN) BROOKS

"I next looked over a small trunk of papers. From time to time they have been saved, when my imagination was under the influence of a strong but vague hope that I should one day or other be loved and renowned, and live longer than my natural life in the history of the country of my forefathers, and in that where I first beheld the light."

Such are the lines, penned at Cuba, in the poem, "Idomen, or The Vate of Yumuri," by "Maria Del Occidente," who first beheld the light of day in Medford, more than a century ago, in 1749. She was then the pretty baby daughter of William and Ellen (Cutter) Gowen, named Maria. Afterward she received the baptismal name of Mary Abigail Brooks, and some years later adopted the nom de plume of "Maria Del Occidente."

Her father, a goldsmith by profession, died during reduced circumstances when Maria was only fourteen years of age. Two years later, at the age of sixteen, she became the wife of her brother-in-law, John Brooks, a wealthy merchant of Boston, who had done much for her education.

At the age of nine years she had displayed a wonderful gift of song and poetry.

Reverses in fortune came, and she was again left almost penniless, when a widow at the age of twenty-nine, with her two children, Edgar and Horace. Among her personalities was a love for the picturesque and a fondness for dainty white dresses. It is said she always wore either white or gray. Miss Lucy Osgood, in mentioning a visit of Mrs. Maria Gowen Brooks to Medford, says: "I have a dim recollection of a lady walking out at odd hours, dressed in white at odd seasons, and of being told that she was Mrs. Brooks of the Gowen family, a poetess. She and her family disappeared, and years after I learned that we had a 'flower of genius' among us, and in our stupidity knew it not."

The year following her husband's death, she went to Cuba to live with a relative.

Southey, who had a strong friendship for this Medford poetess, declared her poem, "Zophiel," to be superior to Sappho's famous "Aphrodite." Tributes of admiration were expressed by Charles Lamb; and John Greenleaf Whittier calls it "a remarkable poem," and the impassioned song "a perfect gem."

In 1845, the romantic and restless life of Maria (Gowen) Brooks was brought to a close, at the age of fifty-one, while at her home in Matanzas, Cuba.

She was buried in a beautiful Grecian temple, built to suit her fancy, on the banks of the river Yumuri, which runs through her lands in Cuba, and is thus described by Gustafson: — "The little temple is bowered in a labyrinth of orange trees, cocoas and palms, the mango and rose-apple, the ruddy pomegranate and the shady tamarind; while the coffee-fields spread away in alternate tesselations of white flowers and scarlet berries."

LYDIA MARIA CHILD

The name of Lydia Maria Child has become a household word in Medford, so well known is her remarkable career.

She was born on February 11, 1802, in the brick house at the corner of Salem and Ashland streets, now occupied by the Medford Historical Society.

She was the daughter of David and Susannah (Rand) Francis. Her father was a baker, and became wealthy through his famous "Medford crackers." Maria was the youngest of five children. She attended the Dame School kept by "Marm Betty," later the Medford Academy, and was considered remarkably proficient in her studies.

At the age of twelve, the loss of her mother was a great misfortune; and a year later, when her older sister, Mary, was married, she would not be reconciled, and exhibited a strong self-will by positively refusing to attend the wedding; but, with her kitten for a companion, took a stroll up the lane during the marriage ceremony.

Books beyond her years were daily companions, and her father became alarmed at the possible effect on the bright young mind of Maria, and so sent her to the much-loved sister's home at Norridgewock, on the Kennebec, in Maine. Here her fondness for books did not decrease, but the society of many cultivated people were a means of helpfulness and inspiration.

During this visit she employed a part of the time in making an exquisite infant's gown, finished in fine needlework and beautiful embroidery. It is still preserved and kept, as a relic of her handiwork, at the rooms of the Historical Society.

At the age of twenty-three she wrote her first book, "Hobomok," which was received with enthusiasm and established her reputation as a writer. This was followed by "The Rebels: a Tale of the Revolution"; "Flowers for Children", and in 1826 she edited the "Juvenile Miscellany," which became immensely popular.

A favorite expression to her sister was: "Nature never intended me for anything but a single life, and I am not going to quarrel with her plans;" but this oft-avowed purpose was overcome by the persuasive powers of the highly accomplished and gifted scholar, David Lee Child, whom she married at Watertown, October 19, 1828.

A list of the wedding presents, copied from a letter to her sister, is characteristic of the primitive times:—

"A pretty butter-knife and cream-ladle, a study lamp; from Mrs. Thaxter a jar of pickles; Mrs. White sent me a keg of tongues; Mrs. Tyler Bigelow, a pair of plated candlesticks; Emily Marshall, a pair of stellar lamps; Mary M., polished steel snuffers on a plated tray.

"My mantua-maker has been here a week. I have a claret-colored silk petisse, lined with straw-colored silk, made in the extent of the mode enough to make anybody stare; one black figured levantine silk, and one swiss muslin. Clarissa Bigelow is to be bridesmaid, and I have bought thirty-five pounds of cake of Nichols."

She speaks of their home as a "proper little martin box," situated on Harvard street, Boston.

During the next five years her popularity as a writer increased; publishers paid good prices for any manuscript from her pen; the "North American Review" declared "that no woman could out-rank her."

With the publishing of her famous work, "An Appeal in Behalf of That Class of Americans Called Africans," popular sentiment ran high against her, and, like a tidal wave, suddenly swept honors and patronage from her; but it only infused her with a more patriotic spirit of right and justice.

Moving to a farm in Connecticut, Mr. Child conceived several schemes to earn money, all of which proved failures, not being adapted to that line of work, and much of the earnings of Mrs. Child were used in the experiments.

Feeling the necessity of assisting the finances of the family, Mrs. Child accepted a proposition in New York to edit the "Anti-Slavery Standard."

The following year she joined her husband at West Newton, and a little later made a home with the aged father, David Francis, at Wayland.

Here Mr. and Mrs. Child spent twenty-

two years, mutually happy in the quiet of their home, enjoying literary works of the best authors, and looking always for the cheerful side of life.

She often spent a winter in Medford, at the home of the Misses Osgood, and was here in 1859 and 1860, during the exciting times preceding the Civil war.

Mrs. Child was instrumental in arranging for the first anti-slavery meeting to be held in the town hall in Medford.

Her death came suddenly in 1880. Wendell Phillips officiated at her funeral. Like a benediction, during the last earthly service for Lydia Maria Child, in the small burying-ground at Wayland, the sky was spanned by a gorgeous rainbow.

SARAH BRADLEE FULTON

The daring deeds, inspired by a love of liberty and justice, of Sarah Bradlee Fulton have been rehearsed with interest around the hearth-stone of many Medford families.

Born in Dorchester, in 1740, her girlhood and early womanhood were spent during the stirring times which led to the Revolutionary war. In 1762, she married John Fulton.

Mrs. Fulton was a frequent visitor at the home of her brother, Nathaniel Bradlee, of Boston, and was a prominent figure at his house on the evening of the famous "Tea Party" in Boston Harbor, assisting in disguising her brother and other patriots in their Indian garb.

In 1772, Mr. and Mrs. Fulton and family came to Medford where Sarah Bradlee Fulton spent the remaining sixty-three years of her life. Her first home was located on Main street, a short distance from Cradock Bridge, and the latch string was always out to her numerous friends. Generals Washington and Lafayette were her guests and her home became headquarters for General Stark's New Hampshire regiment.

Many wounded were brought from the battle of Bunker Hill to the field hospital which was established near South street; and here Mrs. Fulton made herself useful in nursing and caring for the afflicted ones.

Her courage was tested by the oft repeated story of her walk from Medford to within the enemy's lines in Boston to deliver despatches for General Washington.

At the close of the war the home was changed to the Stoneham road and, by vote of the town, the street on which her house stood was named Fulton street, in her honor, soon after her death in November, 1835. She was buried in the old Salem-street cemetery. Five years ago, the Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who had taken the name of Sarah Bradlee Fulton, erected a tablet to her memory, dedicating it with appropriate exercises. The tablet was enhanced in interest and value because of the fact that for more than fifty years it served as a door-step to Mrs. Fulton's house.

MARY ELIZABETH (PRESTON) STEARNS

The subject of this sketch was born in Norridgewock, Maine, January 21, 1821. She married George Luther Stearns, and

SARAH E. FULLER

coming to Medford, made a residence on the avenue which bears the name of Stearns. Mrs. Stearns was intensely interested with her husband in the cause of the African race, both becoming prominent through their faithful loyalty to John Brown.

She was actively interested in the education of the colored people and donated liberally to Tuskegee, Berea, Hampton and Calhoun Colleges.

Her home always had an atmosphere of sunny hospitality which attracted many notable persons as guests, among them Ole Bull, Emerson, Longfellow, Frothingham and others. For many years, December 2, the day of the execution of John Brown, was kept sacred in her household; and at her death, November 28, 1901, by her request, she was buried on December 2.

HARRIET WINSLOW HALL

The name of Harriet W. Hall, who passed away just two months ago, is most deservedly worthy of more than a brief mention at this time. She was one of Medford's very own daughters by birth and a life long residence of seventy-six years; she was the daughter of John King, a prominent family in the town's history.

Mrs. Hall was interested in every good work, and her whole life is a splendid record of useful activity. The bells which sweetly ring from the spire of the Episcopal Church were a gift from her hand, and in many ways she liberally aided in advancing the cause of her church and her home city.

SARAH E. FULLER

Patriotism has ever been linked with the name of Sarah E. Fuller, because of a life work devoted to the cause of her country and its emblem.

Born in Portland, Maine, August 1, 1838, the daughter of Samuel Mills, a staunch abolitionist, coupled with strong religious sentiments, it is not strange that "God and Country" should have precedence in the thoughts and deeds of his daughter. Coming to East Boston in early life, she later married George W. Fuller, of Canton, Maine, who enlisted during the Civil war in the Fourth Massachusetts Cavalry, and did not return, having died of malarial fever at Portsmouth, Virginia.

Mrs. Fuller has a record of forty years of faithful service for the soldiers of the Union, having been enrolled as a worker in the Christian Commission in the early days of the Civil war.

She was one of the founders of the Woman's Relief Corps, and interested in every patriotic movement in this and other states. She is now the only honorary life member of the order, and has been continuously in important office since its inception.

Twenty-six years ago, at the formation of S. C. Lawrence Relief Corps No. 5, she came to Medford and installed its first staff of officers.

In 1889, Medford became her home, with her son and his family. She has been interested in its progress and active in many charities. The Daughters of Veterans in Medford have honored her by

adopting her name when Tent 22 was organized. She was untiring in her efforts to help purchase and establish the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea, where a room is named for her. She is a member of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., of Medford, being re-elected each year as its chaplain.

On the Board of Managers for the Home for Aged Men and Women, she is an interested member. At the formation of Inasmuch Union, The King's Daughters, in 1896, Mrs. Fuller was elected chairman, and has been unanimously chosen each year since.

Her influence has been felt among the young people by her firm stand for the right, and her strong individuality.

HELEN TILDEN WILD

Miss Helen Tilden Wild was born in Medford, in the house numbered 189 Salem street, June 19, 1860. She is the daughter of Silas Franklin and Lucy D. Wild. She gradnated from the Medford High School as valedictorian of her class, in June, 1876. Her liking for genealogy and historical subjects was inherited from both sides of her family. Her aunt, Miss Abigail T. Wild, kept a voluminous family record back to John Alden, her Pilgrim ancestor, and bequeathed it to her niece. This intensified her interest, and she continued to study on the same lines. From her earliest childhood the love of country was instilled in her mind. Her father served in the Civil war; her grandfather held a commission as sergeant in the War of 1812, and her great great-grandfather, Captain Silas Wild, led a company of Braintree men during the Revolution. On her mother's side she also has three ancestors who were prominent in revolutionary times.

For four years she has been regent of Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D. A. R. She was one of its founders and served as secretary until her election as regent.

She has been the editor of "The Historical Register" for several years, and has put much earnest, painstaking work into its pages. She made it a labor of love to search for the records of Medford's Revolutionary soldiers, as her published book, "Medford in the Revolution," testifies. She has worked early and late for the preservation of the Royall House, and through her efforts the "Royall House Association" has been recently formed to save the historic old mansion for future generations.

ELLEN M. GILL

Ellen M. (Bowditch) Gill was born in Boston, June 28, 1830. She attended the Johnson School and the Hancock School, and at present is an interested member of the Hancock School Association.

She is descended from Henry Adams, of Braintree, from whom President John Adams was descended; also has Mayflower descent in two lines, John Alden and Richard Warren.

By virtue of the services of Captain John Vinton, of Braintree, in the Revolutionary war, she is a member of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter, D. A. R., of Medford.

ELLEN M. GILL

From the Vintons Mrs. Gill inherited her love of flowers and fondness for horticulture. Benjamin Vinton French, a relative, was a member of and vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society; also one of the founders of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and a man very largely interested in agriculture and horticulture.

It was not strange that this flower enthusiast should become a member of the Horticultural Society, and has continued her active interest since 1865.

Mr. and Mrs. Gill came to Medford in June, 1834, and her present home has been occupied since 1860. Much credit is due to the ambition and business ability of Mrs. Gill for the improvements and well-kept appearance of her greenhouses and grounds. She has proved that the profession of florist is an honorable, successful and attractive one for women to engage in. At the present time, although within a few weeks of her seventy-fifth birthday, she is as much interested in her flowers and garden as she was years ago.

A sketch of Mrs. Gill would be incomplete without reference to her patriotic spirit; for she has always shown a strong feeling toward the soldiers of the Civil war, and in the days of the war was an ardent worker for them and their families, and her interest did not cease in the times of peace. When S. C. Lawrence Relief Corps, No. 5, W. R. C., was organized, she was among the first to lend a hand, and became a charter member; later she was elected its second president, serving two years.

For twenty-three years she has been a member of the Ladies' Aid Association of the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea. Throughout her busy outside life, the home has always held the first place, where she has been the adviser and inspiration of three daughters and one son.

MARY E. SARGENT

Miss Mary E. Sargent was appointed librarian of the Medford Public Library in 1891, and the broad and liberal policy which she at once adopted placed the Medford library in the front ranks of Massachusetts libraries. She was joint author with her sister of the book entitled "Reading for the Young," issued in 1890. This was the first published annotated list of books for the young, and was extensively used in other libraries and in schools. Free access to the library shelves, the use of bulletins, and the posting of newspaper clippings on current events or on subjects of special interest; the introduction of educational games and puzzles, dissected maps, and of the "story hour" in the children's room; the loaning of books to the public schools of Medford, thus making each school a branch library; the exhibition of photographs from the Library Art Club, of which she is secretary, — these are only a few of the improvements and advantages which Miss Sargent has made a part of the library equipment.

Imitation is said to be the most delicate flattery, and Miss Sargent may well feel herself flattered and honored by the many neighboring libraries that have borrowed her methods and copied her ideas. The Library School of Albany, New York; the Pratt Institute, of Brooklyn, New York, and Simmons College, of Boston, have elected this library as one to visit for inspiration and methods.

But the spirit that underlies the technical working of the library is, after all, the chief charm to its patrons. Everyone is made to feel that his quest, whatever it may be, is of primary importance; that all available information will be put at his disposal, and that however laborious the search for material, it will be faithfully and cheerfully made for him. And this spirit of disinterested helpfulness which pervades all branches of the library work finds its inspiration in the clear insight, the keen perception, the sympathetic personality of the head librarian, Miss Sargent.

SARAH WARNER BROOKS

One of the most remarkable women living among us to-day is the authoress Sarah Warner Brooks, almost eighty-four years of age.

In the seclusion of her lilac-embowered home on High street, she is literally a shut-in because of physical weakness, but in mind and heart she has the buoyancy of youth, tempered and softened by "sad lessons with the years."

Through the medium of the pen her active brain is still giving out to the world rich and helpful thoughts in poem and story.

Her latest book is entitled "A Garden with House Attached," and is of local interest as it is the story of "The Lilacs,"—the garden and home of the Brooks family in Medford.

It is a history of the former occupants of the Brooks' Mansion and its motto is taken from Longfellow's "Haunted Houses."

Mrs. Brooks was born at Sag Harbor, in 1821, and had the misfortune to lose both mother and father at an early age. In 1846 she married Isaac Austin Brooks, of Medford, the son of Isaac Brooks, who died at Liverpool where he had been appointed American consul. Much of her married life was spent in Cambridge, and on the death of her husband, twelve years ago, she made her residence at the Brooks Mansion.

Among her six children only one remains, Edward C. Brooks, who with his family resides at the home of his mother.

ANNIE HINKS RYDER

Annie Hinks Ryder is another of Medford's prominent women. She was born in Provincetown, Massachusetts. On the paternal side she sprang from the sturdy race of Cape Cod seamen, while on the maternal side she descended from a long line of Mayflower Pilgrims.

Her earliest years were spent in her native town and in Cambridge, but when still a child she removed with her parents and brothers to Medford.

Here she attended the public schools, graduating from the High School in 1871.

Her life work as a teacher began in the Malden High School, where for six years she gave her strength to the education of boys and girls. Feeling an especial interest in the training of girls, she left the Malden school to devote herself to the instruction of girls in private schools and classes. This work for girls she has followed for many years, and at present has a day school for girls in this city.

SARAH WARNER BROOKS, AT "THE LILACS," WEST MEDFORD

To Medford schools and teachers she has always felt a deep obligation, reckoning them among the highest aids to any measure of success she has attained. After graduation in this city, she pursued her studies at Maplewood Seminary, Pittsfield, and later with private instructors in Boston.

Perhaps the work by which Miss Ryder is best known away from her home city, is her contributions to the literature of girlhood. It is a pleasure to find that her books, "Hold Up Your Heads, Girls," "Go Right On, Girls," and "New Every Morning," have had a wide circulation.

HETTY FULTON WAIT

Medford has one teacher whose work extends over a continuous period of fifty-three years. Miss Hetty Fulton Wait was born in Medford, January 28, 1835, entered the public schools in 1844, and graduated from the High School when Charles Cummings was then principal, in 1851. On June 1, 1852, she began teaching in the Cross Street Alphabet School. On the completion of the Everett schoolhouse, in 1852, she was transferred to the Old Park Street building, which was destroyed by fire in March, 1855. This was replaced by the Swan School, dedicated on Christmas Day, 1855, where she continued her work till, in 1868, she was transferred to the James School, then on Ship street. When, in 1884, the James building was moved to its present location on Spring street, she went thither and still teaches there. The James building was partly destroyed by fire in 1885, so two schoolhouses have been burned over her head.

HETTY FULTON WAIT

The changes in buildings have been the least of the many changes in our schools since her connection with them began. In 1852, Medford had a small schoolhouse at West Medford, one at Symmes Corner, the High and Centre Grammar schools on High street, the East Grammar on Park street, the East Alphabet on Cross street, and the South Alphabet on Back, now Union street. Her first school had one hundred and ten scholars, two of them about four years and a half old. It had three classes, the A B C, the second class, just beginning to read, the third class, reading a little. Writing was not a part of the regular course until children got out of the Alphabet into the Primary school, now called Intermediate; but, as a matter of fact, Miss Wait often began the instruction of her pupils in writing in her Alphabet school.

She used Burnstead's Primer and the North American Arithmetic. Her salary was one hundred and eighty dollars.

In 1869, writing was made part of the course in the Intermediate, not Primary, schools, for the first and second classes. It is now taught in the first grade of the Primary schools.

Music was introduced as a study, in 1871, in the Primary and Intermediate schools, and Miss Wait's pupils were among the first to show what good work the little ones could do.

Drawing was added in 1873, the teachers of the town, with the first class in the High School being taught by Mr. B. W. Putnam.

The School Committee when she began were Messrs. Timothy Cutting, Hosea Ballou, junior; Robert Ells, and Sanford B. Perry.

Miss Wait is a member of the Unitarian Church, the Teachers' Club, the Medford Historical Society, the Royall House Association, and the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter of the D. A. R. (named in honor of her great-grandmother).

A reception was given in her honor on June 1, 1902, on the completion of her fiftieth year as a teacher in Medford.

M. SUSAN GOODALE

Mrs. M. Susan Goodale is well known in Medford for her good deeds as well as from a long residence. Her interest in the cause of the soldiers of the Civil war dates back to her school days when she received lessons of loyalty from a patriotic father, Joseph L. Goldthwait, who aided the cause financially and organized a society for the care of the families of soldiers.

So interested was his daughter in the work, that out of school hours she solicited funds and gave a Thanksgiving dinner to soldiers' families in her neighborhood. Her father passing from this life soon after victory was won, she has honored his memory by a continued interest in the cause he loved.

In early womanhood she was married to George L. Goodale, who served in the forty-third Massachusetts regiment and who has since been the department commander of the G. A. R. and inspector-general on the staff of the commander-in-chief. He is now a captain in the regular army and is stationed at Astoria, Oregon.

It was but natural that when S. C. Lawrence Relief Corps, No. 5, W. R. C., was organized in Medford, in 1879, that Mrs. Goodale should be a charter member. She was the first senior vice-president, was elected president in 1881 and

re-elected three years in succession. From the year 1881 her ability was recognized by her appointment upon many important committees; and in 1883 she was elected department senior vice-president, and a year later department president, to which office she was unanimously re-elected in 1885.

Her interest in the work has never flagged and especially in that of the relief of needy veterans and their families. For several years she has served as chairman of the department relief committee, and there she has shown exceptional judgment and ability.

Mrs. Goodale inherits much of her patriotic spirit from Revolutionary ancestors.

She was the first regent of the Sarah Bradlee Fulton Chapter of the D. A. R., of Medford, and has been actively interested in the preservation of the Royall House, which is so picturesque and of so much historic interest to the city.

She was formerly an active member of the Medford Woman's Club, but has recently turned her attention more to the societies which are doing philanthropic work. She is a director of the Home for Aged Men and Women, Medford, and has worked faithfully in the Ladies' Aid Society of the Soldiers' Home, Chelsea.

ZIPPORAH SAWYER

Among the women identified with the history of Medford for many years, is Miss Zipporah Sawyer, who has always been actively interested along educational lines.

Her long, continued service as a teacher in the Everett School, from July 6, 1857, to March, 1875, proves her successful career; her position was that of first assistant, her brother Rufus Sawyer being principal for thirty-four years.

On her resignation, in 1875, she was immediately honored by election as a member of the school board which place she occupied most acceptably for eighteen years. Interested in the commendable objects of the Medford Historical society she is one of its life members, also an honorary member of the Teachers' Guild and has a membership in the Unitarian Church.

Miss Sawyer was born in Bolton, the daughter of Dr. Levi and Hannah (Nourse) Sawyer, and can trace her ancestry back to Revolutionary heroes.

She has many pleasant memories of her life work as a teacher and it is a great pleasure to her to meet so many of her old pupils who are now filling important positions in the affairs of the city.

Her brother, Rufus Sawyer, was long identified with Medford's educational interests and was principal of the Everett School many years.

ALICE C. AYRES

Miss Alice C. Ayres is the daughter of John and Elizabeth Ayres who came to Medford in 1866. Mr. Ayres at once became interested in the town and its welfare and was one of the original directors of the Savings Bank; also he was among the first to organize the movement that resulted in buying the land and making our Oak Grove Cemetery.

The family lived here fifteen years and then moved to Roxbury and Boston returning to Medford after an interim of a few years.

In September, 1866, Miss Alice Ayres and her sister started the Medford Shakespeare Club which still exists. At first it consisted of about one dozen young ladies who met once a week and cast the plays of Shakespeare among its members; the parts were always carefully prepared and well read.

Soon after it was organized, a number of their married friends were added. The club has continued its work uninterruptedly to the present time.

It is said to be the oldest organization of its kind among women, with one exception, in the United States. During its long existence all the plays of Shakespeare have been carefully studied, the best literature on the subject thoroughly considered, and many of the classic plays of Greece and Rome have been read.

There have been three presidents of this club: Miss Alice C. Ayres, Mrs. C. V. Bemis and Mrs. R. P. Hallowell who now holds that office.

Miss Ayres was one of the managers of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum that was established in West Medford about thirty years ago, located on Allston street. It was given up on account of a change in the State arrangement for the poor.

Babies and nurses were received at this Home, and many were boarded in Medford families. Mrs. Sise, Miss Helen Porter, Mrs. Randall, Miss Fannie Bemis, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Hallowell and many others assisted in this way in caring for many hundreds of the poor children of the state.

Miss Ayres is a firm believer in organized work for benevolent purposes. She ably assisted Mrs. George D. Hall in forming an alliance in the Unitarian Society and rendered valuable aid to Miss Bemis, Mrs. N. P. Hallowell and Dr. Chandler in the formation of the District Nurse Association.

The work with which she is most closely associated at the present time is the Medford Home for Aged Men and Women, which was organized at her home on High street in May, 1900. She was then elected its president and holds the position at the present time.

CAROLINE E. SWIFT

An invaluable teacher at the Medford High School for twenty-five years was Miss Caroline E. Swift. She brought to her work, experience, ability and conscientious loyalty to the school and city. The pupils in English literature, her special department of late years, fully appreciated her broad reading, her enthusiasm, and her skill in teaching. It is to her persistent efforts that gymnastic training for girls has become a permanent feature of the High School work.

Miss Swift was for two years president of the Medford Teachers' Club; has been an active member of the Women's Club since its beginning, and of many other organizations which have the welfare of the community at heart. Many interesting papers have been written by her and read at the Women's Club and the Medford Historical Society.

"Dame schools" and "Marm schools" were familiar terms in the primitive days of Medford, and applied to private schools for girls which were taught by learned dames.

One of the first schools of the kind was kept by Elizabeth Francis, familiarly known as "Marm Betty." She was born in 1736, and opened her first school in a building at the corner of Governors avenue, and later in the east half of what is now Withington's bake-shop. For sixty years she taught, and lived to the good old age of ninety-three.

Another schoolmistress, whose name has been passed down through history since 1810, was Abigail Simonds, whose charge of twelve cents a pupil, to be paid every Monday morning, brought her a goodly income; sufficient to build a house on the hill which to-day bears her name. She was married and left a home for three maiden daughters, who are remembered

by many to-day, as "dear old ladies." Miss Nabby was a tailoress and good authority on the cut of jackets and trousers for the boys of those days. Miss Pamelia, the last of the family, left a donation, in trust, for indigent females born in Medford.

Previous to the opening of these Dame schools, the girls of the family had little chance of any instruction, our forefathers seeming to think that they did not require it. In 1776, however, it was voted that the master instruct girls two hours a day after the boys were dismissed; and, in 1790, they were allowed four hours during three months in the summer.

SUSANNA ROWSON

As the town grew and children became more numerous, it was voted, in 1794, to pay the schoolmistresses for instructing those children who were excluded from the public school, not being seven years of age, and whose parents were not able to pay the expense of the private school.

Miss Eliza Francis was the first to avail herself of this opportunity, and was followed by others in the following order as they appear on the books of the selectmen: Sally Tufts, Prudence Foster, Mrs. Benjamin Pratt, Rebecca Blanchard, Susanna Usher, Abigail Simonds, Lucy Shedd, Hannah Greenleaf, Bethiah Hatch, Harriet Greenleaf, Betsey Stimpson, Susan Hall, Elizabeth M. Bradbury, Nancy Fulton.

These most worthy teachers of the olden days must have proved their proficiency in the art of teaching, demonstrating it so plainly for a quarter of a century that in March 3, 1817, it was decided that women were competent to teach the public school.

Mrs. Abijah Kendall was the first woman employed who taught the girls in the same school where her husband took charge of the boys.

Two years later, 1819, public primary schools were established and designated in the early records as "Women's schools" because women were largely employed to teach them. Among the early ones we find Sally and Harriet Richardson teaching in a room fitted out for the purpose at their home, at the corner of High street and Hastings lane. They received two dollars a week for six summer months.

Miss Eliza Gray taught the primary school and all the girls in the brick schoolhouse; Miss Eliza B. Wait, the eastern school, at the house of Rhoda Turner, located on Riverside avenue.

SUSANNA ROWSON

While changes were going on in the town's system of schools, Medford was receiving a reputation for excellent private schools; and in 1800, Miss Susanna Rowson, of London birth (but who came to Boston with her father at the age of four years), was attracted to Medford, and opened a boarding school for girls in the fine mansion known as the Bigelow Place. It was located on the grounds where the Episcopal Church now stands and became one of the most popular in the country, pupils coming from other states and from the British provinces. Miss Rowson had received a thorough education and had made herself famous as an actress, writer and teacher.

At the age of twenty-eight she published "Charlotte Temple, or A tale of Truth," which took the world by storm. At that time she was pronounced the ablest female writer of the day. She published a dictionary, a geography and other elementary books for the benefit of her pupils.

Miss Peggy Swan, of Medford, assisted Miss Rowson in the school as a teacher in penmanship.

The school sustained its well deserved popularity throughout the three years of its existence. After twenty-five years of faithful teaching Miss Rowson retired. She died in 1824 at the age of sixty-three.

Miss Hannah Swan taught a private school in the Jonathan Watson house on High street; and afterward, with Miss Ann Rose, opened a boarding school in the Garrison House, which was very successful and filled by young ladies representing the best families of the state. Miss Eliza Bradbury also made a private school on South street famous by her untiring efforts as a teacher. It is sometimes referred to as an academy.

ANNA (DAVIS) HALLOWELL

The name of Hallowell has been well known in Medford since the days of anti-slavery, and the subject of this sketch brought within our borders a portion of the spirit of her grandmother, Lucretia Mott of Philadelphia, well known the country over for her pronounced position as an abolitionist. She was the daughter of Edward M. and Maria (Mott) Davis, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She married Richard Price Hallowell, a merchant in Boston, and removed to Medford in 1859, to their present residence on High street.

She was actively interested in anti-slavery, woman suffrage and the cause of the colored people; she is still working along these lines, and in connection with her husband is interested in the Calhoun colored school of Alabama; also the Colored Woman's Home in Boston. She is a member of the Medford Women's

Club, the New England Club, and has held office in the Free Religious Association of Boston.

Of Quaker parentage, the simplicity of Quakerism runs through her home life. She is the mother of two sons and two daughters. Mrs. May (Hallowell) Loud, the oldest daughter, is an artist of note and well known as a portrait painter. Mrs. Lucretia Mott Churchill is the wife of a physician in Chicago. Mrs. Hallowell is a writer of note of present day literature, and has contributed quite a number of works which have been received with great favor.

MISS HELEN PORTER

The memory of Miss Helen Porter and her kindly words and deeds can not easily be erased. She was born in Medford at the home of her parents, George W. and Helen (Hall) Porter, on South street. Her life seemed overflowing with loving kindness and generous impulse, which in a quiet way carried cheer and comfort to many homes. Miss Porter was interested in all philanthropic work, and was a charter member of the Medford Woman's Club, working always in its interest. She was also active in the Unitarian Church. At her death she left a sum of money for the benefit of the poor and aged of Medford.

In quick succession the mind recalls the names of those in the Lawrence families, whose liberal assistance in every good cause can always be relied upon. Miss Mary Porter, who, like her highly-esteemed cousin, Miss Helen Porter, has always been identified with philanthropic work, and is at present one of the managers on the board for the Home for Aged Men and Women; Miss Ellen M. Barr, a well-known and successful teacher, now deceased; Miss Harriet Brown, Miss Ella L. Burbank, the Misses Atherton, Mrs. T. P. Smith, Miss Katherine H. Stone, Miss Louise F. Hunt, all educators of the past and present, and dozens of others who have been interested in the literary, domestic, social and scientific lines of club life; Mrs. Louise Brooks, now deceased, whose interest in deaf children led her to found the Sarah Fuller Home for young deaf mutes, which is so delightfully located in West Medford; Miss Eliza L. Clarke, who has served as matron and principal of the Sarah Fuller Home since the first day of its existence on June 15, 1888, each have proved her efficiency and success.

Among the writers who have contributed literary works to the library and are classed as Medford authors, not already referred to, are: — Josephine L. Richard, botanist, who has written on "Wild Flowers and Ferns"; Maud K. Wellington, "Rhymes," in 1903; Mrs. Benjamin F. Hayes, sonnets; Mrs. F. I. Paradise, sonnets; Miss Emily Hallowell, daughter of Mrs. Edward N. Hallowell, has collected many negro ballads and is a compiler of "Calhoun Plantation Songs."

If space would permit, sketches of a long list of prominent women might be added, for it can be truly said that Medford can claim

"Honorable women . . . not a few."

VIEWS OF COLLEGE HILL FROM MEDFORD AND SOMERVILLE

Tufts College

Compiled by Samuel Elder

A HISTORY of Medford would today be incomplete without an account of Tufts College and its history since the inception of the movement, in 1847, resulting in its foundation by the Reverend Thomas J. Sawyer, of New York, the Reverend Hosea Ballou, 2d, of Medford, and the Reverend Thomas Whittemore, of Cambridgeport. Our people feel a sort of proprietary interest in the institution; and they have watched with pride the constant growth and broadening of its scope of work, since in the year 1857, when its graduating class numbered but three, to the present time, when the class of 1905 numbers one hundred and seventy-five; and they recognize and appreciate the wonderful changes during these years which have taken place on and around College Hill, through the addition of college buildings and residences for college officials, and beautifying of the surrounding grounds.

BALLOU HALL

Situated near the line and dividing the cities of Somerville and Medford, on one of the most sightly hills in greater Boston, within ten minutes by steam train and thirty minutes by electric cars to that city, within fifteen minutes' walk of the City Hall in Medford, and surrounded by a country unsurpassed in picturesqueness, it is generally conceded that Tufts has in point of location many essentials in its favor enjoyed by few—if any—other similar institutions. It is sufficiently far from Boston to insure the healthfulness and freedom of country life and to preserve the "college atmosphere" deemed so needful for the best work by students, and yet not so remote as to prevent enjoyment of advantages and recreations such as a large city may afford.

Tufts College was established under a charter granted on the twenty-first day of April, 1852, by the General Court of Massachusetts.

The movement resulting in the founding of the College was set on foot in 1847, through the efforts of the above-named gentlemen. After much consideration, the work of raising a fund of one hundred thousand dollars for a foundation was undertaken, and about sixty thousand dollars was obtained in money. Sylvanus Packard gave his bond for twenty thousand dollars additional, and Charles Tufts gave twenty acres of land on Walnut Hill, embracing the present site of the College. Mr. Tufts announced his intention of increasing his gift of land to more than one hundred acres, and thus became the largest benefactor of the young institution, which accordingly received his name. Mr. Packard, a Boston merchant, bequeathed to the College his entire fortune. Among other benefactors who may be numbered among the founders of the College, were Oliver Dean, who gave it ninety thousand dollars, and Thomas A. Goddard, whose gifts, though unobtrusive, were constant. Mrs. Goddard continued the generosity of her husband, and at her death made a substantial bequest to the College. Dr. William J. Walker also made gifts and bequests amounting to nearly three hundred thousand dollars.

While the College owed its beginning to the effort and the support of members

of the Universalist denomination, it was provided by the Legislature in the charter that

"No instructor in said college shall ever be required by the Trustees to profess any particular religious opinions as a test of office, and no student shall be refused admission to or denied any of the privileges, honors, or degrees of said college, on account of the religious opinions he may entertain."

This provision has always been interpreted by the Trustees and Faculty in its broadest sense. The non-sectarian character of the work of the College is amply shown by the membership of its Faculty and student body. The truth, and not the maintenance of any religious or political doctrine, has been the aim of its research and of its instruction. The first Faculty meeting was held October 9, 1854, when there were in College students forming the Sophomore and the Freshman class. The only building at that time was the main College building, now known as Ballou Hall. The next building to be erected was a small, brick dormitory, now the Library building. The large dormitory known as East Hall was the next addition to the group, and, in 1872, West Hall was opened to students. It was ten years before building operations were renewed by the College. The original Faculty numbered five. The first class, of three members, was graduated in 1857.

MINER AND PAIGE

At the outset, provision was made for a course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The only feature of its work peculiar to Tufts College in these years of its beginning was the attention given to the study of history. The first president of the College, the Reverend Hosea Ballou, 2d, D.D., was likewise Professor of History and of Intellectual Philosophy, and gave instruction in history remarkable alike for its quantity and quality, at a time when the study was hardly recognized in American colleges.

WEST

The Reverend Hosea Ballou, 2d, was born in Guilford, Vermont, October 13, 1796. He was the son of Asahel Ballou, and the grand-nephew of Hosea Ballou, who was at that time just coming into prominence as a preacher. The boyhood of young Hosea was spent in the adjacent town of Halifax, his family having removed there a few years after his birth. As a lad he displayed a taste for books, and hopes were entertained that he might be able to obtain a college education. While scarcely more than a boy, his mind became occupied with questions of religion, and he turned then towards Universalism. Possessing a great gift of eloquence, it was not unnatural that he should adopt the minstry as his profession. Accordingly, he studied theology, and in a short time was prepared for his work.

In June, 1838, Mr. Ballou became settled over a parish in Medford, where he continued preaching until called to spend his best endeavors and accomplish their

richest results within the building upon the summit of College Hill, to which an affectionate remembrance has since given his name.

Dr. Ballou was one of the prime movers in the founding of Tufts College. When Dr. Sawyer declined the presidency, it was offered, in 1853, to him; but it was with great hesitation that he accepted the position. He doubted his fitness for the place and feared his lack of college training would be an impediment to his usefulness; but he could not fail to see that after the refusal of Dr. Sawyer he was the man to whom the task most naturally fell, and with a resolution to do what he considered his duty, took up the work.

His formal inauguration took place on August 25, 1855, serving until his decease. President Ballou died May 21, 1861, worn-out by overwork. His funeral took place on the thirty-first.

Dr. Ballou was a splendid example of a self-made man. Endowed, no doubt, with a wonderful intellect, his greatest successes were largely due to his untiring industry. Many of his contemporaries may have excelled him in brilliancy of scholarship, probably few in solid attainment and soundness of learning.

Dr. Ballou was succeeded in presidency by the Reverend Alonzo Ames Miner, D.D., LL.D., who was inaugurated in 1862, and continued in office until 1875, resigning in February of that year. Dr. Miner's incumbency was marked by large financial additions to the College, and by the further growth of a broad and scholarly spirit.

Dr. Miner was born in Lempster, Sullivan county, New Hampshire, August 17, 1814. He received his early education in the district schools, later at Hopkinton, Lebanon and Franklin, New Hampshire, and Cavendish, Vermont. From his sixteenth to his twentieth year he taught in the public schools and during the year 1834–35 assisted in conducting the Cavendish Academy. From 1835 to 1839 he was principal of the Unity (New Hampshire) Academy.

The young man had formed a sincere desire to enter the ministry and was ordained in 1839. His first ministerial work was in Unity and surrounding villages. He was later called to Methuen, then to Lowell, and in 1848 succeeded the Reverend E. H. Chapin, D.D., as colleague of the venerable Hosea Ballou at the Second Universalist Church; and as successor to Mr. Ballou, presided over this church until his death.

Dr. Miner was President of Tufts from 1862 until 1875, and under his administration the growth of the material prosperity of the College was very great. He did not relinquish his Boston pastorate, nor did he ever reside at the Hill, but for the College, as for everything else with which he had to do, his remarkable executive ability accomplished large results. He resigned the presidency because he felt that it required the entire attention of its incumbent, but he continued to serve the trustees as a member of the executive committee until his death.

Dr. Miner died on Class day, June 14, 1895. His illness was short, and he was

VIEW OF COLLEGE HILL IN 1859

active to the last. His death was looked upon as a public misfortune. Even his enemies, and he had many, respected him and mourned his loss.

In March, 1875, Reverend Elmer Hewitt Capen, D.D., was elected to the presidency of the College, vacated by the resignation of President Miner, and he was inaugurated on the second day of June.

Dr. Capen was born in Stoughton, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, April 5, 1838. He received his preparatory education at Pierce Academy in Middleborough and at Green Mountain Institute in Woodstock, Vermont, and entered Tufts College in the fall of 1856, where he was known as a brilliant scholar and thorough student.

When twenty-one years of age, Mr. Capen became a member of the Massachusetts Legislature from his native town, and after serving the term for which he was elected, resumed his studies at the College. In 1860, he graduated with his class and began the study of law with Thomas S. Harlow, of Boston. In 1864 he was admitted to the bar, but never practised, a desire for the ministry having taken possession of his mind, and he studied theology, and in 1865 was ordained as minister in the Independent Christian Church, Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he remained four years, subsequently going to St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mr. Capen remained in St. Paul for a year, and then went to Providence, Rhode Island, where he remained until his resignation, in 1875, to accept the presidency of Tufts.

President Capen's administration was one of marked growth for the College. He was a man of progressive ideas and great common sense in applying them. He was thoroughly in touch with the student interests.

President Capen died March 22, 1905, honored as a public man, a successful educator, and essentially a gentleman in the widest sense of the word. His funeral was attended by the Governor of the Commonwealth and other dignitaries, and official notice of his decease taken by the City Government of Medford.

HOSEA BALLOU, 2D.

The College buildings are seventeen in number. Ballou Hall contains recitation-rooms, the room of the President and Faculty, and the offices of the Dean, the Registrar, and the Bursar. It contains also the college bookstore. Other buildings are Barnum Museum; Goddard Chapel; Goddard Gymnasium; the Library; the Chemical Building; three dormitories,—East Hall, West Hall, and Dean Hall, for men; the Commons Building, containing the Commons dining-hall, the post-office, and rooms for students; Metcalf Hall and the Start House, for women students. The Bromfield-Pearson School building is available for technical courses of the College. Two buildings, Miner Hall and Paige Hall, are devoted to the use of the Divinity School. A new building, the Robinson Hall, provides for work in certain of the physical sciences. A power-house has been added, supplying light, heat, and power to the engineering buildings.

The Barnum Museum of Natural History was built in 1883–84 by the late Phineas T. Barnum, who gave the College a fund for its maintenance and for the addition of two wings to the central building. One of these wings has been erected. In addition to laboratory rooms, it affords space for the display of mineralogical and geological collections.

The College is also indebted to Mr. Barnum for the larger portion of its zoological collection. This serves to illustrate all groups of the animal kingdom, and is especially rich in skeletons and mounted skins of mammals, the whole being well adapted for the purposes of instruction. The botanical collection consists of an herbarium containing a representation of the flora of New England, besides many specimens from Europe and the southern and western states. The geological collection contains representatives of the va-

rious types of rocks, as well as of fossils from all formations. The mineralogical collection embraces fine examples of most of the species.

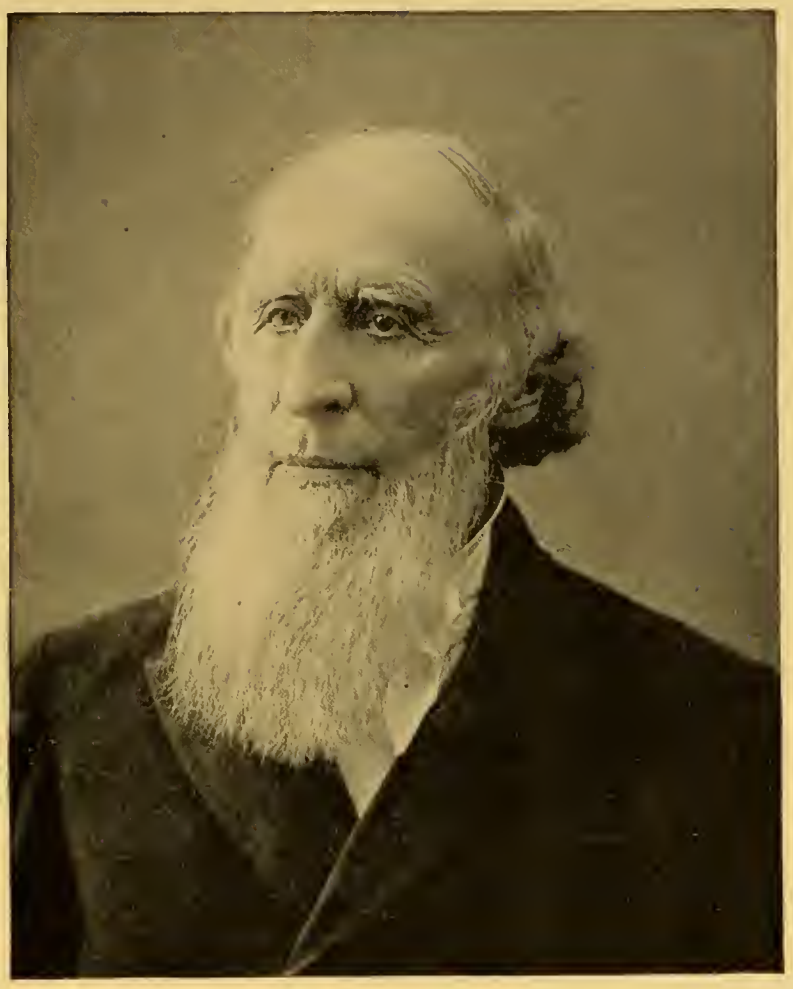
The laboratories and lecture-rooms of the department of Geology are in the main Museum building. The geological laboratory is provided with petrological microscopes, instruments for making rock sections, and other instruments. The mineralogical laboratory possesses the apparatus necessary for the determination of minerals, the analysis of ores, and essay work. The biological laboratories are in the newly-erected wing. The laboratory for elementary work is furnished with all necessary facilities, while the laboratories (two in number) for advanced and research work have all the appliances needed for investigation on the lines of anatomy, histology, and embryology.

Goddard Gymnasium, the gift of Mrs. Mary T. Goddard, is well fitted for class and individual work, and is provided with all the apparatus found in a well-equipped gymnasium.

The building of the department of Chemistry contains laboratories for general inorganic, organic, analytical, and metallurgical chemistry, a large lecture-room, library and weighing-room, and the private laboratories of the professors in charge. Rooms are provided with all the modern laboratory conveniences, and are well supplied with apparatus and chemicals.

Robinson Hall is a memorial to the late Charles Robinson, and is designed for the use of the department of Engineering. It contains the physical and electrical laboratories, and drafting rooms for the department of Civil Engineering. In addition to recitation rooms and offices of the instructors, there is a large lecture hall and a library.

The Bromfield-Pearson Building comprises the drafting and recitation rooms, offices, and shops for conducting the special courses of the school. It is used also for the department of drawing and for the shop-work in the College. The drafting-rooms are three in number, separated from the noise and vibration of the shops. Each student is provided with a separate bench, forge, lathe and tools. A twenty-five horse-power engine furnishes the motive power for the shops, and also serves for experimental work in the study of the steam engine. A one-hundred-and-fifty-light dynamo, designed and built at the College, provides the drafting-rooms and shops with electric lights.



REVEREND DR. A. A. MINER

The halls for the accommodation of students in the College of Letters are six in number. East, West, and Dean Halls, and the Commons building, for men, are arranged with convenient rooms in suites, are warmed by steam, lighted by gas, and have good modern plumbing. These halls provide rooms for two hundred and fifty men. Metcalf Hall, with accommodations for twenty-four women students, is a gift to the College by Albert Metcalf, of Newton. Every safeguard of health is provided. The Start House furnishes another home for women, with a matron and rooms for thirteen students.

Goddard Chapel, erected in 1882-83, is the gift of Mrs. Mary T. Goddard, as a memorial of her husband, the late Thomas A. Goddard. Morning prayers are held daily, at which attendance is required. The care of the pulpit on Sunday devolves upon the President of the College; but variety and interest are given the preaching service by frequent exchange with neighboring clergymen. A trained choir, composed of men and women students, sings on Sunday. Attendance upon Sunday service is required; but permission is freely given to those who desire to attend elsewhere.

The college year begins on the third Thursday in September, and ends at Commencement, the third Wednesday in June.

The charge for instruction in all departments in the College of Letters except the department of Engineering, is one hundred dollars a year, or four hundred

GODDARD CHAPEL

METCALF

BARNUM MUSEUM

dollars for the full course leading to any degree other than in engineering, whether the course be completed in three, four or more years. The charge for instruction in the Department of Engineering is one hundred and twenty dollars a year.

Owing to the rapid growth of the Medical and Dental departments of the College, it was found necessary to provide increased laboratory facilities. Accordingly, in 1900, the trustees voted to provide a new building, and land was purchased in Boston, on the corners of Huntington and Rogers avenues and Courtland and Drisko streets. This new building contains nearly an acre-and-a-half of floor space, and is heated, ventilated and lighted according to the most approved modern methods. Improvements have been introduced in all departments, and every effort has been made to render it the best arranged as well as the largest structure of its kind in New England.

The Bromfield-Pearson School is for young men whose preparation for engineering studies may be deficient in some of the required branches, but whose prac-

EAST

ELMER H. CAPEN, L. L. D.

BROMFIELD-PEARSON SCHOOL

tice and experience in the applied art of engineering may qualify them to pursue some of the regular subjects while making up their deficiencies.

The Divinity School is one of the coordinate departments of Tufts College, and the general advantages of the College are enjoyed by its students.

FREDERICK W. HAMILTON

Frederick W. Hamilton, acting president, was born in Portland, Maine, March 30, 1860. He was graduated from Tufts College in the class of 1880. After graduation he entered the employ of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad as the superintendent's clerk. In 1889 he entered the Divinity School as a special student. Ordained to the ministry in 1890, he settled in Pawtucket, Rhode Island. Dr. Hamilton became pastor of the Roxbury Universalist Church in 1895, and is still its pastor. He received the degree of A. M. from Tufts, in 1886, after a post graduate course, and was granted an honorary degree of S. T. D. in 1889. He has been a trustee of Tufts College since 1895, and for the greater part of the time chairman of the executive committee.

Dr. Hamilton is the author of a book, "The Church and Secular Life," and several essays. He is a member of several

ROBINSON

REVEREND DOCTOR HAMILTON

clubs and organizations, and chaplain of Washington Lodge A. F. and A. M., in Roxbury.

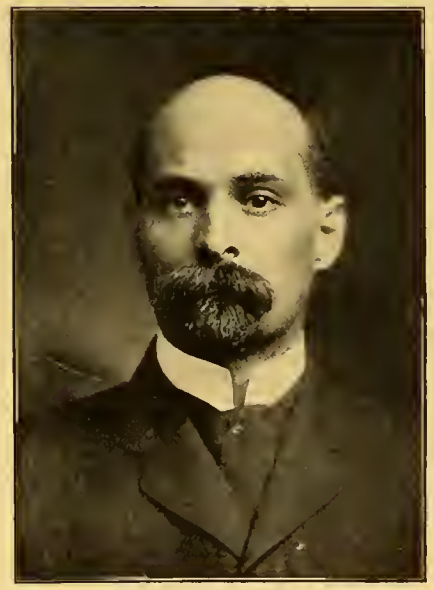
WILLIAM ROLLIN SHIPMAN

William Rollin Shipman, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was born in Evansville, Vermont, May 4, 1836, and was graduated from Middlebury College in 1859. From the age of sixteen to the end of his college course he taught school one term or more in every year. He was principal of an academy at South Woodstock, Vermont, 1859–1863, resigning the position to secure means for establishing a modern academy. From this work he was called, in the summer of 1864, to the professorship of rhetoric, logic and English literature in Tufts College, and entered upon its duties the first of October following. The work he had begun in Vermont resulted in the building of Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vermont, a school in close relations with the college since its opening, early in 1870. For the last thirty years Dean Shipman has been president of the trustees of this seminary and a member of its executive committee, devoting a great deal of time to its interests. He was ordained to the ministry in 1865, and for twenty-five years preached most of the Sundays, although never in full pastoral relations. His work in the College was almost exclusively teaching for thirty-five years. In 1899, he was granted a year's leave of absence, which he spent in travel, chiefly in Europe. On his return he was appointed dean and relieved from a large part of his teaching. He received the degree of A. M. from Middlebury, in 1862; of D. D. from St. Lawrence, in 1882; of LL.D. from Tufts in 1899, and from Middlebury in 1900.

DEAN SHIPMAN

PROFESSOR AMOS E. DOLBEAR

Professor Amos E. Dolbear was born at Norwich, Connecticut, November 10, 1837. His parents died while he was young, and he received a few years of schooling at Newport, Rhode Island. He has been a farm hand in New Hampshire and Missouri, a workman in shipyards and printing offices, a pistol maker, a pioneer school teacher in Harville, Wisconsin, in the Ozark mountains, where he was twice mobbed by riotous inhabitants. He has walked from Missouri to the east, supporting himself by work and by playing on the violin. In turn he has been a machinist, an employé of the Springfield armory, a student at Ohio Wesleyan Academy and at the University of Michigan, in the latter becoming an instructor; has been twice head of geological expeditions sent to the great lakes. He has been once shipwrecked; was twice elected Mayor of Bethany, West Virginia, where he was professor at Bethany College. He has also been an assistant professor at the Kentucky University.



SECRETARY CHASE

In 1874, Professor Dolbear accepted the Chair of Physics and Chemistry at Tufts, since which time his name has become world-widely known by reason of his important electrical inventions, and as author of valuable technical scientific works. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member of the Twentieth Century and Authors' Clubs, of Boston; the American Philosophical Society, of Washington, and National Institution of Art, Science and Literature, of New York. As early as 1882 he filed an application for patents on his appliances for telegraphing without wires, and in 1896 photographed a body through a board table by means of an electrical discharge. At Paris he received a silver medal, and from London, in 1882, a gold medal, both for his contributions to science.

CHARLES H LEONARD

AMOS E. DOLBEAR

CHARLES HALL LEONARD

GARDNER CHACE ANTHONY

Professor Dolbear was married in 1869 to Alice J. Hood, and has three sons and two daughters.

HARRY GRAY CHASE

Harry Gray Chase, Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, was born in West Newbury, Massachusetts, September 10, 1871. He attended the public schools of the town and fitted for college in the local High School and Dean Academy, Franklin, Massachusetts. He graduated from Tufts College in 1893 with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering. From the fall of 1893 to the spring of 1895 he was employed in the electrical department of the West End Street Railway Company. In the spring of 1895 he was appointed Assistant in Electrical Engineering in Tufts College. In January, 1896, he was appointed Instructor in Electrical Engineering. In 1897 he was appointed Registrar of the College, and in 1899 was elected Secretary of the Faculty. In the college year 1899–1900 he served as Walker Special Instructor in Mathematics. In 1902 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics, which position with that of Secretary of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences is occupied at the present time. He served as a member of the school committee of his local town for five years, and is a member of educational and scientific societies.

Professor Chase was married, November 23, 1897, to Miss Mary F. Cook, of Gloucester. They have two sons and one daughter.

PROFESSOR GARDNER CHACE ANTHONY

Gardner Chace Anthony, Dean of the Engineering Department, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, April 24, 1856. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts and the first settlers of Providence.

He began to attend school at the age of five years, and three years later entered the English and Classical school where he remained for nearly nine years, leaving a few months before graduation on account of a severe illness. In October of 1874, he entered the drafting room of the Providence Steam Engine Company and remained there for more than a year. During this time he prepared to enter Brown University and was admitted in the winter of 1875–76. He pursued courses in mathematics and science, together with such engineering as was given in those days, until the fall of 1877 when he entered Tufts College to continue special studies.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS

INTERIOR OF GODDARD GYMNASIUM

In October of 1878, he entered the employ of the Harris-Corliss Engine Company, where he remained for nearly three years, and then returned to the employ of the Providence Steam Engine Company, remaining until November, 1884. During the year following he was engaged on patent work, general engineering, and also as designer for the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Anthony began to teach in 1885, his first position being in the Rhode Island School of Design, in which he became director of the mechanical department. In connection with this position he also filled that of instructor of drawing in the Providence High School, which position he continued to fill for six years. In 1887, he founded the Rhode Island Technical Drawing School which continued with increasing prosperity during the term of his management. In 1889, the position of Principal of the Pawtucket Evening Drawing School was added to his other labors, and this position together with the former was filled until 1893, when he was called to Tufts as Dean of the Bromfield-Pearson School and Professor of technical drawing in the College. These positions he continues to fill together with that of Dean of the Engineering Department, which appointment he received in 1898, soon after the organization of this department.

Professor Anthony is the author of a series of text books on the subject of Graphics, which is known as the Technical Drawing Series. These have been heartily endorsed by prominent educators and are now used in many leading schools and colleges. In 1884, he was elected a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and, in 1890, received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts College.

Professor Anthony was married June 25, 1879, to Miss Susie A. Pearson, of Roxbury, and they have one son.

CHARLES HALL LEONARD

Charles Hall Leonard, Dean of the Divinity School, was born in Northwood, New Hampshire. His early life, however, was spent in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and all the formal education he knew was begun in the Academy of that town.

In 1846, Mr. Leonard began the study of theology in Clinton, New York. His first and only settlement as a minister was in Chelsea, Massachusetts, where he went in 1848, and where he remained twenty-three years. His work in Tufts College began in 1869, and has gone on without interruption to the present time.

Mr. Leonard received the degree of A.M. from Tufts College, and the degree of D.D. from St. Lawrence University.

He is an honorary member of the Star of Bethlehem Lodge of Masons in Chelsea, Massachusetts, and was made an honorary member of Phi Beta Kappa at Tufts College.

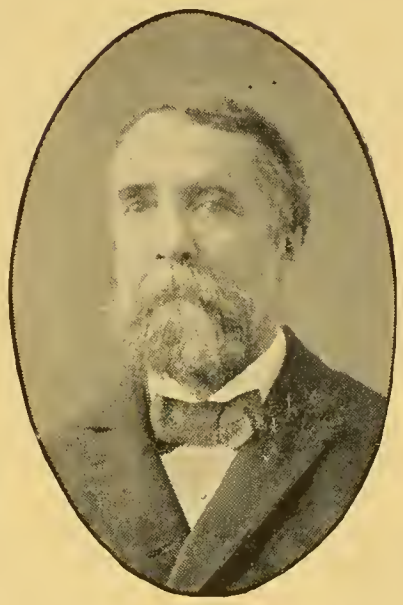
The Ecclesiastical History of Medford

Compiled by Frances (Jenkins) French

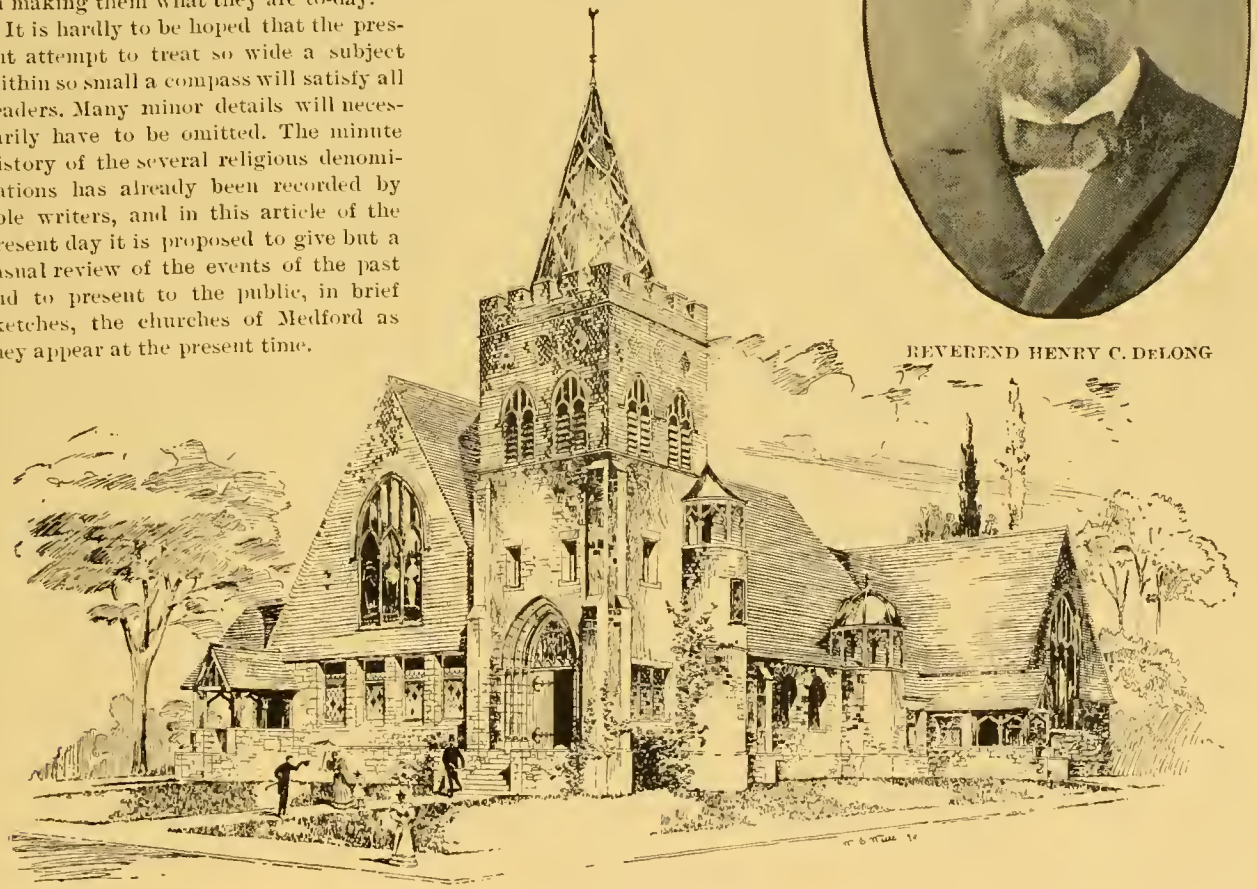
A HISTORY of Medford would unquestionably be incomplete without condensing into a few pages, at least, a comprehensive account of the greatest force in her progress and development, in order that her citizens, by taking a backward glance at the pathways along which their forefathers trod, may glean some knowledge of the original sources which have aided in making them what they are to-day.

It is hardly to be hoped that the present attempt to treat so wide a subject within so small a compass will satisfy all readers. Many minor details will necessarily have to be omitted. The minute history of the several religious denominations has already been recorded by able writers, and in this article of the present day it is proposed to give but a casual review of the events of the past and to present to the public, in brief sketches, the churches of Medford as they appear at the present time.

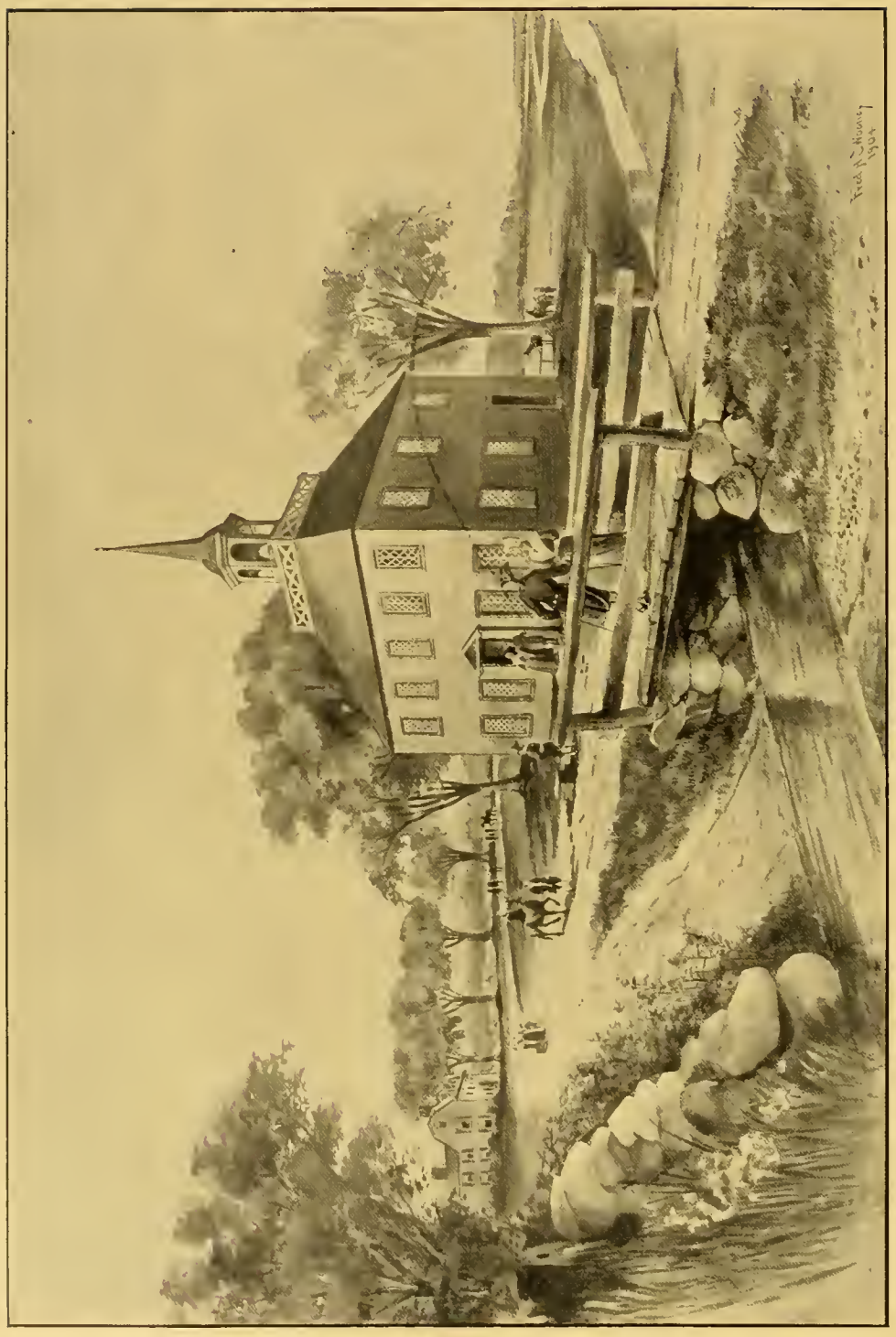
To get a good idea of the early Christians of the town, let us bear in mind that the Puritan communities in the early days of the settlement were not the churches of Medford as we know them to-day. They were simply little household companies of men and women who, after the toil of the day was over, gathered together, to read, as they loved to call it,



REVEREND HENRY C. DeLONG



FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH



SECOND CHURCH IN MEDFORD

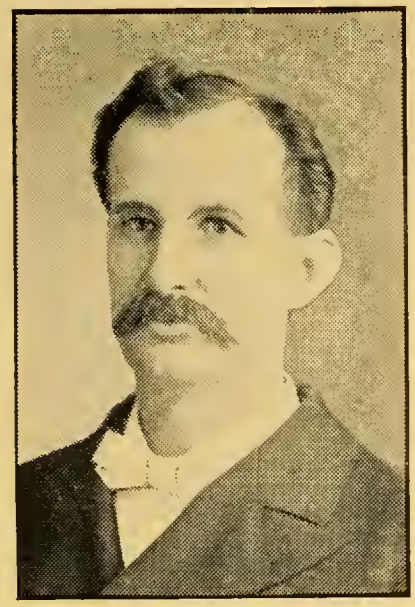
the "Word of God," and pray and sing and thank God for his mercies. They brought with them a willingness to learn each from the other, and their prevalent desire was to better life.

In the early history the town and parish were identical, but the Supreme Court of the State repeatedly decided that when a second parish or religious society was formed in the town, the identity of the town and parish was ended.

Notes are recorded of Medford's first attempt to have a settled ministry by agreeing to hire a preacher who should supply them for six months or a year, and to pay him by individual subscriptions; and in order to save expense, they sometimes hired Harvard tutors to preach for them.

The first churches of the olden time were generally square. We learn that in the primitive days they were termed "Meeting-houses." The order of service was much like that at present prevalent in the Congregational churches of to-day. History teaches us that there were no pews at first; the town choosing a special committee "to seat the congregation," and those paying the highest contribution to the support of the church and minister were given the preference in the choice of seats. There was also no choir at first, and the pitch-pipe of the deacon was the only instrumental music.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



REVEREND EDGAR C. BRIDGHAM

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

The First Unitarian Church can properly lay claim to being the oldest ecclesiastical body of Medford, having been organized in 1658, but not taking much of a permanent form until February 11, 1713, when Reverend Aaron Porter became pastor. The Reverend Mr. Porter continued as the church's spiritual adviser for a period of nine years, when he died of a fever, at the age of thirty-three years. Reverend Ebenezer Turell was the next minister. He came November 25, 1724, at a salary of £100 per annum. He continued to be pastor for fifty years, lacking two months, when an assistant was appointed in the person of Reverend David Osgood, September 14, 1774, who remained until December 12, 1822, when he died, at the age of seventy-five.

In two months the town secured Reverend Andrew Bigelow, and he was settled July 9, 1823; but he found a divided church, and a new religious organization was effected, as the Second Congregational Trinitarian Church, taking up more rigid orthodox doctrine.

It was then that the First Parish can properly be said to be established, as the primitive church was the town church; but on the thirty-first of March, 1824, ten male members effected the organization of the First Parish, with Reverend Mr. Bigelow as pastor. He resigned June 9, 1827. The society settled Mr. Caleb Stetson, a graduate of Harvard College, who was ordained when he accepted the Medford pastorate. He continued until March 24, 1848, when he resigned. It was on April 2, 1839, that a new building was voted; and it was dedicated December 4, 1839, with appropriate exercises. It was a wooden structure, and stood on the exact spot on which the present building stands. It cost, including everything, thirteen thousand seven hundred and

ninety-sevendollars andsixty-three cents.

Mr. Stetson left, greatly to the regret of all, followed by Reverend John Pierpont, who remained seven years, leaving because of his outspoken utterances against slavery and intemperance, many of his parish believing that these questions should not be mixed with religion.

Reverend Theodore Tibbets was duly installed in the spring of 1857. In October, 1859, he resigned on account of ill health.

In April, 1861, Edward C. Towne accepted a call to preach, and he was the "war" pastor in more senses than one. His views were too radical and created disagreement in the parish. He indulged in bitter personalities against old and respected parishioners, among them the late Reverend Charles Brooks, so that when he resigned, January 30, 1867, there were few regrets.

On the twenty-first of December, 1868, Reverend Henry C. DeLong, the present pastor, was called to preach, and on the first Sunday in March, 1869, he entered upon his duties, and has since continued to serve the society to the full satisfaction of his people.

The history of the church building is that the first edifice was completed between August 22, 1769, and March 11, 1770. In 1839 it was voted to have a new structure, as before stated, the old one being torn down. January 15, 1893, the second building was destroyed by fire, and on Friday, June 1, 1894, the present edifice was dedicated. The cost was about thirty-seven thousand dollars, with less than five thousand dollars debt on the property at the time of the dedication.

The church is one of the prettiest in the city. The solid granite exterior with the clinging vine nearly encompassing it; the Gothic style of architecture within with the big exposed rafters; the soft, handsome terra-cotta tinted walls and ceiling; the large organ occupying nearly all the area in the rear of the preacher's platform; the easy pews of quartered oak and rich yet not flashy electric and gas chandeliers; the pretty stained windows, and especially the Coburn memorial windows, all are the same as when the edifice was impressively dedicated.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

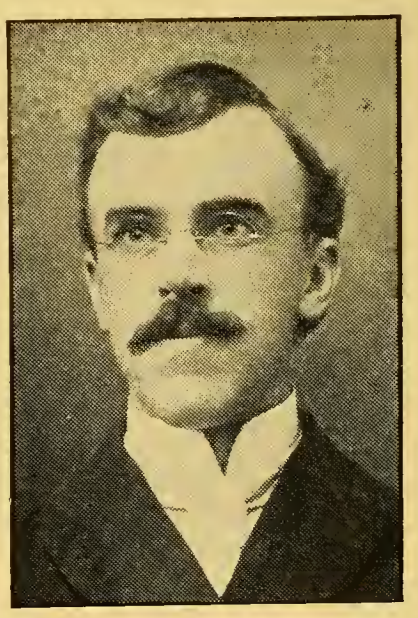
In July of 1822, a local preacher of Charlestown, Reverend Josiah Brackett, came to Medford at the earnest solicitation of a number of the believers according to Wesley. He preached in the College building on Ship street, and in what is now the Medford Inn. Weekly meetings were held each Sunday, with prayer and class meetings during the week.

When the society had forty that could be accounted as church members, in 1823, they hired Mead's Hall, on Main street, organized a Sunday school with twenty present at the first meeting, which number increased rapidly.

The society was duly incorporated by the Legislature in 1828. A chapel was erected on Cross street, and was supplied for three years by local preachers. The first regularly appointed pastor was Reverend Apollo Hale. The church was too weak to support a regular pastor, so that supplies became necessary from 1836 to 1842, when, many of the members having moved away, the society so much weakened that public worship was discontinued for a time; but the organization was preserved.

Ira T. Barker opened his house for services in 1842. The house soon proved too small, and so the old brick schoolhouse on Cross street, which had been deserted by the town, was rented fitted up and dedicated to the worship of God by Reverend Moses L. Scudder, of Charlestown, who often came out and preached to the Medford people.

The brick chapel became too small for the increasing congregation and the town hall was rented. In 1844, the Conference sent Reverend George Pickering. Under his first year's pastorate it was decided



REVEREND CLARENCE L. EATON

to build a church. Reverend George Frost was sent to be pastor, and Mr. Pickering was appointed solicitor of funds for the new building. He, with Job Clapp and Ira T. Barker, was appointed a committee to purchase land; and they bought the lot at the corner of Salem and Oaklandstreets, where Music Hall now stands, for six hundred dollars. In August of that year, Messrs. Clapp, Barker, Stowe and Noah Hathaway were appointed a building committee, and these men went at their work with a view single to success and economy. Much of the work was done voluntarily by ship carpenters in the town.

REVEREND MAURICE A. LEVY

The house was finished in December, 1845, and dedicated on the nineteenth of that month, Bishop Jones officiating.

Reverend J. Adams was appointed pastor, and remained one year, when he was followed by Reverend James Shepard.

Reverend Thomas W. Tucker followed, remaining one year, and was in turn supplemented by Reverends Willard Smith, A. D. Merrill, J. W. Perkins and Charles Noble, the latter's ministry being signalized by important changes in the church building, costing twenty-five hundred dollars.

In 1855 came Reverend E. S. Best; Reverend William A. Braman was appointed in 1857. In 1829 Reverend A. F. Herrick was called to preach here, and he, too, remained two years, as did nearly all the pastors. Then came Reverend S. C. Ames.

Reverend Henry M. Loud was the business pastor for two years, when Reverend David Sherman, D. D., came. He was followed by Reverend Daniel Wait, who stayed three years. The society was becoming influential about this time, paying large sums for benevolence and church work.

Reverend N. T. Whitaker came next. A parsonage was purchased for three thousand dollars. A new lot of land, where the church now stands on Salem street, nearer Washington Square, was bought for five thousand five hundred dollars, and land broken for a new edifice.

In April, 1872, Reverend Frank J. Wagner became pastor, and started the new church idea with emphasis, laying the corner stone May 1, with appropriate exercises.

The church was dedicated April 30, 1873, by Bishop Gilbert Haven. The cost of the building was about forty-seven thousand dollars, and of the organ three thousand dollars more. Reverend Mr. Wagner proved the right minister for the time.

Reverend T. Burton Smith came in April, 1875, and remained three years, when Reverend T. C. Watkins came and signalized his first year by holding the semi-centennial of the church for a whole week, in which many prominent citizens, the father of the present governor being among the number, as well as Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, took part.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Other pastors were Reverends Gilbert C. Osgood, James H. Fenn, Lyman D. Bragg, who raised the sum of twelve thousand dollars and cleared the mortgage on the church, Edward F. Curnick, Fayette Nichols, Oliver W. Hutchinson, Alexander Dight and George S. Chadbourne, D. D. In 1902 Reverend Frank T. Pomeroy came to the church.

Reverend Edgar C. Bridgham, the present minister of this church, preached his first sermon in the sanctuary, April 16, 1905.

FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

On the tenth of March, 1831, twenty-five persons residing in this town by legal enactment showed that they felt the need of forming a church organization which would more satisfactorily represent their religious faith.

Justice Cushing issued a warrant to Moses Merrill to call a meeting of the petitioners to assemble at Kendall's Hotel, on Tuesday, March 22, 1831. The gentlemen named in the petition met at the hotel named and were called to order by Mr. Cushing, and the "First Universalist society in Medford" was organized where Kendall's Hotel was located at what is now the Medford Inn.

The new society met in a hall with Reverend Winslow Wright as first pastor. In 1832, the society erected and dedicated a small building on Forest street, on the site of the present edifice. The dedication took place July 18, 1832.

Mr. Wright resigned in April, 1835, and was succeeded by the Reverend Joseph Banfield, who was pastor three years, when Reverend Hosea Ballou, D.D., became pastor. Under Dr. Ballou's care and earnest work the society flourished finely.

Under his ministration the church in 1850, was remodeled and enlarged to accommodate the growing society.

In May, 1853, he was called to the presidency of the then new Tufts College, and accordingly, Reverend Dr. Ballou resigned in August greatly to the regret of the church.

In February, 1854, Reverend G. V. Maxham was called to be pastor and was ordained in April. He remained four years.

The pulpit was supplied for a year when Reverend C. B. Lombard became pastor, May 1, 1859, but he remained only twenty-one months to February 1, 1861.

In November of that year, Reverend B. H. Davis was engaged to supply the pulpit until October, 1862, when he was settled as pastor.

After Mr. Davis came Reverends T. J. Greenwood and Eben Francis as supplies, but it was two years before the society found a new pastor, in March, 1869, when Reverend R. P. Ambler came and remained four years.

In May, 1874, Reverend J. T. Farnsworth became pastor, but he stayed only thirteen months, and for eleven months Dr. T. J. Sawyer and others supplied the pulpit. Reverend W. G. Haskell came next and remained two years, as did also Reverend D. L. R. Libby. The semi-centennial anniversary of the church was observed October 6, 1881.

Reverends Messrs. Maxham, Eddy, and Francis were present and spoke.

In the fall of 1882, Reverend Mr. Ambler came again to be pastor and remained four years to the great good of the church.

In 1886, Reverend J. B. Reardon came as a supply. It was during this year that extensive alterations and improvements were made in the church proper. The building was raised; the organ was moved from the balcony to the east end of the auditorium, new pews put in, and much interior work done to make it the neat and cosy edifice that it is to-day. There were exercises of re-dedication on February 1, 1887.

Professor Charles H. Leonard had charge of the pulpit until January, 1889, when Reverend Warren S. Woodbridge was asked to become pastor and he began services in April.

The Reverend W. H. Dearborn followed Professor Woodbridge and stayed until October, 1898.

In January, 1899, a call was made to Reverend Clarence L. Eaton who had graduated from Tufts Divinity School a year previous. He entered upon his work at once; and on March 16, was ordained and installed with very pleasing ceremonies.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

As long ago as 1818, the home of Miss Polly Blanchard, then on High street near the present Centre Grammar School, was the place where the few Baptist believers assembled and held their first meetings.

The band of workers held their meetings with interest and regularity for twenty years, until, in 1840, Moses Parsons, member of a Baptist church in Marshfield, with others, took up the idea of having some definite church organization. They hired the Town Hall, just repaired after a serious fire, paying two dollars a Sunday for its use, and secured Reverend Lucius M. Bolles, corresponding secretary of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, to preach, who began his work August 16, 1840.

Young men from the Newton Theological Institute came to assist in starting the new church.

George W. Bosworth was called to the pastorate of the new church and began his work August 1, 1841, gathering many into the church. September 8, the ordination of the pastor and the recognition of the church were made special public services, the Second Congregational society giving the use of its church for the occasion. Reverend Baron Stowe, of Boston, one of the eminent men in the denomination, preached the sermon to a large and interested audience. There was then a church membership of seventeen and a congregation of from one hundred and fifty to two hundred.

The society became a prime factor in the town's affairs. Young people's meetings were started, and the church services were held in the fall and winter months of 1841 and 1842 in the Town Hall as begun.

After the legal incorporation of the society in the spring of 1842, a building lot on Salem street, which is now the site of the stable next to the cemetery, was secured, a building committee appointed, and work begun.

The new church was completed and dedicated September 17, 1842, with appropriate exercises. Reverend Mr. Bosworth remained with the church five years, when he was called to a larger field, greatly to the regret of the people who loved him most dearly. Reverend B. C. Grafton followed, serving nine months, when Reverend G. C. Danforth came, in August, 1847, and remained about a year.

For six months the church had supplies, and in February, 1849, Reverend Edward K. Fuller became pastor.

In October, 1854, Reverend Thomas E. Keeley began work. About this time the success which had attended the church received a rebound in financial embarrassment, and it was deemed wise to offer to any member who desired it, a letter of admission to any other Baptist church. Several left, but those remaining assumed the name of the Central Baptist Church, installing Reverend Mr. Keeley September 9, 1856, and re-electing the officers. Mr. Keeley served the church until July 3, 1857.

In the spring of 1858, Reverend George M. Preston supplied the pulpit, and at the end of six months he received a unanimous call to become pastor.

The coming of Mr. Preston and his grand work for ten years in very many ways, religiously, financially and socially, are matters of pride to the church and to the community at large. He won the love of everybody, and to-day, as an hon-

ored citizen of our city, has the consciousness of being highly respected.

During his pastorate, the name of the First Baptist Church was restored, the debt was removed, many converts made, and the whole religious organization of church, Sunday school and the auxiliary flourished.

Mr. Preston's great success made it imperative that the success should continue, and, accordingly, another pastor must be secured at once. He came in the person of Reverend J. C. Hurd, a fine speaker and good preacher; but he resigned in May, 1870, and the church was without a pastor until May, 1871, when Reverend J. G. Richardson came from Providence, Rhode Island.

This was another most opportune selection. He had the idea that the society should erect a new building, and went to work with all the earnestness possible to accomplish this result. A lot was purchased on Oakland street, on which the present church now stands. John Brown was the contractor. The corner stone was laid September 2, 1872.

After six years Mr. Richardson resigned his charge in May, 1877, and was succeeded in December by the Reverend James Percival Abbott.

The ordination and installation took place December 19, 1877. The exercises were divided among the prominent clergymen of the denomination, the late Dr. Lorimer giving the charge to the church.

On July 10, 1878, the completed church was dedicated amid great rejoicing, the sermon being preached by the first pastor of the church, Reverend Dr. Bosworth. The total cost of the church property was over thirty-five thousand dollars, with a debt of ten thousand dollars on it, which was liquidated April 13, 1880, in the presence of many former pastors and friends.

During Mr. Abbott's pastorate came many commemorative events. On October 19, 1890, the Bible school celebrated its half-century of life, and on September 6 and 7 of the following year, the church observed its semi-centennial with great unction.

Mr. Abbott continued with the society twenty-one years, resigning in January, 1898.

In September, 1898, the Reverend M. F. Johnson came as pastor.

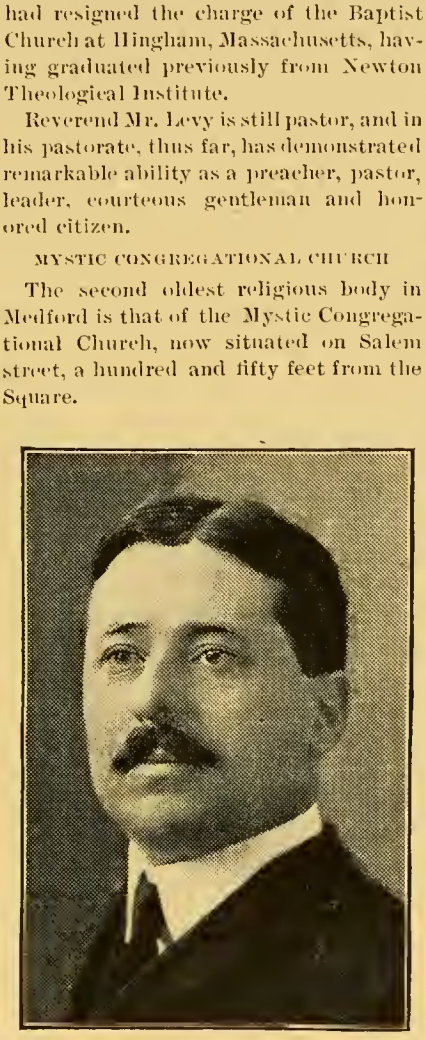
October, 1900, until June, 1901, Reverend Henry C. Graves, D.D., of West Somerville, began to supply the pulpit.

On the first Sunday of June, 1901, the beloved former pastor, Reverend George M. Preston, received into the fellowship of the church, Reverend Maurice A. Levy and his esteemed wife. Mr. Levy had resigned the charge of the Baptist Church at Hingham, Massachusetts, having graduated previously from Newton Theological Institute.

Reverend Mr. Levy is still pastor, and in his pastorate, thus far, has demonstrated remarkable ability as a preacher, pastor, leader, courteous gentleman and honored citizen.

MYSTIC CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The second oldest religious body in Medford is that of the Mystic Congregational Church, now situated on Salem street, a hundred and fifty feet from the Square.



REVEREND GEORGE M. BUTLER

Its history may be said to be that of two strong religious bodies, now combined in one, both of which have been identified with the town and city's growth.

The parent church was the one of which the Unitarian was the original under the name of the First Congregational, and which set off from the more liberal wing, in 1823, because seventeen members could not harmonize their theological views with that of Reverend Andrew Bigelow, the successor of Dr. Osgood.

The second society was formed primarily June 22, 1883, in a hall near the first church, but it was not until October 2, of that year, that the body had a substantial start.

The first church building which these worshippers secured was erected on land purchased with money given by Honorable William Gray, of Boston, on what is now Page & Curtin's store, and a tablet on a tree marks the spot. It was dedicated September 1, 1824, Reverend Aaron Warner being installed as pastor.

Mr. Warner stayed eight years, when, on account of ill-health, he resigned.

Reverend Gordon Winslow was ordained June 12, 1833, but only remained seventeen months.

Reverend Levi Pratt came next, in August, 1835; but died August 9, 1837. Reverend A. R. Baker succeeded to the pastorate, April 25, 1838, and stayed ten years.

For four years the church was supplied with preachers from wherever they could be had, until February 25, 1852, Reverend E. P. Marvin was installed pastor. Dr. Marvin was a hard worker, and stirred up the religious sentiment in the community for nearly fourteen years. In 1853, and again seven years later, the church building was remodeled and refitted, and an organ added; but September 9, 1860, it was burned with its contents.

A new building was erected further down High street, nearer the Square, and it was dedicated June 12, 1861. The name of the church had been changed June 25, 1857, to that of the First Trinitarian Congregational Church of Medford.

In January, 1865, Dr. Marvin resigned, but remained until November 8, when Reverend James T. McCollum, a far different man than any of his predecessors, took charge of affairs.

In nine years after Mr. McCollum's settlement, he died, November 25, 1874, greatly lamented.

The original Mystic Church had its establishment in the Town Hall, May 9, 1847, and sixty members, two months later, were formally organized by a large ecclesiastical council. The present church edifice was erected during the summer of 1848, and dedicated February 14, 1849.

Reverend Abner B. Warner, a nephew of the first pastor of the Second Church, was installed October 27, 1847, and had a successful ministry for five years.

Reverend Jacob M. Manning was ordained January 5, 1854, and remained three years and one month, when he resigned to be associate pastor at Old South Church, Boston.

Reverend Elias Nason was the third

pastor which the Mystic Church called. He was installed November 10, 1858, and remained two years. He was one of the most talented ministers the church has ever had, being a fine linguist, a botanist, a genealogist, a musician, and an orator of considerable merit.

Reverend Edward Payson Hooker succeeded Mr. Nason, being ordained November 13, 1861, and remained eight years and four months, resigning on account of his wife's health, to go farther from the sea coast.

The next pastor was Reverend Solon Cobb, who came from the Presbyterian Church in Oswego, New York, November 3, 1869. He remained five years, resigning May 12, 1874, greatly to the regret of all.

About this time a union of the two Orthodox churches began to be agitated, and on August 20, 1884, the First Church voted an expression in favor of a union church, which was ratified by the Mystic Church at once. Reverend Mr. McCollum was giving fine satisfaction at the First Church, and the Mystic was without a pastor, so that Mr. McCollum was called to remain with the united church.

It was decided to enlarge the Mystic Church building and to remove thither the original church. The entire expense of the improvements was over twenty thousand dollars. The new edifice was dedicated June 12, 1876.

Reverend Mr. McCollum had died two months previously, and the church was without a pastor until June 30, 1875, when Reverend Charles H. Baldwin was installed. February 1, 1881, he resigned to go to Amsterdam, New York, where he remained seventeen years.

Reverend Theophilus P. Sawin was installed November 16, 1881, and he, too, stayed five years like his predecessor.

Then came Reverend James L. Hill, D.D., who remained seven years.

Reverend John Barstow was installed January 2, 1895, and in five years was given a vacation of three months' duration, on account of sickness. He resigned the following May.

Reverend Elijah Horr, D.D., was called to supply the pulpit February, 1900, and continued to do so until his sudden death, February 14, 1904.

To-day the present pastor is Reverend George Manley Butler, who was installed the third Sunday in September of 1904.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

It was as late as 1847 that any thought or agitation looking to a representative of the established church of England should be installed in Medford. In November of that year there were sufficient people to make a decided effort in favor of a new church, and on December 11 the new parish took permanent form by a vote that a church should be formed.

Christmas Eve was selected for the time of holding the service, and Reverend Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, preached at the initial service in the Congregational Church on High street, which was kindly offered for the auspicious occasion.

REVEREND F. I. PARADISE

The regular services of the new church were held in the hall over the centre railway station, supplies coming from the diocese as requested.

February 15, of the next year, the legal organization of the church was made, under the name of Grace Church, and on May 7, a code of by-laws was adopted and the parish organization completed. Reverend David Green Haskins, of Roxbury, was designated to be rector.

The church continued to meet in the hall where the society was formed until the eleventh of May, 1860, when a new church building was handed over to the parish. The building will be remembered by many now living as the little church situated on High street, nearly opposite the present Center Grammar School building. The land cost one thousand two hundred dollars, the edifice two thousand six hundred and eighty dollars more. It was decidedly simple as the present building is undeniably beautiful and impressive. J. E. Billings, an architect of no mean ability, designed exactly what the occasion of those fifty and more years ago required for the small congregation intending to worship therein.

The rector, Reverend Mr. Haskins, took deep interest in the new church and labored with great power for its upbuilding for four years. Mr. Haskins died in Cambridge May 11, 1896. The rectorship fell to Reverend Justin Field, who became rector in September, 1852, and remained until December, 1859.

For a year or more, or until January, 1861, there was no rector. The Reverend George A. Strong came from being Bishop Lee's assistant in Delaware, and had Medford for his first full charge.

It was in the war time, and Mr. Strong, as were all the Medford pastors, was a rigorous supporter of the Northern cause. Phillips Brooks was a classmate of Mr. Strong in Alexandria seminary, Virginia, and visited the Grace Church, when Mr. Strong preached what Bishop Brooks called, "a blood thirsty sermon," the utterances being courageously radical.

Mr. Strong was succeeded by Reverend Charles Henry Learoyd, September, 1863, who was a most active clergyman for nine years, during which time a new church building was started, the corner stone being laid September 17, 1867, with an address by the illustrious Reverend Henry C. Potter, D.D., afterwards bishop.

The society took possession of the new church on Advent Sunday, in 1868, the undertaking of providing funds for the church having been assumed by the family of the late Gorham Brooks, Esq., who was a most respected and wealthy citizen.

September 15, 1872, Reverend C. L. Hutchins was appointed rector.

In 1873, the parish was favored by the presentation to it of a rectory situated at 185 High street, nearly opposite the church. It was built by Dudley C. Hall's order, and presented by him to the parish.

On the sixth of May, 1873, the church was presented to the parish by Peter C. and Shepherd Brooks, and duly consecrated by Right Reverend Henry A. Neely, bishop of Maine.

In September, 1873, a chime of nine bells attuned to the scale of G, with tenor of one thousand three hundred and eighty-three pounds, cast by Blake Bros.

Company, who were remote successors to Paul Revere, was placed in the tower. The tenor or largest bell was provided by and is still owned by the city, designed for service as a fire alarm bell, though not used for that purpose.

Each bell has upon it the date of casting and an appropriate quotation from the Scripture. The chimes cost two thousand six hundred dollars.

On the eleventh of June, 1882, the corner stone of a Parish house was laid, and on October 22, the handsome stone building, in keeping with the beautiful church edifice, was occupied for the first time. It contains besides the chapel for the Sunday school, a choice library, vestry room, and a room for social gatherings. This building was constructed by S. C. Earl at a cost of seven thousand six hundred and sixty-eight dollars, which included the furnishings. In 1883, Reverend John B. Richmond became assistant minister, remaining about seven years.

On April 15, 1890, the Reverend Mr. Hutchins resigned, greatly to the regret of the church which he had so faithfully served, and in July was succeeded by Reverend Arthur B. Moorhouse, who came from Chelsea, having previously officiated in New York and Washington parishes.

For nine years Mr. Moorhouse labored at Grace Church, beloved by all, and resigned September 1, 1897, on account of ill health. He died at Pittsfield, in May, 1902.

The parish was without a settled rector until April 20, 1898, Reverend Frank I. Paradise, the present pastor, came. He had been dean of Christ Church Cathedral, New Orleans, although Boston born. He was graduated at Yale in 1888, and preached in St. Peter's Church, Milford, Connecticut, three years, going to St. Luke's, East Greenwich, Rhode Island, for seven months, and thence to the deanship in New Orleans, where he remained four years.

Soon after Mr. Paradise came here, the fiftieth anniversary of the church was celebrated.

The beautiful edifice in which the Episcopalians worship is about as it was when finished and consecrated according to the usuages of the church. It attracts attention of all passers-by for its elegance and solidity. The materials are of cobble or field stone, with trimmings of finished granite. It is of the Gothic style of architecture, and was the last church built by the renowned cathedral and church architect, Henry H. Richardson, of Boston. It has a sharply defined roof, pointed windows, and a tower ninety feet high, surmounted by an iron cross. The roof is of slate, with metal cresting. The interior finish is open work of brown.

The altar furniture is rich and elegant, being of brass and black walnut. The Bible was the gift of Mary G. Hutchins, 1872. Suspended from the roof of the chancel is a crown chandelier, the gift of the Sunday school in 1877. It is of polished brass, with twenty-four burners, and was exhibited at the Centennial exposition in 1876.

The tiled sanctuary contains a bishop's chair, a chair for clergy, and is separated from the choir by a heavy brass railing. The choir seats are of black walnut, and there are chairs and low desks for the rector. The pulpit, in the north side of the chancel, is of black walnut, octagonal in shape, with buttressed sides and deep Gothic panels. The lectern of polished brass and fine design is a memorial.

The organ occupies a position in the south side of the chancel, and is of the Hook & Hastings make. The singing is by a vested choir of girls and boys all surpliced in white and black.

The alcove, where formerly stood the organ, has been changed into a baptistery, and contains a font, the gift of Reverend Mr. Hutchins, on one side of which is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Margaret Gordon Hutchins. The font stands on a slab of Kibbe stone; the base is of Tennessee marble, and from it rises five shafts, the central one being of Medford granite taken from old Pasture Hill. Four other shafts are of French red marble, surmounted by capitals of artistically wrought wreaths of lilies of the valley. The octagonal bowl is of Knoxville pink marble. Cherub heads are sculptured on four sides, and on the fifth the words: "One Lord, one faith, one baptism."

There are, besides the windows, tablet memorials to Miss Mary E. King, who gave her services for more than twenty-five years to the church as organist, and who died August 12, 1877; one to the memory of Mrs. Gorham Brooks; one to Mrs. Helen Adams Elliot; a window to Mrs. Ellen Shepherd Brooks, wife of Gorham Brooks, erected by her sons Peter Chardon and Shepherd Brooks; a brass cross and vases on the altar and retable from Mrs. Dudley C. Hall.

The communion service is a very elegant and costly one. Mrs. Dudley Hall gave the beautiful flagon, paten, chalice and almsbasin; Miss Edna J. Manning the cruets and smaller chalice, and Miss Virginia Lee the pyx.

The hangings of the altar, dorsal, and ante-pendium for pulpit consists of drapery, with emblems in varied needlework wrought in white, red, green and violet.

The pews, thirty-seven in number, are of quartered oak. The church is without doubt the wealthiest in property in itself as well as of the people in this city.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST MEDFORD

The corner stone of the beautiful Congregational Church at West Medford was laid May 29, 1904, with impressive ceremony, the Reverend Burt Leon Yorke preaching the sermon. Reverend Edward C. Hood, a former pastor, offered the prayer, and the sermon was preached by Reverend Edward C. Moore, of Harvard University.

This beautiful structure at the corner of High and Allston streets, a location of convenience, adjacent to the parsonage and a fitting neighbor to the Brooks School, stands as a memorial to the late Deacon Henry L. Barnes, fulfilling his fond desire as "an edifice worthy of the lot" which he gave and made possible by a large legacy which he bequeathed, together with the monetary gifts during his lifetime.

The first church had been dedicated at the corner of Harvard avenue and Bowers street about thirty-two years ago.

The main entrance of the church of today is of granolithic flooring, has deep tower windows, and leads to two vestibules. Massive doors open into the auditorium, which accommodates five hundred. Ten clerestories give light, and easily operated ventilating apparatus is provided. The large High street window and six double windows also furnish light. Rich red velvet carpeting upon floor and platform is from the firm of Pray & Son, laid by direction of H. S. L. Cullington, of this place. The quartered oak pews, semi-circularly arranged, front the pulpit, conveniently high, and the platform seats a dozen.

The pulpit desk, of solid quartered oak, bears upon the front beautiful carving, embodying the lines of the large front window, and is in memory of Benjamin C. Leonard, a gift from his sister, Mrs. Charles H. Parker. Mrs. B. C. Leonard gave the large Bible which is the American revised version.

The bell, recast from the old one, weighs

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST MEDFORD

alone twenty-two hundred pounds; with accessories, thirty-eight hundred pounds. It is inscribed "We went through fire and through water, but Thou broughtest us out into a wealthy place." "O come let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before Jehovah our Maker."

The first pastor, Reverend Marshall M. Cutter, served until 1882.

Reverend Edward C. Hood was installed September 13, 1882, and served seven years, being succeeded by Reverend Herbert Warner Stebbins, who came in October, 1889. The next pastor was Reverend Judson Van Clancy, who accepted a call January 19, 1896, coming from Union Congregational Church of Weymouth. It was during his pastorate that the first edifice burned early March 4, 1903, at an estimated loss of twenty thousand dollars On the preceding Sunday communion service was held. The church bell, upon which was a fire tapper, sounded

REVEREND BURT LEON YORKE

the alarm of the disastrous conflagration. Holton Hall was utilized for services. Reverend Mr. Clancy resigned October 18, 1903, to accept a call to St. Lawrence Church, of Portland, Maine. Reverend Burt Leon Yorke, M. A., was called from Bridgeport, Connecticut, and April 12, 1903, was installed as the pastor.

This is but a brief outline of the church growth, step by step, ever onward. Pastors and people have worked together. Temporary adversities have only been as purifying portions leading to greater things, spiritually and socially.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The Methodists of West Medford began in the early sixties to form what has since become one of the most influential religious organizations in this city.

There were a good many of the Methodistic persuasion living in this section of the then town, who went to adjoining places for Sunday worship; but this did

not answer all the requirements of the soul's needs to many, and so a faithful little band of workers conceived the idea of holding weekly class meetings, which is a peculiarly Methodist idea and one of the primary fixtures of the denomination. There were several Methodists who were members of the first M. E. Church at Medford centre, and these, with others, met at the home of a Mrs. Hawley, 27 Prescott street, in 1865, and held class meetings.

Contemporaneous with these gatherings came the organization of the Mystic Hall Sunday school, the Methodist contingent being a prominent factor in the new body.

In 1867, Sunday services began, and the society was called the West Medford Christian Union. Reverend M. B. Chapman, a young Methodist minister, supplied the pulpit until April, 1870, when Reverend Louis E. Charpiot, a former Congregational preacher, and a temperance worker with Reverend James M. Usher, became preacher for eighteen months. Reverend W. E. Huntington, now president of Boston University, preached for the society for a while, followed by Reverend Charles Lord, Congregationalist, who has since become noted in the Orthodox denomination.

This pastorate closed the W. M. C. Union, for in October, 1871, Reverend Nicholas T. Whitaker, who was preaching at the First M. E. Church, organized Trinity M. E. Church at the home of N. D. Ripley, on Lincoln street.

Reverend Mr. Whitaker conducted the service, and appointed William McLean class leader, who inaugurated class meetings at the homes of the several members, weekly.

March 18, 1871, in response to public notice, a special meeting was held at M. W. Mann's house, then at 83 Sharon street, to consider the advisability of regularly organizing a Methodist Episcopal church. After considerable conference, a petition was made to the presiding elder of the Lynn district, signed by ten members in regular standing in the denomination, seven being members of the First M. E. Church in this city.

For want of an available place of meeting, the new society struggled along for a year, when, on June 20, 1873, a reorganization was made, and seven members expressed their determination to continue the organization made the previous year.

Presiding Elder Sherman placed Reverend Francis J. Wagner, then preaching at the First M. E. Church, in charge of the new society.

On July 4, 1873, the building committee met on the land on Bowers and Holton streets and marked out the location for a new church. Subsequently, plans submitted by Moses W. Mann were adopted, and Mr. Mann was commissioned to build the edifice. Work was pushed rapidly, and in four months the building was dedicated to the service of God, and on the Sunday following the society took the name of the Trinity M. E. Church of Medford, the membership then being fourteen, with a church property of nine thousand dollars, on which there was a debt of four thousand seven hundred dollars. Reverend S. S. Curry was the preacher as supply, and a Sunday school was organized the same day.

The society had ministers who have since become famous in the denomination. There have been Reverends L. L. B. Hamilton, E. C. Herdman, John F. Brant, William Full, Jarvis A. Ames, George M. Smiley, Charles W. Wilder, Frederick N. Upham, William J. Hambleton, William J. Pomfret and William M. Cassidy.

During Mr. Upham's pastorate the fifteenth anniversary was taken notice of with appropriate services. While Mr. Cassidy was here the church building was sold and moved away, and a new edifice started, the corner-stone being laid July 23, 1896, at six o'clock.

The new church was dedicated March 11, 1897, at 2.15 p.m., with great ceremony.

On June 19 and 20, 1898, came the twenty-fifth anniversary. Mr. Cassidy remained with the church four years, which is longer than any minister has preached for this society, and Arthur William L. Nelson became pastor. At this anniversary, Reverend N. T. Whitaker, D.D., preached the sermon on the nineteenth, morning, and Reverend D. R. Thorndike, D. D., presiding elder, preached in the evening.

On the twentieth, a reunion of former friends and former pastors took place,

REVEREND SYLVESTER S. KLYNE

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

followed by a banquet at which pastors of Medford churches took part.

Following Mr. Nelson's pastorate came Reverends Arthur Bonner and George A. Cooke. Reverend Sylvester S. Klyne was the next pastor.

Its present house of worship is a great credit to the society. The auditorium has fifty-seven pews, but the facility of adding to the accommodating space is met by raising of a pretty partition opening into a large vestry, which also has sliding partitions to make even more room. But the beauty of the church is the addition of the many memorial windows which are installed. No church in this city has so many of this nature, and none are more beautiful.

The church, as one sees it to-day, is prosperous and harmonious. Mr. Mann and his family are still connected with it, doing good work and greatly interested. Nelson Taylor is another old-time worker and has an active Bible class. There are many young men in the society who are grand workers, and the ladies are greatly interested in the church's success, as shown by their earnestness in everything given them to do.

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The church interior, with its terra cotta tint and oak pews and finish, is pretty, and has the appearance of great activity. The organ, the generous gift of Elisha Pierce, is a speaking memorial to this departed benefactor.

REVEREND JOHN WILD

UNION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

The Union Congregational Church, worshiping on Marion street, had its beginning in the chapel on Broadway, just over the line in Somerville, at the corner of Alfred street. On the twenty-ninth of October, 1887, the Union Congregational Church can be said to have made a formal beginning as a religious body. Twenty-eight were received by letter and twenty-two by confession of faith. November 7, 1887, the articles of faith and covenant were adopted by the church.

December 1, a council was held in the chapel to recognize the new church.

The church continued to grow with such prosperity that on February 24 of the following year, it was decided to buy a lot of land on Marion street, in this city, upon which to build a church.

The prudential committee was made a building committee, and on April 20, the committee reported plans for a church, thirty feet by fifty feet, and work was commenced.

Reverend F. J. Kelly had been active in the formation of the church, and on July 17, 1888, he was called to become pastor.

On the sixteenth of July, Mr. Kelly resigned, greatly to the regret of the new society, and on October 27, Reverend C. C. Bruce came to preach for these people.

November 3, 1889, he was chosen pastor for six months.

In June, 1890, Reverend Mr. Bruce was re-elected pastor. The society had moved into the brick building at the corner of Main and Harvard streets, now occupied by E. B. Thorndike & Son as a printing office, and had taken quite a start.

On May 29, 1891, Mr. Bruce resigned and August 14 of that year, Reverend Benjamin A. Dean came to preach.

August 1895, Reverend Mr. Dean resigned as pastor and was succeeded by Reverend Isaac Pierson, December 6, 1895, who occupied the pastorate on the twentieth of the same month.

October 13, 1903, Mr. Pierson felt called upon to resign to go to another field. He did great work and left a strong society.

The pulpit was supplied by several ministers for a season, until May 1, of last year, when Reverend John Wild, then located at Hanover, accepted a call and has since continued to the evident satisfaction of the whole people of the church.

ST. JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Until 1849, there were no public services of the Roman Catholic sect held in this city. People were obliged to go to East Cambridge in order to attend church, and there being no means of conveyance, to walk was their only way in which to go.

This long distance means of getting to service ended in 1849, however, when a number of earnest Catholics hired the Town Hall and Reverend Manasseh P. Doherty, a priest from Cambridge, came to administer to the religious needs of these people.

REVEREND THOMAS L. FLANAGAN

SAINT JOSEPH'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The attendants were made up of people from the several towns around Medford. Services were held for a time once a month and congregations were quite large. Those who felt the need of special ministrations in the way of confession, comfort and counsel were heard in the old Wade dwelling house then located on High street, nearly opposite Bradlee road.

In 1855, Reverend John Ryan took charge of the church and gave it an impetus that was earnestly desired.

He set about to build a church, and located it on the easterly part of the town in order to accommodate not only the Medford people, but those from Malden, Everett, and Arlington as well, there being no churches anywhere in these places or vicinity. The first service was held in the new church in 1855.

Father Ryan was succeeded by Reverend Thomas Scully, who was a war chaplain, and who since leaving Medford won additional renown in the temperance work which he did in his long pastorate in Cambridgeport.

Fathers McShane and Carroll came as successors to Father Scully until 1868, when the Reverend Thomas Gleason was placed in charge of the parish.

In April, 1877, that part of Medford in which the edifice was located was ceded to Malden, after several unsuccessful previous attempts in previous years to bring about this result, and on March 24, 1878, the Catholics of Medford wishing to have a church home of their own, purchased the edifice belonging to the Second Congregational Church, on High street, and on Easter of that year it was dedicated to the service of the Roman Catholic religion and the first service held therein.

In 1883, the church became a separate parish and Reverend Richard Donnelly became pastor and died as such after serving two years.

The church was fortunate in having appointed to it Reverend Michael Gilligan, who was over this church for fourteen years, in which he did great service for the Catholics by building a new edifice and parish house and increasing the number of attendants very considerably.

In March, 1900, death took him, greatly to the regret of all the citizens, Protestant as well as Catholic.

Bishop William H. O'Connell was a curate at this church and was greatly

esteemed. On March 18, 1900, Reverend Thomas L. Flanagan, the present pastor, came from Stoneham to succeed Father Gilligan. He was then forty-nine years of age, born in Boston, educated at Holy Cross College, at Worcester, took a course in theology in St. Joseph's seminary in Troy, New York, and was ordained priest there at Christmas, 1879.

He was at Hingham for a short time, and was at Chelsea, Cambridge, St. Joseph's church, Chambers street, Boston, where he served as an assistant for thirteen years; and in 1894, was appointed to Stoneham, as before stated.

Reverend Patrick T. Higgins, one of the assistants at St. Joseph's Church, is one of the most genial and popular young curates that was ever connected with this parish. He has been here ten years so far and in that time has endeared himself to all who have been fortunate enough to have his friendship and acquaintance.

Reverend John Harrington is the other assistant and in his one and a half years here has proved himself to be an able helper to his associates.

The number who can be reckoned on as being regular attendants is not far from nine hundred adults and four hundred young people.

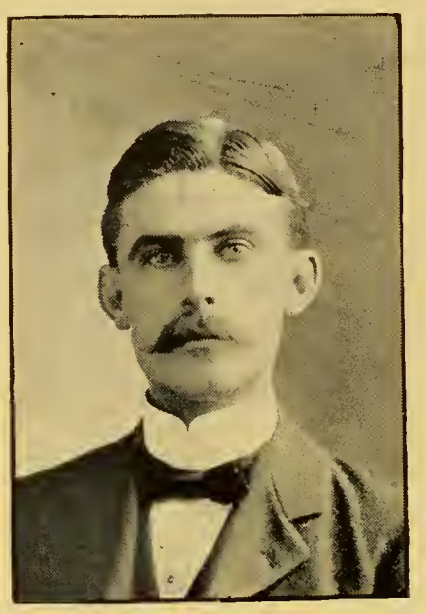
BETHANY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

The little chapel at Wellington with its band of earnest and faithful workers was dedicated in 1888, the Reverend J. W. Wood becoming the first pastor, and shortly after was followed by Reverend Charles W. Blackett (1889–90). Frank J. Wheat and A. E. Winter labored arduously at the head of the church in the year 1891. In 1891–92, Benjamin P. White was pastor. On graduating from the University, he went west, and Joseph E. Waterhouse became his successor in 1892–93. Charles S. Nutter followed in 1893–94; 1894–95, C. A. Bowen officiated, and in 1895–96, Francis L. Strickland was pastor. Willard J. Shattuck, Thomas J. Elliot, Oscar Ford, Donald H. Gerrish, and T. R. Stinson followed in succession.

The church has been served by student pastors from the beginning, and has been very successful in obtaining good and efficient workers.

At first, the Osgood schoolhouse was utilized for their religious services. John A. Rolfe was the prime mover in the project of building the present church. J. P. Thompson, Jacob Emerson and Edward Tyacke, as committee, obtained the lease to the lot on Fourth street, on which the church now stands, for five years, with the privilege of buying at the expiration of that time.

The relations in the church are most pleasant and the outlook for the future is most promising. Reverend C. Frederick Anderson is the present pastor.



REVEREND THEODORE A. FISCHER

HILLSIDE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

The Universalist denomination has every reason to be congratulated on having as one of its branches the Hillside Church in this city.

Besides its pleasant surroundings, there is the added inspiration of being under the shadow of Tufts College, the denominational institution which has made and is making Universalist ministers in large numbers.

The officers and faculty have been deeply interested in this church, Professor George Milford Harmon, A.M., D.D., being a sponsor for its success from the very first, and helping the church as few were able to.

At the instance of Professor George M. Harmon and a number of others, a meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Folger, on Capen street, this city, on the evening of December 14, 1895, of those interested in the erection of a church at the Hillside, to consider the subject and take such action as they might deem necessary.

At a later meeting it was decided to purchase, if possible, the lot of land on Boston avenue, on which the present church now stands, and a committee was appointed to solicit subscriptions from every available family in the neighborhood for the purpose of raising the funds

HILLSIDE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH

HILLSIDE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

for that object. Rooms were hired in a dwelling house at No. 312 Boston avenue (next on the west to the present church), and weekly Sabbath services were inaugurated on January 26, 1896, and continued in that place till October 30, 1896, when the meetings were held at the next house on the east side of the church, No. 322 Boston avenue.

The first meeting to incorporate a parish was held April 14, 1896, and the second meeting, to complete the organization, April 28, 1896, at which the "Hillside Universalist Parish of Medford" elected officers.

The title to the lot of land on which the present church edifice stands was acquired August 1, 1896, and steps were taken to procure plans for a building, resulting in its erection the following summer of 1897.

The dedication service was held in the vestry November 14, 1897, and was graced by the presence of Dr. Sawyer, Dean of Tufts College, then in his ninety-fifth year, President E. H. Capen of Tufts College, Professor G. M. Harmon, Reverends C. A. Skinner, Clarence Eaton, and many others.

Early in 1897 the Reverend B. F. Eaton was called as pastor, and as such commenced his duties April 9 of the same year.

A Sunday school was organized in April, 1896, with S. T. Kirk as its first superintendent, and it has since grown and flourished, and has been of material help in church work.

REVEREND HOMER B. POTTER

February 6, 1899, the parish unanimously called the Reverend Theodore A. Fischer, then at Warren, Massachusetts, as pastor, and he was installed on June 19 following; and thus commenced what has been to date a very successful pastorate, with many good results.

These things, with other efforts of the pastor, resulted in a meeting on April 11, 1900, in the vestry, at which a Universalist Church was formed, consisting of thirty-five members, eleven of whom came by letter, and on Easter Sunday following they received the fellowship of the Universalist Church, and the Holy Communion was partaken of for the first time.

The church has continued to flourish, and most reasonably so, harmony, energy and deep interest being the thoughts uppermost in the minds and desires of the people banded together as the Hillside Universalist Church.

November 20, 1901, Mr. Kirk resigned as clerk, and Henry A. Peakes was elected to the double position of clerk and treasurer, January 26, 1902.

The society has many adjuncts, one being a Men's Club. The Y. P. C. U. is another important function, and has a junior branch also very active.

The ladies' social part is cared for by the band of Willing Workers, which not only does real good heart and hand work among the needy, but which gets up a parish supper on the fourth Tuesday of each month, and any who choose may attend, sure of a cordial welcome and a royal good time.

The pretty, light-timbered ceiling and walls, the tasty-looking organ at the right of the pulpit platform, the handsome stained glass windows, one of which is a memorial to Tristram Talbot, who took a great interest in the church and was an honored veteran and citizen; the easy-sitting pews, the large audience of one hundred and fifty-two, all combine to make a visitor feel at home.

HILLSIDE METHODIST CHURCH

In the year 1895 union open-air meetings were held at the Hillside, and the question of a church organization was agitated. The sentiment was strongly in favor of a Methodist Church. At a meeting held June 10, 1896, with the Reverend Mr. Dight in the chair, it was voted to secure the services of Reverend L. W. Wood, a theological student of Boston University, as a permanent supply; and July 31, of the same year, it was voted to purchase a lot of land for a church.

The committee previously appointed to consider the propriety of organizing a Methodist church reported favorably, and August 17, 1896, the church was organized by Reverend J. O. Knowles, D.D., presiding elder, and the disciplinary officers were chosen. During the winter of 1895 and spring of 1896, meetings were held in private houses in various parts of the Hillside. Subsequently a house on Dearborn street belonging to Messrs. Leavitt and Woodworth, was secured, where services were held till May 14, 1900. L. W. Wood supplied the charge from August 17, 1896, to June, 1897; F. L. Buzzell from September, 1897, to April 1, 1898; Edward W. Strecker, April, 1898, to April, 1899; E. O. Grimes, April, 1899, to August, 1899, when it was placed under the care of A. W. L. Nelson, pastor of Trinity Church, West Medford. Under his administration plans for a chapel were matured, and Winthrop street, corner of Dearborn, was selected as the site.

The style of the church is Gothic, and while the plans for the entire structure have been drawn, only the chapel has been built. The church proper will be built later.

The upper floor of the chapel contains a large room which will seat about two hundred persons, and a class room connected by closing doors. Four series of stained glass windows admit light, and are handsome additions to this home-like room. Large folding doors will connect this part of the chapel when the latter is built.

The building was dedicated May 13, 1900, during the pastorate of Arthur Bonner, who served from April, 1900, to April, 1902. He was succeeded by George A. Cooke from April, 1902, to April, 1904. Reverend Willard I. Kern came in April, 1904.

The official board is composed of J. W. Gilbert, C. W. Enright, H. H. Meloon, Thomas Radcliffe, Chester H. Smith, W. E. Owens, D. W. Mansfield, Charles Adams, Charles A. Stewart, and C. C. Meloon. Reverend Homer B. Potter is the present pastor.

WEST MEDFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

The next church in regular chronological order to have presentation in these sketches is that of the West Medford Baptist Church.

About the middle of 1895, Reverend James P. Abbott, then pastor of the First Church, urged the members of his church living westerly to form another body. He saw the promise of a fine church organization, and being desirous to see the denomination extend its usefulness, encouraged a movement which, on October 20, 1895, took permanent form by the coming together of a large number of people in Mystic Hall. There had been numerous talks in various homes previous to this time, those at E. E. Stevens', Lewis H. Lovering's and George E. Crosby's being the most prominent.

The Mystic Hall meetings were held afternoons, with increasing numbers, until January 1, 1896, when Mr. Abbott's duties increased to such an extent that he was obliged to relinquish charge of the new society, and a person was found in Reverend A. A. Cambridge, after several other ministers had supplied the desk for a long time.

On January 20, 1896, the first steps were taken towards organization, and March 5, Mr. Cambridge received a call, coming in May. On May 9, 1896, a committee of five was appointed to procure a lot of land, and what was known as the Spaulding lot, at the corner of Boston and Harvard avenues, was purchased. It was also decided to build a parsonage on the lot fronting on Boston avenue, adjacent to the church lot. July 9, a finance committee was appointed to raise funds, and a building committee chosen to make a contract, which they did, with Lewis H. Lovering as builder.

On the sixteenth of July a council was held for the purpose of recognizing the organization of the First Baptist Church in West Medford. Nineteen churches reported through their delegates, and the new church was recognized in due form.

The new building was started with the dedication of the corner-stone, November 24, at two o'clock a.m., with appropriate ceremonies, Reverend Dr. Howe, of Cambridge making an address, followed by Deacon O. M. Wentworth, of Boston.

The cost of the church, including land, organ, furnishings, etc., was twenty-one thousand five hundred and seven dollars and seventy-nine cents, with subscriptions amounting to eight thousand seven hundred and fifteen dollars. Several persons made individual contributions, such as windows, carpets, mats, furniture, mantels and the like, adding greatly to the value of the entire holdings of the society.

The building was first occupied on Easter Sunday, April 18, 1897. Reverend Mr. Cambridge preached an Easter sermon in the morning, and in the evening gave an address,

On Wednesday afternoon the formal dedication took place. At 5.30 came a banquet, at which Reverend George C. Lorimer, Mayor Lovering and other dignitaries made addresses. One hundred persons enjoyed a most delightful occasion.

March 5, 1899, Reverend Mr. Cambridge resigned, and his resignation was accepted.

November 24, 1899, the church called Reverend T. O. Harlow, of Somerset, to be pastor.

January 6, 1901, Reverend Mr. Harlow resigned, to take effect March 1, but twelve days later the society appointed a pulpit supply committee, and in another week the committee reported in favor of hearing N. R. Wood, of Newton, as a candidate. On the twenty-ninth he was chosen pastor, and read his letter of acceptance the following Sunday.

Thursday, April 25, a council was held in the church for the purpose of taking part in the ordination of Nathan Robinson Wood, and of confirming the action of the society in calling him to be pastor.

The examination proved entirely satisfactory, and the council recommended

WEST MEDFORD BAPTIST CHURCH AND PARSONAGE

that Mr. Wood be accepted. In the evening, Reverend Nathan E. Wood, president of the Newton Theological Institute, preached the sermon, and other clergymen prominent in the Baptist denomination had a part.

There have been three pastors, three clerks, and three superintendents in the Sunday school, and all will agree that the last of each three has always proved to be the best.

The society in March, 1903, assumed the ownership of the parsonage, relieving the gentlemen who carried the responsibility personally for a long time.

The building still remains about the same as when completed. The pretty interior, finished in antique oak, and the many attractive windows present a most welcome appearance. The organ, located high above the pulpit, gives forth fine tones, and the desk furnishings are all that can be desired for them.

The pews are arranged in a semi-circle form, and accommodate, with those in the balcony, somewhere about three hundred and fifty persons.

The Stevens' memorial window is on the right of the pulpit, while opposite is a quadruple window with two sections, a memorial to Mrs. Augusta R. Crosby.

In the front is a large window, a portion of which is commemorative of Horace A. Breed and Susan Breed.

SOUTH MEDFORD BAPTIST CHURCH

The work which eventually led to the organization of this church was inaugurated by George F. Sibley, of the Spring Hill Baptist Church, Somerville.

Mr. Sibley began work in September, 1894, by holding cottage prayer meetings. The first meeting was held in the house of S. H. Hosmer.

A meeting of those interested in the work was called, and at this meeting it was decided to organize a Sunday school. William Smith offered the use of a lower tenement free of charge for this purpose.

Reverend W. J. Day preached a short sermon each Lord's day for eight or nine weeks. The preaching service was discontinued and a Sunday evening service started. The good work was carried on amidst varying discouragements and successes, and finally William Smith offered to give a lot of land 54x76 feet, provided

REVEREND NATHAN R. WOOD

a building should be erected on the same within one year.

The offer was accepted, and the corner stone was laid on Tuesday, December 15, 1896, with appropriate exercises. Among those present were Reverend J. D. Fulton, D.D., Reverend J. R. Gow, Reverend W. J. Day, W. W. Main, Reverend O. A. Coats, Reverend J. P. Abbott, and Reverend Isaac Peirson. An original poem was written for the occasion by Stephen Moore, president of the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday School Association.

In April, 1897, George F. Sibley, who had stood by the work until this time, gave it up on account of failing health, and the Reverend W. W. Wakeman, of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, came on the field to take charge.

Mr. Sibley, on retiring from the work, carried with him the good will and prayers of every member of the school. For two years among many discouragements he stuck to his post, and was the mainstay and life of the new enterprise.

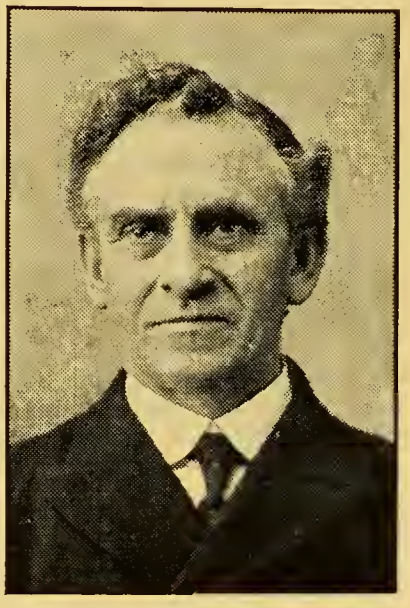
A preliminary meeting for the purpose of considering the propriety of organizing a Baptist church in this part of South Medford was held May 14, 1897. Reverend W. H. Eaton, secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, was present and took active part in this meeting.

On Friday, June 18, 1897, at 8 p.m., a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church. E. H. Carey was elected chairman pro tem, and J. H. Kline secretary pro tem. Twenty-six persons presented letters of dismission from their various churches to unite with this new church.

After the adoption of articles of faith and church covenant, it was moved and voted to allow nine persons who presented themselves for baptism at this time to vote with those presenting letters and to regard them as charter members. J. H. Kline was chosen church clerk; A. H. Chapman and A. S. Price were chosen as financial committee. W. W. Wakeman, A. H. Chapman and T. W. Carey were chosen as a committee to prepare a code of rules to present for the consideration of the church. Adjourned till July 9 to complete the organization. Meeting was held as above on July 9, when the organization was completed.

Thursday, September 16, 1897, was the day set apart for the dedication of the new edifice, and also for the recognition of the church.

SOUTH MEDFORD BAPTIST CHURCH



REVEREND W. W. HACKETT

The services for dedication of the building were held at 3 p.m. The sermon was preached by Reverend W. J. Day, of the Winter Hill church.

The prayer of dedication was by Reverend A. A. Cambridge, pastor of the church in West Medford. The sermon was preached by Reverend E. D. Burr, D.D., pastor of Ruggles Street Church, Boston.

Mr. Wakeman remained as pastor of the church until January 31, 1900.

Reverend W. W. Hackett, of the Fells Church, Melrose, was called as successor to Mr. Wakeman and accepted, commencing his pastorate May 1, 1900.

Conversions and baptisms have been frequent during the present pastorate. Congregations are uniformally good, and the people in this section are attentive hearers. The church is composed of the working classes; they are a self-sacrificing people, and give largely of their means to support the work. Harmony prevails between pastor and people, and the wish expressed by many is that the present relations may remain unchanged for many years to come.

Mr. Hackett is a native of Scotland, and received his education there. He came to America twenty-two years ago. A year ago the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him. He has enjoyed his pastorate in Medford, loves the place and the people, and is interested in everything that is for the best interests of our city.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH

The little band of colored people residing in West Medford established on

May 4, 1898, Shiloh Church, of Baptist persuasion.

The meetings began with house prayer conferences, and then an unoccupied house on Lincoln street was rented and the assistance of Reverend Samuel Grice, of Boston, was evoked.

In 1899, the society called Reverend Wilson Fitchett, of Woburn, to be pastor, and he came March 6 of that year. The society decided to erect a church, buying land at the corner of Lincoln street and Fairfield avenue. The corner stone was laid November 11, 1899. Eastern Star Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Malden, and Plymouth Rock Lodge, of Boston, had delegations present to assist in the laying of the stone.

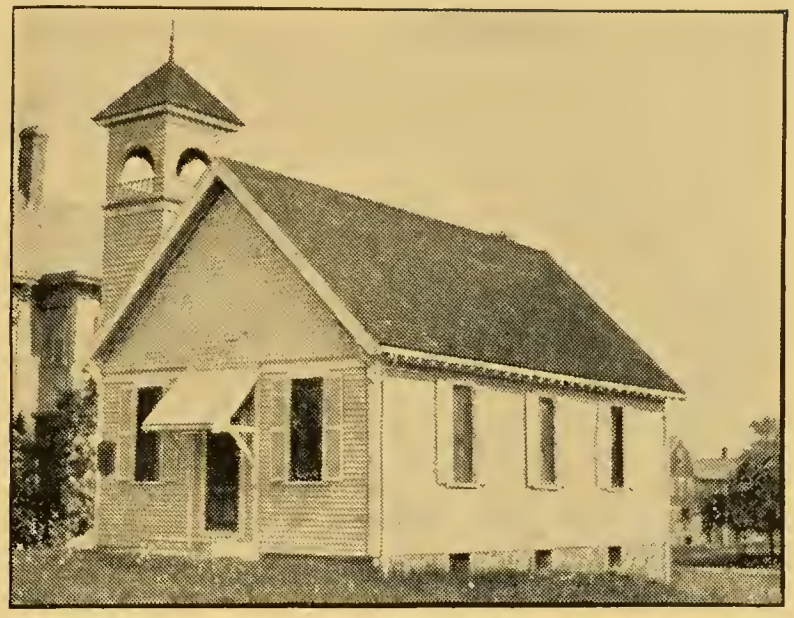
December 16, 1899, the church was duly dedicated. Reverend J. R. Randolph, of Malden, made the invocation. Reverend Trueman O. Harlow, pastor of the West Medford Baptist Church, read the Scriptures and offered prayer, and the choir of the Woburn Colored Baptist Church sang several selections. Reverend A. W. Adams, of Boston, preached the sermon. Reverend Jesse Harrell, of the Union Baptist Church, Cambridge, made the dedicatory prayer. Reverend W. H. Eaton, D.D., secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist State Convention, gave the charge to the pastor and people.

Each Sunday Reverend Mr. Fitchett came from Woburn to preach to these people.

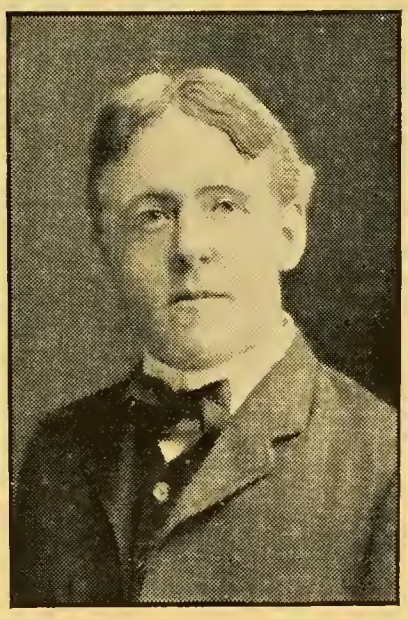
The building is fifty feet long by thirty wide, one story and a half high; has three windows on either side, besides others at the end.

There is a small organ at the right corner of the pulpit platform, and a modest desk for the preacher. The heating is by a large stove stationed in the centre of the auditorium, and the lighting is by kerosene lamps projected on either side of the walls and at the ends.

The entrance to the church is by a long flight of steps from Lincoln street side, with a good-sized, well-lighted vestibule opening into the interior. There is a belfry, but as yet no bell has been placed therein.



BETHANY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH



REVEREND CHARLES F. ANDERSON

At the present time, the Reverend E. S. Hatton is the pastor.

ST. RAPHAEL'S PARISH

The Roman Catholics of West Medford have had several years a Sabbath school and held other services at Holton Hall. They are now a distinct parish known as St. Raphael's. Contract is already awarded for the erection of a new edifice on High street. The Reverend Nathaniel J. Merritt is the present rector.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN MISSION

The Swedish Lutheran Mission, of Medford and Somerville, hold services every Sunday afternoon in Soderlund Hall, Tufts Square. There are classes both in English and Swedish in the Sunday school. Reverend G. Sigfried Swenson, of Woburn, is in charge.

The Medford Historical Society

By George S. Delano

On April 22, 1896, fifty-four persons assembled in Simpson's Tavern for the purpose of organizing an Historical Society in Medford.

Will C. Eddy called the meeting to order at 8.10 p.m. William Cushing Wait was chosen temporary chairman, and Will C. Eddy temporary secretary.

May 8, 1896, the first election took place as follows:—President, William Cushing Wait; vice presidents, Will C. Eddy, Lorin L. Dame, Mrs. L. G. DeLong, Miss Helen T. Wild; recording secretary, Allston P. Joyce; corresponding secretary, Miss Eliza M. Gill; treasurer, Charles H. Loomis; librarian and curator, Miss M. E. Sargent.

At this meeting it was voted to at once take steps to incorporate the Society.

May 27, 1896:—Voted that the president, with Miss Eliza M. Gill and Charles H. Loomis be a committee to arrange for permanent quarters.

The June 23 meeting was held in the vestry of the First Unitarian Church, thus taking the Society's work from the social and commercial surroundings of the historical Seccomb home and Simpson's Tavern to the spiritual atmosphere of the church which had so long been a vital factor in Medford's life. On November 18, 1896, the Society held its first meeting in the place made so memorable as the home of Lydia Maria Child, where, through the years down to this date, it has met regularly, and, as the results of its work prove, has been industrious and faithful in the work it was chartered to carry on. At its regular meeting on March 17, 1902, the society voted to buy the estate it occupied, and thus the historical home at the corner of Ashland and Salem streets became the permanent quarters of this organization which seeks to foster and perpetuate a love for and an abiding interest in all things making for Medford's uplifting.

This Society owes not a little of its ability to perform its work to President William Cushing Wait, who started it on safely progressive lines. To John H. Hooper it owes much for his careful and thorough work as president. In fact, from its first meeting, those taking official responsibility in this organization have been loyal to its interests.

Following the motive prompting its formation, this Society has collected and preserved a library of about one thousand bound volumes, together with many manuscripts and pamphlets. It has also accumulated a rare store of historical articles covering a wide range both in time and personnel. All of these are in its rooms, and form a collection in which is much for enjoyment and education.

In an active educational way this Society has done much for the community through its monthly addresses and weekly chats, in which a wide range of subjects has been entered upon by some of our brightest and most scholarly minds.

The following list of heads under which the Society conducts its work gives a comprehensive idea of how much this organization implies in Medford's life. The complete list of its present officers is given to show how the anatomy of the Society permeates Medford's higher life and stands for perpetuation of those principles which animated the forefathers who made Medford.

President: David H. Brown.

Vice-presidents: Rosewell B. Lawrence, Judge William Cushing Wait, Charles H. Loomis, Charles H. Morss.

Treasurer: Benjamin F. Fenton.

Recording Secretary: Herbert A. Weitz.

Corresponding Secretary: George S. T. Fuller.

Librarian and Curator: Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.

Committee on Publications: Miss Helen T. Wild, chairman; David H. Brown, Henry M. Begien, George S. T. Fuller, Herbert A. Weitz, Moses W. Mann.

Membership Committee: Percy W. Richardson, chairman; Rosewell B. Lawrence, John H. Hooper, Mrs. Ellen M. Gill, Calvin H. Clark, Edward W. Teele, Miss Jennie M. Dinsmore, Miss Lily B. Atherton, Walter F. Cushing, Clifton Loring, J. L. Brockway, Mortimer E. ilber.

Papers and Addresses: David H. Brown, chairman; Walter H. Cushing, Charles H. Morss, John H. Hooper, William Cushing Wait, Miss Agnes W. Lincoln.

Historic Sites: Moses W. Mann, chairman; L. J. Manning, Francis A. Wait, Miss Ella L. Burbank, John F. Libby, Frederick H. Kidder, Hall Gleason.

Genealogy: George S. Delano, chairman; Miss Ella S. Hinkley, Miss Eliza M. Gill, Reverend C. L. Eaton, Miss Hetty F. Wait, Charles H. Barnes, Mrs. Emma N. Cleaves.

Heraldry: F. H. C. Woolley, chairman; W. A. Thompson, Mrs. J. W. Dalrymple, Charles B. Dunham, Orrin E. Hodsdon.

Library and Collections: Miss Agnes W. Lincoln, chairman; George S. Delano, Judge William Cushing Wait, Miss M. E. Sargent, Miss Ella A. Leighton, Miss Katharine H. Stone, Abijah Thompson, Benjamin F. Fenton, Henry Brooks.

This Society was the original moving spirit in the celebration of Medford's two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, as is shown by the files of the Mercury, in whose columns one of its officers called public attention to the approaching event. Yet this Society recognizes in that act only a living up to the motive which suggested its having a place in our community.

The present membership of the Society is large; its financial standing is sound, and, given the popular support which Medford always has accorded its own, it will continue many years to be a vital factor in our educational life.

Medford's people may well look kindly upon its Historical Society, which, as known to the world, is one of the most important associations in kindred lines in the country. So highly is its collections of historical data and objects regarded that its rooms are visited annually by students from Harvard College and frequently by scholars from abroad.

Social Clubs of Medford

MEDFORD CLUB HOUSE

The Medford Club

By a Charter Member

IN the fall of 1891, James L. Blackmar, then president of the Cycle Club, invited about twenty residents of Medford to meet him to talk over the advisability of forming a social club, similar to those already existing in our vicinity. The town government had given way to the new city, so many thought that such a scheme would be "up to date," a help to the city and an enjoyment to its members.

A few enthusiasts declared it feasible; many thought it would be a non success; out-siders offered caustic remarks, wanted to know whether "two tigers would be kept," one emblematic of Tammany and the other of Canfield.

The proposed Club was thoroughly discussed, especially in the cars, perhaps more so than in the committee room. The organizers heard nothing, but went ahead with their plans.

A sufficient number having declared their willingness not only to join, but to give their financial support, a charter was applied for, which on May 6, 1892, was granted to Messrs. John D. Street, George W. Greene, James L. Blackmar, William B. Lawrence, John W. Rockwell, William C. Craig, Josiah R. Teel, Herman L. Buss, their associates and successors.

The charter members of the Club met in a room in the Opera House building and organized as follows: Executive committee: president, John D. Street; vice presidents, General S. C. Lawrence, J. Henry Norcross, James Bean; secretary,

James L. Blackmar; treasurer, George W. Greene; directors, John D. Street, J. Henry Norcross, James L. Blackmar, Walter L. Hall, M.D., John W. Rockwell, Herman L. Buss, General S. C. Lawrence, James Bean, George W. Green, William B. Lawrence, William C. Craig, Josiah R. Teel.

While the undertaking was not at all arduous, it contained just enough business detail to keep the officers quite busy. It was the privilege of each member to submit his ideas, as to the clubhouse membership, and the way it should be run, yet there was no unnecessary friction; nothing but a growing enthusiasm.

While they enjoyed no clubhouse facilities, every member willingly paid one year's assessments towards defraying the necessary initial expenses.

A committee on clubhouse site or location, consisting of J. Henry Norcross, Walter L. Hall, M. D., and William B. Lawrence were appointed. After a thorough examination, the large lot on the summit of Prospect Park was recommended and adopted by the Club.

A building committee consisting of Walter L. Hall, M. D., J. R. Teel, Oliver White, W. B. Lawrence, W. A. Thompson and W. P. Martin undertook to visit the different clubhouses, consult architects and bring in plans of a building satisfactory to the members, harmonious to its surroundings, and within the cost of what the Club could afford. In due time the Club decided to accept the plans of Loring & Phipps.

The question now was, how to raise money. So a finance committee consisting of J. Henry Norcross, F. E. Chandler, William B. Lawrence, Oran Brown, Oliver Hammond, L. W. Puffer, E. F. Allen and Benjamin F. Leonard was appointed. These gentlemen decided on a plan which proved successful.

The membership list was still growing. While it was the plan to have a membership of at least two hundred, yet gentlemen were not admitted indiscriminately. It made no difference what the social position of the applicant was, — he might be a clerk or a banker, — what was absolutely necessary was that he and his family should, in a reasonable way, be acceptable to other Club members. When the house was about ready for its interior decoration and furnishings, the membership list was full. So the task of providing suitable furnishings was delegated a committee consisting of D. H. Bradlee, W. A. Thompson and William Leavens.

The ladies requested the privilege of furnishing their own parlor, which was cheerfully granted; they appointed their committee and paid their own bills, amounting to about six hundred dollars.

The formal opening of the clubhouse took place on Monday, June 12, and consisted of a reception and musicaol, fllowed by dancing and supper, and was a decided success in every way. Not only the social side was cultivated, but a series of very interesting smoke talks was inaugurated. Of course, tournaments in bowling, billards, pool and cards were always in order. The Club was fairly launched. The members had done their full duty; the committees not only had labored faithfully on the work assigned to them, but in no case did a single committee exceed its appropriation,—a record of which the Club, as a whole, might be very proud.

At the ladies' reception of March 12, 1894, the Club was honored by the presence of Frederick T. Greenhalge, Governor of Massachusetts, and staff. Great preparations were made for this event, which passed off without a hitch. The Governor expressed himself, both verbally and later in writing, as well pleased with the cordial reception given to him by a portion of the residents of Medford. It is well to remember here that this was the first and only visit officially paid by the Governor of the State since Governor Brooks was the Executive of the Commonwealth.

Looking backwards nearly fourteen years of the Club's existence, we find that the membership roll contains names of many, and we might say nearly all, who who have been identified with the Town and City of Medford.

Antagonistic to no sect or party, it has been the desire of its officers to conduct its affairs in a business-like and non-partisan way. It has never used its influence in politics, city, state or nation; it has been purely a social club, conducted on high moral grounds. It was organized as a place where the wives and daughters of the members could meet and enjoy a social hour. To the presence of the ladies, their earnest co-operation and good wishes we may safely ascribe a large measure of success.

The organizers were also under sincere obligations to the representatives of the press; while it is their business to collect news, yet in any such undertaking there are many things which "money cannot buy."

To the stranger coming to the City of Medford, no better panorama can be shown than from the clubhouse piazza. The beautiful valley bathed in the sunlight, is only excelled at the time when the moon is full and the tide high. Enter its doors and as warm a welcome will await you as can be found in any club. Its membership will compare favorably in manly standing with any similar organization. It has certainly been in the past the center of sociability; its future will certainly be as good, if not better.

Its present officers are: President, I. O. Wright; vice presidents, Honorable Wm. C. Wait, Walter D. Hall, M. D., Everett W. Stone; secretary, James L. Blackmar; treasurer, H.C. Jackson, junior; directors, Corliss Wadleigh, L. W. Drake, J. H. Wheeler, Honorable W. C. Wait, Everett W. Stone, H. C. Jackson, junior, R. A. Drake, D. C. Melville, I. O. Wright, W. D. Hall, M. D., James L. Blackmar.

The Neighborhood Club

By W. F. Macy

THE Neighborhood Club, of West Medford, was organized in 1902, through the efforts of Messrs. William F. Macy and Thomas C. Hovey, who foreseeing a need for some organization of a purely social character in the community, called a meeting of a few of the representative citizens in that part of the city, and proposed the purchase of the Bacon estate, at the junction of Allston, Woburn and Brooks streets, which was then in the market, and the formation of a family club, to which women and children should be admitted as members on the same basis as men.

The idea met with favor at once, and the money was soon subscribed to purchase the estate, which comprised a large dwelling house of about fourteen rooms, stable and about an acre of land, and to make the necessary repairs and changes to the buildings to adapt them to club uses.

In three months from the date of the first meeting, the Club was organized, starting off with a membership of over one hundred, and the limit of one hundred and fifty was soon reached. Since then the membership limit has been twice raised, first to two hundred, then to

two hundred and fifty, and the present membership is well up to the latter figure.

The clubhouse was furnished simply, but in good taste, by private subscription, and in 1904, a new building was erected on the rear of the lot, at a cost of about five thousand dollars, notes of the Club being issued to members who subscribed the necessary amount in sums ranging from five dollars to one hundred dollars. The new building contains a hall seating about three hundred people, with a very fine stage, excellent dancing floor, dressing rooms, etc.

By vote of the members of the old Medford Comedy Club, all its assets, consisting of some cash in the treasury, scenery and properties were turned over to the Neighborhood Club, which comprises in its membership list most of those who belonged to the Comedy Club.

The Neighborhood Club offers many attractions to its members. There are pool and billiard tables, a reading room where all the best magazines and periodicals are on file, card rooms, a smoking room for the men, a tennis court, and the many entertainments, concerts, lectures, dances and plays in the new hall.

Special entertainments and parties are provided for the younger members at frequent intervals, and the family club idea is very popular, young and old joining in the good times with equal zest and enjoyment.

The Club is famous for its dramatic performances, which rank very high. Two public plays are given each season to subscribers, beside several smaller productions for members and their friends.

The Club dues are very low, ranging from five dollars for women and children to a maximum of twenty-five dollars for a family, per annum.

The Club is incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts, and except for the notes given to secure subscriptions for the new hall, is practically free from debt, with a large and increasing membership.

The principal officers at present are:

Willard Dalrymple, president; George H. Folger, treasurer; Henry P. Stanwood, financial secretary; and Mrs. Arthur T. Hatch, corresponding secretary.

The Neighborhood Club's only excuse for existence is to have a good time and in that it has been eminently successful.

The Medford Women's Club

By a Member

IF it is assumed by the writer that the Medford Women's Club has every reason to feel proud as an organization of itself, let no one lay it to egotism, for every member feels a sense of personal pride in the Club and are proud to say it exists here in Medford. The reasons for this degree of lofty self respect being so manifested is borne out by the excellent reputation which the Club has, not only in our beautiful, ancient and historic city, but among the other clubs in the state federation of Women's clubs and among other social organizations hereabouts. Let it be hoped that the fair name it now holds may always be vouchsafed to it.

The Club was organized in 1892, and for fourteen years it has furnished entertainment in the way of the study and discussion of many questions, the presentation of subjects dramatic, social, literary, scientific, useful and helpful, until the fame of the Club has become broadcast. The members, now numbering over two hundred and twenty-five, are divided among the homes of Medford,—homes that have excellent reputation for being presided over by noble women and true home makers. The title of club does not take with it neglect of maternal duties or the plunging into matters political or otherwise, or of no concern to woman's elevation and best advancement.

By reason of the caution in the selection of the members, the list is never exceeded in numbers, and the limit of two hundred and fifty always kept a few less.

After the Club had been organized five years, it was deemed advisable to be made a legal incorporation and, accordingly, on the third of May, 1897, Ruth Gibson, Alice C. Ayres, Edith Sise, Katherine M. Crockett, Edith W. Wait, Clara E. Langell, Mary H. Hayes, Netta H. Perry, Helen C. Dearborn, Caroline R. Nottage, Mary E. Kingsley, Annie I. Hersey, Jane M. Martin, Fanny E. Bemis, Katherine H. Stone, Mary L. Capen and Caroline Turner, their associates and successors, were legally organized, and established as, and were made, an existing corporation under the name of the Medford Women's Club with the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties, and restrictions which by law appertain thereto.

The members felt the dignity of this incorporation and are only waiting for the time when they can have even greater "powers, rights and privileges," legal and otherwise, such as holding valuable property. Until then we are content to serve the public in the interesting and forceful manner which we are doing with each returning season.

I wish there was time and space to give to a recapitulation of what the work of the Club has been, so that future historians might accord to us the credit of having contributed a small portion, at least, to Medford's well-being. We have had papers on current themes galore, music, ditto; plays not a few, in which we have been our own "leading man" and "villain"; while education and art has been turned off the social reel very much as a trout fisher lets go his line to pull it in again bearing a beautiful specimen as a reward for his skill and his love of sport.

And we have n't finished furnishing our friends—the dear public of Medford—with the good things, literary and otherwise; for our calendar of 1904–05 season is to have a splendid supplement in the list of 1905–06, as the public will find out very soon.

Our organization at present is: President, Mrs. Lilias Folger; vice-presidents, Mrs. Clara E. Langell, Mrs. Isabel A. Dame and Mrs. Alice R. Morrison; recording secretary, Mrs. Ellen R. Hayes; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth Bradford; treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Lauriat; custodian, Mrs. Alice M. Williams; auditors, Miss Louise G. DeLong, Mrs. Lillian B. Chadbourne; directors, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bullard, Mrs. Annie E. Jackson, Mrs. Clara O. Yorke; chairmen of committees for 1905–06: arts, Miss Kate M. Buss; dramatic, Mrs. Laura E. Leighton; literature, Miss Caroline E. Swift; music, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Bullard; parliamentary drill, Mrs. Clara E. Langell; science, Mrs. Lillian B. Chadbourne; travel, Miss Josephine E. Wilcox; press correspondent, Mrs. May E. Vialle.

And now my story is told. Although it has been circumscribed for the reason that it must not be long, it will serve as a reminder that when the two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary of Medford was observed, among the institutions that were happy and proud to be numbered among the many was the Medford Women's Club. Continued prosperity to our dear, old and beloved city!

The Medford Boat Club

THE first meeting looking to the formation of the Medford Boat Club was held in 1898, with about twenty members present. Charles S. Baxter was chosen President, and steps were taken at once to perfect the organization. A corporation was formed under the laws of Massachusetts, and plans drawn for a clubhouse. At that time the only site available was the one on which our first clubhouse was built.

The house accommodated thirty-six canoes, and was finished in the spring of 1899. It was seen before the end of the year that the house was entirely too small, so rapid and phenomenal had been the growth of the Club, and when the upper Mystic Lake was given up as a regular drinking water supply and held merely as a reserve basin, permission was requested and granted to remodel the old Gate House. Work was rushed on this, and in the second year of our existence we had these two buildings in use, accommodating seventy canoes. Still the Club continued to grow until we could no longer provide racks for the new members, and in 1904 it was voted to remodel and enlarge the old house into a spacious and modern boat clubhouse. This building was completed early in the year, giving accommodations in the new house and the annex for one hundred and thirty-six canoes.

The first and second buildings were paid for by an issue of ten-year bonds, all of which were paid before maturity, the last being taken up in December, 1904. On the last house we have a bonded indebtedness of two thousand six hundred and seventy dollars; otherwise the Club is free from debt. The Club early took up the matter of racing and has had very successful crews, who, under the training of John B. Howard, entered at once into the competitive meets of the American Canoe Association.

The first prize was won at Woburn, Initou C. C. Regatta.

Next year at the Eastern Division meet at Worcester, the M. B. C. Club Four broke the world's record, and several second prizes in other events were taken.

At Lawrence a number of prizes were taken at the Eastern Division meet held on the Merrimac River.

The purchase of a war canoe and new club fours and tandem, put the Club on a par with the best racing clubs in the country, and the next year the crews took nearly every prize offered. At the Old Home week at Bath, were won seven out of nine events. The same year the crews took several national championships at the national meet at Chatham; in fact in that one year beginning with the Sportsman's Show in March and ending with the Lawrence Canoe Club invitation meet in September, there had been taken more than one hundred prizes.

At the next Eastern Division meet at Canobie Lake, eight out of the nine races were taken by the M. B. C. At the Eastern meet last year at Manchester, the total of points won by the M. B. C. was one less than the highest, although they had won more first prizes than any other club and made new records in the single double blade and club four double blade events.

The Club possesses three club fours, one tandem, one war canoe, with all the necessary equipment for training.

In the Club there is a recently inaugurated dory class, consisting of ten Swampscott dories of uniform specifications.

This class has its own organization with captain, secretary and measurer, and conducts its races under the rules of the M. Y. R. A.

The membership of the Club has increased from sixty at the end of the first year to one hundred and thirty-six at the present time, the largest number in its history.

The Club has not only been prominent in racing, but has for the past three years supported a first class base ball team.

The upper Mystic Lake on which a greater part of the canoeing is done, was first used as a water supply by the city of Charlestown in 1864, and by Charlestown and Boston until 1898, when it was given up as a regular water supply.

Starting at the railroad bridge over the Abajona River and following the shores, the total distance around the lake is four miles. Inside this course is an area of two hundred acres. From the dam between the two lakes to the gut before entering Bacon's Pond the distance is three thousand four hundred feet; the greatest width is two thousand two hundred feet and soundings have been made to the depth of ninety feet.

The lakes are bordered on the east side by the Metropolitan Park Boulevard and the beautiful Brooks estate on which are situated three magnificent mansions. This estate has been in the possession of the Brooks family since Revolutionary times. The market gardens for which Arlington is so famous and the low outlying hills form a rich setting on the west side. In the centre of this panorama is situated the home of the Medford Boat Club.

CLUB HOUSE (Finished 1904)

Photo by F. C. Adams

WAR CANOE

Medford Boat Club

CLUB FOUR

THE DORY FLEET

MEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL ORCHESTRA, 1905

Medford Fire Department

By Charles E. Bacon, Chief Engineer

ENGINE NUMBER ONE

THE first action of the town on record relating to fire, was May 12, 1760, when it was voted that two fire hooks be provided for the use of the town.

March 7, 1763: Voted to raise £26, 13s, 4d, for procuring a fire-engine, if the rest can be procured by subscription. Honorable Isaac Royall, Stephen Hall, Esquire, and Captain Seth Blodget, were chosen a committee to procure the engine and receive the subscriptions.

This resulted in the purchase of an engine called the "Grasshopper," which was placed near the market. This engine was removed to the West End, April 1, 1799, (when another had been obtained), and was kept in the barn attached to the "Angier House."

March 11, 1765: For the first time, nine fire-wards and twelve enginemen were appointed by vote of the town.

In 1785, a few gentlemen associated themselves under the name of the "Medford Amicable Fire Society," with the motto, "Amicis nobisque." Twenty-four members only were allowed and they solemnly engaged to govern themselves by the nine regulations which they adopted. These regulations embraced all the common provisions for choice of officers and transaction of business which such an association would require. The third provided that "each member shall keep constantly in good order, hanging up in some convenient place in his dwelling house two leather buckets, of convenient size, in which shall be two bags and one screwkey, each bag measuring one yard and three-quarters in length, and three-quarters of a yard in breadth." If the bags or buckets of any member were out of place at any quarterly inspection, he was obliged to pay a fine of twenty-five cents for each article so out of place.

Candidates for admission were to be proposed three months before election, and three votes in the negative prevented membership. "The members shall dine together on the first Wednesday in August annually."

They continued their existence till the year 1849, when the society was dissolved. A number of fire buckets formerly used by members of this society still hang in the carriage room of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1.

September 9, 1796, it was voted to procure a new engine. These engines served the purpose of the town till a late period.

Turner, James Hyde, John Harrington, S. Bradford, N. Crocker, T. Bridges and C. Herbert.

February 22, 1808: The following were appointed members of the West End Engine Company: L. Wyman, I. Brooks, J. F. Floyd, L. Buckman, J. Buckman, P. Roach, W. Harris, I. Symmes, D. West, W. Brooks, J. Dickinson, J. Wyman.

July 3, 1814, officers were elected as follows: Timothy Dexter, foreman of Engine No. 1; C. Turner, clerk. On April 18, 1825, James Floyd was elected foreman of Engine No. 1, James B. Curtis, foreman of Engine No. 3.

constitution and by-laws recommended by the committee were adopted by the company, with the approval of the selectmen.

The company was organized and was named Washington Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, the charter for same being signed by the Honorable Levi Lincoln, as Governor, this being the only fire company now holding a charter designating them a Company of Hook and Laddermen. This company claims to be the oldest active company in the United States, of which the City of Medford may justly be proud. The first known officers of this

CHIEF ENGINEER BACON AND THE DEPARTMENT TURNOUT

The firemen were selected from the most reliable and energetic of all the citizens, and once a month each engine was examined and played.

The record is very incomplete from the last date till 1828. We find that on May 4, 1807, Seth Bradford and Noth Crocker were appointed enginemen of the new engine. June 8, 1807, Isaac Brooks appointed an engineman on Engine No. 1. On June 8, 1807, it was voted to have a new set of wheels for the West End engine. June 14, 1808, the following persons were appointed members of the Fire Department: Timothy Dexter, Jonas Jones, William Buckman, Joseph Manning, T. Blanchard, William Bradbury, Jacob Tufts, Moses Winship, Anson Dexter, John Williams, Thatcher Magoun, Calvin

March 3, 1828: Voted that the selectmen be a committee to examine and consider the necessity of procuring a new engine for the west part of the town.

July 28, 1828, the first record of the organization of a new engine company for the west part of the town.

At a meeting of the selectmen, April 6, 1828, it was voted to buy new suction hose for Engine No. 4, called Washington.

In the year 1828, the Legislature of the Commonwealth having passed an Act authorizing the town of Medford to appoint a company of Hook and Laddermen, at a meeting held by the selectmen on July 6, of that year, a committee was appointed to form such a company.

The action of the committee was approved by the town authorities, and the company, elected July 26, 1829, were John B. Fitch, moderator, and George W. Porter, clerk. This company is still in existence, and is now located in the Central Engine House, Maine street. It has always been a popular branch of the Fire Department; and from first to last, we find the names of some of the most respectable citizens of the town enrolled in its membership. The present officers are: Frank Hathaway, Captain; Charles H. Hartshorn, lieutenant; Samuel G. Jepson, clerk; C. Ernest Larkin, treasurer; Laddermen James H. Chase, Frank B. Blodget, George L. Newhall, William F. Bartlett, F. Russell Waterman, and Herbert E. Bradish.

November 14, 1831, the town voted to give a supper each year to the firemen.

HOSE COMPANY NO. 1

November 9, 1835, the town voted that fire-engines may be used to water ships in course of construction, and proper compensation be required therefor.

March 6, 1837: At this time there was a general call for a more extended and efficient defence against fire; and the town voted that it approve the Revised Statutes, Section 19-21.

In the year 1839, the town petitioned the Legislature for an act of incorporation of their Fire Department. This suggested to the Legislature the importance of considering the whole subject; and on the ninth day of April, the present law was past. The next day they authorized the Town of Medford to organize a Fire Department according to their petition, and the act is as follows:—

"An act to establish a Fire Department in the Town of Medford. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of same as follows: The Selectmen of the Town of Medford are hereby authorized to establish a fire department in said town in the manner and according to the provisions prescribed in an act to regulate fire departments, passed on the ninth day of April, 1839."

Three engine companies were formed under this act, viz: Governor Brooks, No. 1; General Jackson, No. 2, also called the Eastern Engine Company, and the J. Q. Adams, No. 4.

The Governor Brooks, No. 1, was located on Back street, on lot of land now used as a public Pound, and was officered as follows: James F. Floyd, foreman; David Kimball, assistant foreman; George L. Stearns, clerk; Luther Angier, treasurer. This company continued its organization till March 17, 1858, when by order of the engineers, they were disbanded.

General Jackson, No. 2, or the Western Engine Company, was first located in a building near "Marm Symonds Hill," and after a few years was located in the rear of the First Parish Meeting-house, Zac. Wyman was foreman and James F. Floyd, clerk.

J. Q. Adams, No. 4, was located at the ship yard nearly opposite Park street, and having no suction hose was used for watering ships.

March 23, 1840, the first board of engineers was appointed as follows: James O. Curtis, Daniel W. Lawrence, Elisha Stetson, S. I. Lappin, John P. Clirby.

Meeting April 8, 1840: Daniel W. Lawrence declined to serve on board of engineers, and David Foster was appointed to serve. April 25, 1840, J. P. Clirby resigned, and George V. Porter was appointed. Mr. Porter refused to serve, and John T. White was appointed.

April 19, 1841, the selectmen appointed S. Lappin, chief, and F. E. Foster, J. T. White, E. Stetson, D. Foster as a board of engineers for the year.

March 7, 1842, the chief engineer made his first annual report. The selectmen reappointed the same board of engineers for the ensuing year, and the same board was reappointed for the year 1843.

Samuel Lappin served as chief engineer from February 15, 1843, to February 14, 1845. Pyam Cushing served as chief engineer from February 15, 1845, to February 14, 1846. Benjamin H. Samson served as chief engineer from February 15, 1846, to February 14, 1850.

The engine "Grasshopper" was sold to Hunneman & Company during the year 1849.

Nathan Richards served as chief engineer for the years 1850-51. Benjamin K. Teele, served as chief engineer from February 15, 1852, to February 14, 1854. Anthony Waterman served as chief engineer for the year 1855.

May 1, 1855, Washington Engine Company 3 was organized, and was located on Park street. Joseph W. Mitchell was foreman, Jonathan Oldham, first assistant

COMBINATION B COMPANY, SOUTH MEDFORD

HOSE COMPANY NO. 4, SPRING STREET

foreman; Almon Black, second assistant foreman; Jonathan N. Sylvester, clerk; Hiram Simmond, steward. This company was disbanded in the year 1871.

Judah Loring served as chief engineer for the year 1856.

John Brown served as chief engineer for the years 1857-58-59-60-61.

MYSTIC HOSE COMPANY NO. 1

This company was organized March 16, 1860, and was located in building on High street, now occupied by the G. A. R. as headquarters. The company at that time had a four-wheeled hand hose-reel, and a company of eighteen men, and was officered as follows: George W. W. Saville, foreman; Gordan Hayden, second foreman; P. E. Teschemacher, clerk and treasurer; G. W. Williamson, steward. A few years later, this hand reel was exchanged for a two-wheel hose reel, called a jumper. Still later this reel was changed, and a four-wheeled horse-hose-reel was then installed. This reel was in commission till 1890, when a two-horse Abbott & Downing hose wagon was placed in commission, and this wagon is still in service. The company remained in the High street engine-house till the year 1880, when its quarters were removed to the new central engine-house on Main street, where it is quartered at the present time. The officers and members of the company today are as follows: George A. Hooker, captain; Adam G. Clark, lieutenant; Nathan H. Wait, clerk; Henry M. James, John F. Chick, Richard W. Clark, Robert J. Lindsey, Patrick J. Waldron, Frank E. James, hosemen; Judson A. Hanson, driver.

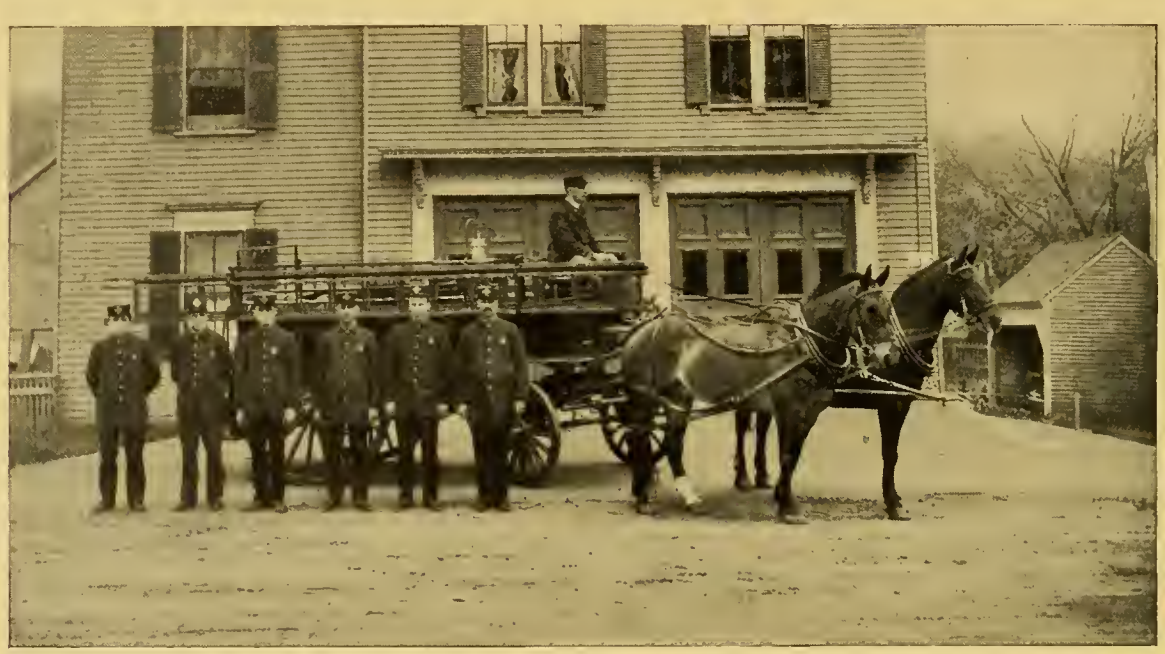
CHIEF ENGINEER BACON AND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS CLARK AND WATERMAN

HOOK AND LADDER IN FRONT OF CENTRAL STATION

HOSE COMPANY NO. 4

This company was organized March 27, 1890, and the hose-reel formerly used by Hose company No. 1, was placed in commission in this house, together with the old horse, called Diamond. This was the first horse owned by the Fire Department. The officers of the company at the time of organization were Sam McIntire, foreman; C. Ernest Larkin, clerk. This reel was used by this company till May 2, 1902, when a new two-horse wagon built by A. C. Symmes, similar to the wagon used by Hose No. 1, was placed in commission in this house, which is located on Spring street, the present members being as follows: William R. Ordway, captain and driver; John Antrobus, lieutenant; James B. Barnes, clerk; Irving T. Ham, Warren W. Foye, Lewis H. Day, Richard Archibald, hosemen.

During the year 1872, a lot of land was bought on Canal street to build an enginehouse on, and the following year the house was built, and is in use at the present time. The first hose carriage bought was a hand hose reel, and this carriage was used till the year 1881, when a horse carriage was bought and placed in commission. This carriage was used till the year 1889, when a double tank Babcock chemical engine was bought and the Henry Hastings Hose Company No. 1 name was changed to Chemical Company No. 1, and the company was reduced from six to four men. This chemical engine was used till the year 1900, when a combination hose and chemical wagon was placed in commission. This wagon is in service at the present time and the company is as follows: Frank H. Walker, captain and driver; J. Curtis Wiswell, clerk; John L. Tutton, J. O. C. Neilson, Frederick J. Meagher, William S. Chamberlin, hosemen.



COMBINATION A COMPANY, CANAL STREET

COMBINATION A. COMPANY

This company was organized during the year 1872, and was at that time known as Hose Company No. 2, and having no house to put the hose reel in, it was kept in livery stable owned by D. K. Richardson, located on High street, West Medford. The first officers were: A. A. Samson, foreman; D. K. Richardson, first assistant foreman; J. A. Manning, second assistant foreman; H. H. Hooper, clerk; R. D. Carpenter, treasurer; M. F. Roberts, steward.

COMBINATION B. COMPANY

The engine house at South Medford, corner of Medford and Albion streets, was built and occupied during the year 1894, and a double tank Hollaway combination hose and chemical wagon placed in commission. The same officers are in command of this company as at time of the organization of the company, as follows: Thomas A. Qualey, captain and driver; Thomas D. Collins, lieutenant; John Smith, clerk; and the following hosemen: John H. Qualey, Leon V. Walker, Edward E. Papkee.

COMBINATION C. COMPANY

This company was organized December 9, 1872, and was then known as J. W. Mitchell Hose Company No. 3, and was located on the corner of Park and Washington street. The company roll at that time was: W. F. Alden, foreman; I. F. R. Hosea, junior, first assistant foreman; Frank Irving, second assistant foreman; W. E. Ellis, treasurer; H. A. Smith, steward; A. P. Joyce, clerk. At this time the company was equipped with a four-wheeled hose-reel; this reel was in service till the year 1885, when a hose wagon was placed in commission. This wagon remained in commission till May 9, 1900, when a combination hose and chemical wagon built by C. N. Perkins, was placed in commission, and the name of the company was changed to Combination C. Company. The officers and members at the present time are: W. L. Richards, captain; Benjamin F. Samson, lieutenant, and driver; O. C. Nicoll, clerk; C. S. Burrell, treasurer; F. E. Samson, J. B. Simpson, Merrill M. Gray, hosemen.

FIRST FIRE ENGINE BOUGHT

At a town meeting, held March 11, 1861, it was voted to purchase a steam fire engine and to dispose of one of the hand-

COMBINATION C COMPANY, SALEM STREET

engines, and after a trial between an engine from the Manchester Manufacturing Company of Manchester, New Hampshire and one from the Portland Manufacturing Company of Portland, Maryland, it was voted that the Manchester engine was best adapted to the use of the town, and the committee appointed for that purpose bought a single pump Amoskeag engine, built by the Manchester people, at a cost of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. They also purchased a hose carriage at a cost of one hundred dollars, an express wagon at a cost of sixty dollars, four water barrels at a cost of five dollars and thirty-two cents, and received for sale of Engine No. 2 the sum of five hundred and seventy-five dollars, the engine to go to the city of San Francisco, California.

The new engine known as Engine No. 1, was first located on Ship street: A. R. P. Libby, first engineer; Heman Allen, second-engineer; William H. Dane, first fireman; Rodney Hathaway, second fireman. This engine was afterwards moved to a house on High street, near what is now Governors avenue. In 1880, it was again moved to the new Central Engine House on Maine street. This engine remained in service till 1889, when a double pump engine of the same build was bought and placed in commission, and the old engine was disposed to the highway department of Medford. The engine bought in 1889 is still in service and is known as Engine No. 1, and is in charge of George H. Gillard, engineman; Arthur W. Morse, assistant engineman and driver; Peter F. Lenox, stoker.

Board of engineers for year 1861. John Brown, chief; William B. Thomas, Almon Black, Alex S. Symmes, Joseph P. Hall, assistant engineers.

Board of engineers for year 1862. Almon Black, chief; William B. Thomas; Alex S. Symmes, Benjamin H. Samson, F. E. Foster.

Board of engineers, 1863. Alex S. Symmes, chief; Benjamin H. Samson, Almon Black, F. E. Foster, Joseph P. Hall.

Board of engineers 1864. Alex S. Symmes, chief; Benjamin H. Samson, Almon Black, F. E. Foster, Joseph P. Hall.

Board of engineers 1865. Alex S. Symmes, chief; George L. Barr, Joseph P. Hall, Almon Black.

Board of engineers 1866. Alex S. Symmes, chief; S. Symonds, Benjamin H. Samson, A. N. Cotton, George L. Barr, Moses C. Vinal.

Board of engineers, 1867. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; George L. Barr, A. N. Cotton, L. F. Brooks, D. W. Lawrence, assistant engineers.

Board of engineers, 1868. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; G. L. Barr; L. F. Brooks, A. N. Cotton, G. Hayden.

Board of engineers, 1869. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; G. L. Barr, L. F. Brooks, G. Hayden, P. R. Litchfield

Board of engineers, 1870. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; G. L. Barr, L. F. Brooks, G. Hayden, P. R. Litchfield.

Board of engineers, 1871. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; L. F. Brooks, G. Hayden, P. R. Litchfield, A. N. Cotton, assistant engineers.

Board of engineers, 1872. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; L. F. Brooks, G. Hayden, P. R. Litchfield, A. N. Cotton, assistant engineers.

Board of engineers, 1873. Benjamin H. Samson, chief; L. F. Brooks, G. Hayden, P. R. Litchfield, A. N. Cotton, assistant engineers.

Board of engineers, 1884. Thomas O. Hill, chief.

Thomas O. Hill was chief from 1883 to 1884.

George W. Means, chief, 1884-85-86.

Lewis H. Lovering, chief, 1887. A. C. Symmes, chief, 1888-85.

Charles E. Bacon, chief, 1885 to the present time.

The Hook and Ladder Veteran Association

By George S. Delano

THE Medford Amicable Fire Association, born 1785. The Washington Hook and Ladder Company, born 1829. The Hook and Ladder Veteran Association, born 1889.

Thus runs the genealogy of the oldest organization in Medford, whose presidents have been: William B. Thomas, George W. Means, Nicholas White, Samuel H. Turner, James Bean, Honorable James A. Hervey, Oliver [illegible]hyte and Frank Garron, and among whose members have been such men as Joseph P. Hall, John B. Fitch, G. W. Porter, Ephraim Tufts, Thatcher Magoun, James O. Curtis, Samuel Lapham, Henry Withington, Daniel Lawrence, Benjamin F. Delano, Dudley C. Hall, Alexander S. Symmes, Samuel C. Lawrence, Daniel W. Lawrence, John Hutchins, Horace D. Hall, Benjamin F. Hayes, G. W. W. Saville and Freeman Loring, together with Nicholas Keyou, the "Old Roman," and in fact all the men who have made and are making Medford's healthful history.

Celebrating Medford's two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary without including this venerable association in, at least, the record of family deeds would be like telling of our old town meetings without putting in a picture of Parker R. and his ballot coffin.

Speaking of that ballot coffin! Ah, me! It was the coffin for many blasted hopes. Funny old box it was, too. Why, small though it looked, it has held, in one day, more ballots than are cast at some city elections.

But I was talking about hooks, ladders, etc., and their association with men, — a topic foreign to ballots in March, that is, in a general way, however much the men who scaled the ladders may have done towards scaling ballots at the "town meetin'."

The Hook and Ladder Veteran Association has many faults. First, it is a strictly human body of men. An awful fault, probably resulting from their progenitors' humane work in saving life and property. The Association's second fault is charity, which, as they construe the word, implies all men are equally entitled to forgiveness, regardless of creed, social environment or political affiliation. Perhaps those two faults are sufficient to class it as very faulty, because, being so humanly human and so mindful of the fact that the differences between men's classifications are largely dependent upon the thickness of the masks they wear, they are, as an association, in a class by themselves in our community.

There may be some people in Medford who are unacquainted with a hook and ladder man's duty. To them we say, it 's the jolliest sort of work, especially on a cold night, when, after finding a warm spot in bed, one turns out to a fire, runs a mile or two, shoves up a hundred or more feet of ladders, hooks the side of a burning building down, tumbles over hose, gets a dozen or more gallons of freezing water down his back, his eyes and lungs full of smoke, and so on, — all for the honor of serving his fellow-citizens. Do you wonder at such men being very faulty?

The annual meeting of our venerable Association is held on the first Monday in May. Then, with full respect for the Luce law, but without working under the same, their officers are elected and sworn in. The other meetings follow in daily succession, and embrace a banquet on every holiday.

Unlike some organizations in Medford's list of municipal friends, our honorable Hook and Ladder Association is a strictly temperate society in the fullest acceptance of the term. Games by chance are not allowed in its rooms, and politics is a forbidden topic within its walls. Foregoing all such unlearned and mischievous affairs, its members are devoted to science, to art, literature and music. At the present time a question of great moment is under discussion, viz: "Is the earth flat, or how is the Duke of Wellington?"

Our Hook and Ladder Veteran Association is a vital link between the old and the new days. It is well that such organizations are maintained, because, in these days, when public duty is regarded by too many in the light of personal benefit, without such reminders of the days when personal benefit was gained only by performing public duty freely, our young men would fail to comprehend the richest gains of citizenship.

The old method of life wherein men met and were measured by men who brooked no shirking of public or personal duty may seem very obsolete to-day, when, instead of helping to barn your neighbor's hay, it is, in some instances, customary to look upon your neighbor as a stranger. For that reason the venerable Association of which we write may seem out of place in society. However, if the city came to an hour of need in any way, as has been proven many times and is being proved to-day, the Hook and Ladder Veteran Association would respond to a man. They might lack the polish of Mrs. Grundy's maids, but their hearts would be true and their words sincere.

One of our brothers, who has been watching me write, says: "Close with Uncle David's hymn." Therefore here 's the hymn sung by David, of Simpson's Tavern, — David, the generous friend of humanity, at the time of his last meeting with us: —

I shall dream of stately Keyou, unless the watch rings a fire;
Of John D., and Floyd the jolly, of whose yarns I never tire;
Then wake up at roar of Gillard, and of Stub, his worthy sire.

One more glass, amigo mio; break your pipe before we go.
Life is brittle — who can tell us when the black hand strikes the blow?
That? — Oh, that thing does not matter if we live square until we go.

Men Whom We Have Known

By George S. Delano

GEORGE S DELANO

THE first impressing sound we recall in our Medford life was that of a bell ringing merrily at 5.50 a.m., and again 6.05 a.m. That bell was located where the ventilator now is on the Boston & Maine depot on Main street, in the Square. A man was connected with that bell through the medium of a rope which terminated in the ticket office. You all remember him! Certainly; for James Gowing was as prompt to advise us of "train time" as he was in all things. He had a friendly way of passing out tickets, too, and one went to work in Boston with a lighter heart after a morning greeting from him.

That old bell rings now, to us, the tunes of many lives which came in touch with ours while it served to remind us of calls to duty or pleasure.

Captain John I. White was close at hand in those days, the genial tax collector, the vigilant sheriff. Over the waiting room he transacted business, meanwhile keeping an eye on the town jail across the street. Brother Saville was his pupil,—a diligent one, too, as his subsequent record proves.

You know that bell was tolled five minutes before starting time. Then was the hour of bustle, or the minute, for, no matter what train was about to depart, one or more good citizens would be in a rush. Down Forest street would hurry Dudley C. Hall, jump from his carriage and run down the platform. Brother Hall was a very rich man for those days, and sometimes, not often, of course, a wee bit snappy. He had a reaching falsetto voice, too, and when he "blew up" Brother Gowing "for being in a hurry to get the train started," a kind of music was in the air. But Dudley C. Hall was a first-class citizen in all ways, as was his father, and also Horace D., his brother. The entire family did much for Medford in her early days.

That old bell put people into sprinting moods all along the line. From over Cradock Bridge came the belated ones, among whom might be seen Charles Archibald, whose pace for the length of Green's block would be 1.10, or in that class. Up Salem street came the hurrying ones, each slapping the price of a paper on H. N. Peak's table and tumbling into the train, while Albert Hamilton fingered his watch and cried: "All aboard! Can't you chaps get here on time?" We have seen George B. Gill hurry a bit through Dead Man's alley,

and, if memory serves me, C. P. Lauriat, both men of worth in the town. High street had its early and late contingents, and we have seen, rarely, of course, Deacon Wilcox running before the wind with his cape and cane showing up like studding-sails. Yes, even Frank Gray hurried at times.

Up in West Medford, Peter C. Brooks, Shepherd Brooks, Edward Brooks, Frank Brooks, and their families, sturdy sinews in our early life, got to the train on their own time, or got left, as did J. E. Ober, Samuel E. Teele, J. P. Richardson, Brothers Daniel Richardson, William Cheeney, John Norton, Moses Mann, and others. Down Park street way, the people were early risers by their own clocks; yet, at times, T. C. Newcomb, William C. Childs, and Deacon Miller made record runs to the old wooden depot. Edmund Pennell, Walter Cushing, and Frank Davenport were boys then, and, as a pointer on their futures, were never late.

Men whom we have known! Well, having known Medford since it was a town of only five thousand inhabitants, we have, by force of circumstances, known many men in it.

We knew Jim Fitz,—"Butcher Fitz" was his sobriquet,—who had a fine lot of trout on Valley street, and, all in all, was a beneficial citizen. Then there was George, Joe and Isaac Newton, sons of early settlers, each a character distinct. Brother Joe was much given to horses and oxen, and delighted in "snaking" ship timbers, at times to the detriment of some cattle. Brother George was a farmer of some renown, while Isaac gave to our life all he was capable of giving.

Eleazar Wright we knew well,—a man of genius in many ways, a generous citizen, the father of Middlesex Fells. No man can have a more beautiful, expressive or lasting monument than the Fells lands; yet, as a reminder that we appreciate the man who, by gift of time, energy, genius and money, caused public action to define itself in the preservation of our grand forests, a monument built by public subscription on Pine Hill would be in keeping with our appreciation of him.

Measuring his rapid pace by tapping the walk with his cane, we see Judge B. F. Hayes crossing Cradock Bridge during the last tolls of Brother Gowing's bell. The Judge was, oh, so swift, it really tired one's eyes to watch his movements. But, as a caballero of the first rank, he was unexcelled. His courtesy was a daily lesson in good manners to all of us.

F. E. Foster was never late. Not he. When the sun was drowsily looking over the Azores he could be seen as a boy on Wellington's farm, and as a man on the lumber wharf, making fruitful use of his time.

Frank A. Gray was not always late for the train. Usually he, a man of small stature and big brain, trotted down High street seeing only those who, from his social view point, were eligible to a morning greeting.

James W. Tufts was a lovable man. While growing from an humble beginning in the store now occupied by Daniel N. Howard to the millionaire owner of Pinehurst, he never forgot to be a human citizen, who stood for the higher life in all ways.

Then comes the "Old Roman!" Oh! Nick. Morning to you! With the grace of Chesterfield, the sage of the eastern meadows, our faithful representative in the General Court hands out an "Old Medford" cigar and passes to the train, while wishing us "good luck for the day."

"Whoa!" Rather shrill was that command. Yet a merry one withal, and Heman Allen, jumping from his home-made gig, set to work hurrying the men who were then, as they have been constantly since, digging up the Square. Brother Allen was "on the police" at times, and, as a sort of "steady love," kept the highways in repairs. We remember seeing him in "town meetin'," once in particular, when Auburn Dwyer made his famous speech while seconding a motion made by Alfred Stephens. You all remember Alfred, and how the Angels of the Plains wheeled him home in a barrow, a-la-Pickwick, after the lunch of the famous hunting party.

Shades of good fellows! There 's Luther Angier! What 's that he 's saying to J. N. Gibbs while they walk in the shades? "Yes — yes — yes; yes, Gibbs." "Can't you ever say no?" replied Brother Gibbs. "Yes — yes — yes." answers Brother Angier. Well, Luther was a master of letters, trade and diplomacy. May his bed over the river be even softer than the old sofa in his office.

Coming in at the east end of the depot, sacred to Brother Gowing's memory, we see another Luther, he whose last name was Brooks. Swinging along with a military step, wearing his accustomed broad black hat, he is telling one of his ethical stories to George Lauriat. You knew George? Certainly, and with pleasure, as all the people here in the early days knew the quiet, introspective man.

Elbridge Teele never hurried visibly, but from early dawn to closing time he was an example of perpetual motion applied to producing profitable results. He accomplished many enduring things, as is proven by the sons and the business bearing his name.

Now, Walter Bates, if you drive so rapidly through the Square some one will be hurt, perhaps yourself. Don't you see Jophanus and gentle William standing in the door of the town bird cage? Jophanus has an eye on you, Walter, and gentle William has an eye on him. Say! Walter Bates was just a big bunch of true humanity. Never a poor family went hungry if he knew of their needs. He had a weakness for old buildings, but it was a paying hobby. He went home too early for Medford's good.

Good morning, Arthur Reagan! Looking for new stars or examining the pavement?

Arthur passes on with such a kindly greeting as, in his musical brogue, made one merry.

To Ben Wright, Medford owed Mystic Park, and to that park not a little of its prosperity and pleasure. Mr. Wright ran the track on honest lines, as did Horace Willis. The reputation of Mystic Park has been fully as beneficial to us, as has been that of some of those who plotted the closing of this world-wide known place of honorable sport.

When Uncle Alec Symmes doffed his hat and drew from it a short-six, one knew he was in a jolly mood. He knew every well and other source for water in the town, and, as chief of our fire department, has never been excelled, even by Arthur, who greased the pole in the new "ingine house." Alec Symmes was a genius at many things other than building wagons or shoeing horses. He was one of the men we cling to, because his frank, honest, lovable nature made for him enduring friendship.

Morning, Uncle David Simpson! Turn round, will you? Ha! ha! "Them 's the new pants, are they? Fit fine, David, but the port suspender is, as Commodore Boynton would say, just a little slack in the dead-eye. David, my boy, how 's the colt? All right, eh? Well, Bijou is a jewel. Clam chowders by the Hot Water Ramblers Friday night? Good! we 'll all be there. Have the register working, and, if

the numbers get mixed, send for Parker R.

Never was a hotel run better than Simpson's Tavern. Never was a host truer to his duty than Uncle David Simpson. Of course, Gentle James helped out in many ways, and was always to be relied on, as he is to-day.

Did you know Tom Crockwell? We saw him grow from boyhood into as useful and honorable manhood as has been given to Medford during all her years. No better son, brother, husband and father has been among our people. He gave us credit, too, by the excellency of his work in other communities.

Ben Hersey boarded the cars at Park street and passed through the train, greeting friends on all sides. If Chauncey Depew had been up for a speech at a banquet where Brother Hersey held forth, the plume of Vanderbilt's pet would have trailed in the dust. Hersey was one of those rare men from whom the milk of human kindness runs out. He was,— well, he was Ben Hersey incomparable. We knew him thoroughly, and from him learned much to make life more as the Creator intended it should be.

John F. Batchelder could n't run much, because of aldermanic tendencies. But he could speak in tones far-reaching, and did. John was a master in his line, and ever ready to do a neighborly kindness.

Talk about horses and you must think of James Golden. Why? Because he was, in that line, what Raphael was in art. Brother Jim? Yes, he was all which the title implies, and a manly brother, too.

Look at that pile of brain, and the keen eye under the brow; at the tangled heap of eyebrow when those smug doctors stare. What a mouth, all clamped and barred, to shut in a secret truth! And then when he laughs, what a glare through his beard of his broad, white tooth! Thus James O. Curtis comes back to us with memories of the days when he built ships and the foundation for an honorably gained fortune.

If Porte Hartshorn had bequeathed us all he knew about the Boston Phalanx, we would have material for such a book as would sell up to Joe Miller's idea of a profitable publication. Porte made reliable goods, as his sons attest. Porte was wit, a scholar, and a scientist. He might not have been able to beat Nat Ames at checkers, but he could "squirt a hose" or ground a gun with the best of them. Gillis knew that, and often tells how the artist in harnesses could measure a "hoss" with his eye, and fit him, offhand, to a reliable suit of oak-tanned.

Dr. Daniel Swan! One must speak of him reverently. He was a true, good Samaritan. If the clergy seek for an example of true Christianity, he will furnish such an example as is seldom found in any community. His medical skill was, to him, a trust to be administered for the benefit of humanity. His money was simply a loan from the Great Father to be distributed to suffering man.

Medford can give no better evidence of her appreciation of true goodness than by placing his portrait in the Swan School, where, for all time, he may be a teacher of Christianity to the coming generations.

Captain Merrow! Ah! there you are, hurrying for the 6.10 a.m. train. Dr. Pocahontas is your sobriquet, my friend, and well does the title fit you, because, during the Civil war, you cared for those left behind by soldiers from Rockland, Maine. You would swap horses, Merrow, and once got stuck on a "talking horse," but never mind, old man, those days are over, as are the ones sacred to rubber heels.

John D. Small was one of the promptest members of the Washington Hook and Ladder Company. When an alarm rung in he would saunter along in the wake of the truck, asking every passer where the blaze was. Once, when a blaze came in Wellington, he got as far as the Hall farm, sat on a wall, and waited for "the boys" to get back. John D. had a very musical voice, one of those expressing an effort to mix soprano with bass. 'T was a pleasure to buy goods of him, because, as he said, "he always sold goods at a loss." We know he did, because, Bill Floyd backed up his statements, and was himself backed up by Jim Tufts. You know Bill Floyd? No? Then you missed acquaintance with as good a chap as William B. Thomas, and Bill Thomas was a star actor in the human line. Jim Tufts was known as the Earl of Gravelly Creek. Whether he was by right, or not, a titled gentleman, does not matter, because he was a prime layer of bricks, and, with Stim Derby, made such a team on the information line as caused Dr. Dorr to wonder at the capabilities of the human brain.

Speaking of Dr. Dorr reminds us of how handsome he was in the saddle after returning from the Civil war.

How the old friends crowd around us now! They come in reality, too, each saying: "Make the celebration a success worthy of the old days, when to be a Medford man was an unquestioned honor." See them! There is Mr. Elisha Tainter with Brother Burrill; there is Oscar Fowler with Benjamin Perkins. Here comes Rufus Sawyer chatting with Caleb Mills, and there is Charley Day telling a new spiritual story to "Hen" Reid. Moses Miller comes down Oakland street with William H. Randall; at the corner they meet Charles H. Brainerd, and, joined by J. C. Dorr, walk to the 9 a.m. train.

There 's Captain Cushing, from Garden street, having a growl with Thomas Hill on the hen question. Addison Childs and J. C. Rand are discussing the value of patent kindlings as compared with coal. There, the crowd has passed, and now we come to one who, dear to his family, will long be remembered for his devotion to his ideals of life: Eleazar Boynton smiling on all he meets, our citizen-politician, who, prominent in his church, faithful to his principles in town meeting, industrious and helpful in the General Court and State Senate, passes by, saying: "Let the celebration be worthy of Medford's highest ideals." Brother Boynton was a diplomat, a shrewd business man, an active church official.

John Smith was so long a factor in Medford Square that the pantheon looks lonely without him. Eben Waterman filled in Brother Smith's moving picture for a short time, but, answering the always-heeded call, passed on to the universal rallying ground, leaving Brother Smith, a staunch man of the old school, to undisputed possession of the shadows of Medford's corinthian pillars. When John Smith rode his fiery steed at the end of a hose-reel rope, something was doing along the line. He got the machine to the fire — always in time for the boys to save, at least, the cellar.

In old "town meetin'" days it was instructive and pleasurable to watch the "regulars" line up in their reserved seats. Down front, on the left, could always be seen Judge Harlow. Tall was this kin of Blackstone, big of frame, and fertile of thought. In speech he was always taking a fresh hold of ideas, like this: "Mr. moderator, I move you, sir, that —ahem! —I move you, sir, that —" When he finally got the motion into his words, or the words into his motion, Brother Boynton, or Wilcox, or Ayers, would duly second the same, and the battle would be on, for the right side regulars generally opposed the left siders, and thus would run the fight. James M. Usher,

tall, angular, wigged and unctuous, next would move an amendment to Judge Harlow's motion. Brother Boynton would speak against the amendment, and be heartily seconded by his friend, Damon Wilcox. Then Judge Hayes — ever witful and droll, though clear and concise — would get against the twain and be seconded by our honored friend Gleason from the sunset end of the town. Moderator Hooper would look wiser than Socrates, pound a bit with his gavel, wink at Parker R., and regulate the contest fire of the shoals of anger. Charley Russell would pop up in the body of the house, inject a few of his soda ideas into the general air, and then subside in favor of Nick Keyou — he of few words. If the fight touched the laying out of Valley street, or in any other way the expenditure of public money, then was the battle fierce, especially from the right, where for many years lived the economical statesmen.

Do you remember those men and those days? Yes! Well, the days were ones of prosperity, and the men such as safely build communities. James M. Usher was a striking example of a self-made man; Thomas Harlow, a scholarly credit to any community; John Ayers, a conservative in whom men trusted. Those were good days, and now, as an echo from the old standard bearers, we hear, as a voice vote on the question of having a celebration of our two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, such a roar of ayes as causes the pantheon to rock on its foundation, even though there be in it twenty-one aldermen of weighty brain power. Again we hear the old crew shout — even Alfred Stephens, Taylor Tay and Alvah Cotton: "Town meetings are the safest municipal tribunals!"

In the old political days we had some hot fights, in which blows were not placed with such finesse as comes in the polished line of our unequalled Brother Fay. Then we "fit" and healed up afterwards. Now, our hands are often gloved and our fists greased; that is, we have heard of such careful handling of political opponents. To settle the question, just watch the city committee. They fight by the latest rules, at all times.

This section was suggested by friends who came up from the air around Tainter street. First came Dennis McGillicuddy, he who knew politics from A to Z, both ways, and was one of Medford's history makers. Then came Peter and John Donahue, men who took pride in our town, and did work bringing credit to the community. Those men "fit" in our old political battles, and, win or lose, kept up the fight because each season brought new issues. Dennis, above named, could sing, and thus ran a part of one of his victorious hymns: —

"We were standing foot to foot, and giving shoot for shoot;
Hot and strong went our volleys at the blue;
We knelt, but not for grace, and the fuse lit up the face
Of the gunner, as the round shot by us flew.
O, the bugle it blew loud, the shot drove in a cloud,
And the bayonets of the boys were at play;
The old colonel, puffing fast, was almost like to bust,
With shouting, 'Faugh a ballagh! clear the way!'"

That 's the real song, and John Crowley will back up the statement.

Thomas R. Peck, manufacturer of hats, fire warden, stately gentlemen. He comes up from the Turnpike, a picture of old days never to be forgotten, a pleasant reminder of business and social honor.

Quietly up Salem street, greeting all he meets with a smile and kind words, comes Dennis Dyer, one of our earliest citizens after the town became an embroyo city. Mr. Dwyer was a man of high ideals and strong purposes; never an active politician, but always a citizen in whom men trusted. His sons bear evidence to his and their mother's forceful character.

What 's that noise over the bridge? Music! Sure 's your born it is, and, — yes — that 's Charley Dyer beating the drum. Heigho! It 's the old Medford Band!

Walter Emerson, Big Lewis and all! Behind them comes Captain Charles Currier at the head of a regiment of men we have known. There 's Brother Wilkinson, slow of speech, but quick at making a good picture; J. H. Archibald, ever on the square; Jim Hathaway, whose knives were staple goods wherever known.

There 's Jotham Stetson marking time with Joseph James while Andrew Butters and Hugh Campbell exchange fish stories. There 's longman Goldthwaite searching for a penny in the grass, while Ned Manning passes lemonade along the halting line. Fred Harlow and Dutchey Coleman are marching along at a lively gait, the former being in haste to get a sketch of Jones Emerson, who, in Betsey Baker's old chaise is joining the advance guard. There 's a man with a canoe on his head; oh — yes. He 's the chap for whom we searched on a low bank below the bridge.

Flags are flying, the music is just filling the air. There they come around "Hen" Moore's Square, Charley Dane, Bill Dane, Eben Blanchard, Farmers Lennox and Beasom. "Hurrah! for Medford first against the world!" they shout. There 's Owen Abbott giving Brother Burridge a new yarn on temperance, while Honey Gear smilingly stirs his boiling brown sugar and watches the 'prentice strike of "Pure Vermont" labels. Edward Hooper, Charles Hooper, Edwin Hooper; yes, and Samuel Cushing the etherial; there they come. There 's Henry Hastings telling Harry Bradlee about the time when George Porter was foreman of a hose company and fell through Jim Usher's floor. Then there 's Brickyard Buzzel and Captain Bully Redman — all good men and true — there — they 've turned in at Betsey Baker's — ah, me!

Now comes James Bean, florist-merchant. He was a quaint character in many ways, but always helpful, whether in church, political, social, or business affairs.

Pyam Cushing! There was as concrete a character as ever lived in Medford. You all knew him, the dealer in coals, etc.

Where the path turns north around the lawn west of City Hall annex, was a small, ancient building wherein H. N. Peak used to barber and sell papers. Other sorts of sells came there later when the shop became the "Reading Room," and was tenanted by the story-tellers who, always truthful, were presided over by Honorable Daniel Lawrence, and included such congenial spirits as Colonel Bigelow, John P. Perry and John Russell.

Daniel Lawrence was a first citizen to whom young men may wisely look for an example of thrift, courage, honesty and patience. He could spin a yarn, and did, once in a while. One, in which D. W. figured, he told with increasing mirth as the years drew him on to the eternal rest. That story referred to a Sunday when D. W. was very anxious to attend church. Merely by accident, of course, fishing was excellent, that day, and, again by accident, D. W. didn't go to church. The result came at dinner time, when the father, wishing to encourage the son in good ways, asked him what the text was. Possibly D. W. used that text for bait; in any event, he couldn't repeat it. The father, with one of his merry winks said to the son: "I did n't see you in church, my boy, therefore it is safe to say you got there after the service was over."

How that old "Reading Room" echoed to the innocent yarns of the "regulars"!

Squire Perry was the original of that episode in Simpson's Tavern when General George found a boarder in bed with a funeral subject. He was a thrifty citizen who served in town office many years.

John Russell, an old time builder of houses, was a quiet man, thrifty and sincere.

When the old political pot boiled, Howard Sawyer got down to business; a square man he was; and, with J. Howard Wiggin, also from the sunset end of the town, made the olden portion of the community walk lively.

Charles M. Barrett, with Nathan Bridge and J. P. Richardson, three would-be Medfordites in spite of all dissenters, came down to the ballot services, full of vigor, and at times, of fight, in all of which B. C. Leonard joined them.

Freeman A. Loring was, to the end of his useful life, the same hearty chap who in early days ran an engine on the Medford branch. He was a good soldier, a large merchant, a successful manufacturer.

When we said merchant, Jonas Coburn answered: "Here." That's just like Medford's original traders who prospered on the south side of High street, near the Square. Jonas was all wool through and knew what a man should be. Speaking of him brings up a very animated discussion which once took place between him and Dudley C. Hall in relation to our friend A. F. Sise. It referred to a political question, and has no direct bearing here beyond bringing the three old friends into a group. Brother Sise was proud of his good name and his family's standing. He was an honorable merchant, a strong friend, a safe citizen, and very companionable. His morning ride in the saddle became a part of our local life.

Reverend Mr. McCollom comes in, and, in his graceful way, says: "Medford should celebrate this anniversary of her settlement, for Medford has made an enviable historical place." That sounds like our old friend who, in the building now occupied by Page & Curtin, preached good sense and some doctrine. He was a clergyman among the not large list, who knew man was born man, and that the title reverend did not necessarily imply superior knowledge of all things.

Edmund T. Hastings! There was a man to be remembered. Individual he was all through life. Quaint? Yes, and very humorous. Brother Ned was a model farmer and his stock gave milk and eggs for many people who had not their cash value. Tales about him and the Philistines, about him and the Samaritans, and other Biblical parties, might be told to the extent of many chapters. Mr. Hastings was such a man as friends never forget.

Speaking about the Bible leads to a welcome thought about Father Donnelly. He was priest, man and friend,—a disciple in whom the Master's spirit abounded. Now comes Father Gilligan, our warm friend. He was a first-class citizen, priest and teacher. Yes, Father O'Connell looks in on us, and with his broad view of mankind, says: "Certainly, have a celebration, and let all the people join in singing the praises of my old, very beloved home. Let the children be a strong factor in the affair, for they will perpetuate Medford." He will be one of America's highest church officials, granted that his life is spared.

Noah Hathaway was one of the fathers who would find favor in President Roosevelt's eyes from a family point of view. He was ever ready to define his religious faith, and gave to Medford the record of a consistent life.

We previously omitted saying that Colonel Bigelow was a human almanac-encyclopedia. What he didn't know about Medford would make a small record. Colonel Godfrey Ryder backs me up in that statement, and Brother Ryder knew men as well as he knew how to fight, in which art, by the way, he was a master.

Thatcher Magoun was one of the men who made Medford famous the world over in a maratime way. Companionable among his own set, yes, but somewhat reserved in general. His gift of the library building to Medford marks his generous citizenship.

William M. Cudworth! When a young man walks seven miles to save twenty-five cents, he's thrifty. That's how Mr. Cudworth came to Medford, and with that same spirit he went on until, in the firm of Hayden & Cudworth, he built staunch ships and founded a competence. He built a character, too, with a reputation for honest dealings.

Joshua T. Foster! Well, good morning, selectman, legislator, president of a gas company, builder of ships! Your yard turned out the last ocean-going vessel built in Medford, one of a long list to your credit. Brother Foster was quite a politician. He had a way of peering through his specs which was at once attracting and humorous. And a number one at Lloyds, like his ships, was this citizen.

From North and South and all around come those we have known in Medford, all saying: "Tell the folks I believe in the celebration." Had we a year to devote to the record, we might begin to tell of all those men who have passed on. We might tell of our friend George Nichols' many noble traits of character; about Brothers Butters, Northey, Palmer and Sprague. We will say that Deacon Galen James was an ideal character, a man who stood for the best in the home, the church and the community. He had a famous shay in which guests were shown many attentions—a jolly old shay drawn by a jollier old horse. Ah! there's William C. Haskins, a strong man he was. He says: "I am proud of Medford now, as I always was."

What's that noise in the Square? Ha! ha! That's from our old friend Silas T. Wild, who, mounted on a box, is auctioneering a lot of carpenter's tools, a "hoss," a cow and a pig. Silas was one of the best of the old-timers. His voice: Well, when he whispered the folks unacquainted with his section of Salem street expected an earthquake.

Morning, A. B. Morss! Will we have a copy of the Chronicle? Certainly: give me two. It's a good paper. Say, Brother Morss: you little knew what an editor you were hatching in that scribe Henry. He's keeping up the standard of Medford literature.

Down by Gravelley Creek we hear a tapping and a pounding. That's Squire Joe Miller and his partner Merritt, working on the joiner end of Medford ships. Joe, the Printer, our Joe, carries out the lines laid down by Squire Miller, his father, though he expresses them with less noisy tools.

"Tell 'em to celebrate by keepin' quie an' savin' their money. Keep quiet, sure for I'm workin' on plans for my castle!" The voice is—why! that's Brother Pinkham, he of hair and beard. Well, he was as right in his way as Beasom was in his, so let them both rest.

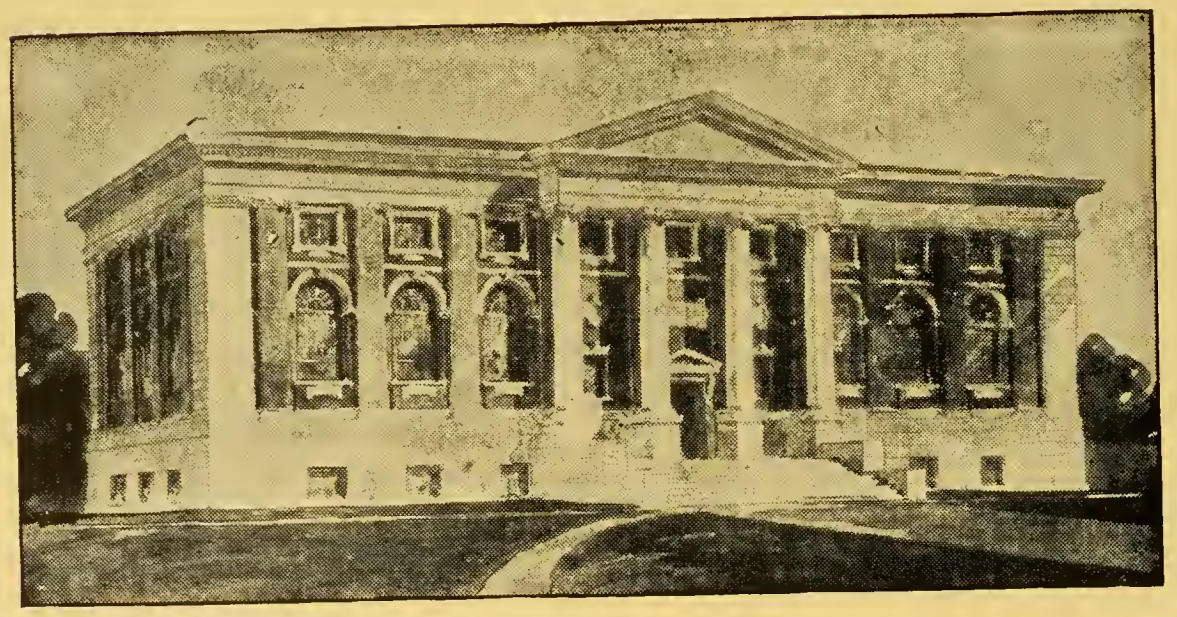
Ah! Charlie Webster. You played the organ of the Mystic Church as only a master could.

What's that you say? Monroe wants to sing a bit as his part of the anniversary? Do you mean Monroe who was the tenor at Parson Osgood's church? All right, Charlie; play the air, please, and ask

Monroe to sing the following lines from our pen which we offer as a modest tribute to our loved home:—

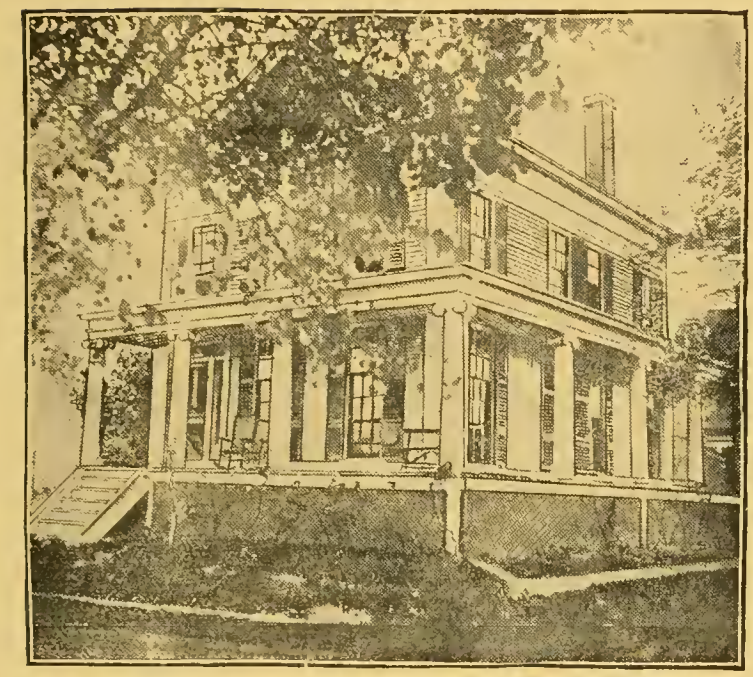
Born ere fate gave our nation a name,
Thy father Freedom, thy mother Love.
Swung in a cradle where howling came
Gales from ocean thy courage to prove.
Reared where a river unto thee taught
Songs which its waters, from lake and hill,
Among the marshes with swift tides brought
Thy heart with nature's anthems to fill.
Strong grew you, our dear Mother of Homes,
Medford, the lea town on Mystic's shore,
Rich in the glory which to mother comes
When honored is the offspring she bore.

Men whom we have known! As the sun of life begins to touch deep shadows on the western slopes, we turn more often to them and seek the strength coming from their example. May those who celebrate our next anniversary turn with equal pride to us.



PROPOSED CARNEGIE LIBRARY BUILDING, FOR TUFTS COLLEGE

Medford's Public Benefactions



MEDFORD HOME FOR AGED MEN AND WOMEN

Medford Home for Aged Men and Women

For many years it had been the earnest desire of a few philanthropic ladies to establish in Medford a home for aged men and women. Means were taken to ascertain if a sufficient number of people were interested to guarantee its success. Five citizens gave five hundred dollars each; others subscribed sums ranging from one dollar to two hundred dollars, and the project gave promise of fulfillment. After due deliberation on the part of the board of managers, consisting of twenty-four members and the advisory board of five members, the house at 66 South street was purchased and placed in proper condition for occupancy. In November the Home was incorporated, and in February opened for inmates. At present there are nine in the family, all that can be comfortably accommodated. There is sufficient land to build additions should the funds be increased by donations or bequests, as has been the case in many homes of like nature.

Any person of sixty-five years of age, who has been a resident of Medford for ten years, is eligible for admission, if deemed a suitable subject by the managers.

Sunday afternoon services are conducted by the clergymen and friends in the city. All resident physicians have offered to respond to calls.

Since the opening, three donations of five hundred dollars each, and a valuable lot of land, have been received. Churches, societies and individuals have shown their interest by contributing dinners, provisions, etc. On Memorial Day of this year a large, beautiful flag was thrown to the breeze.

The Helen Porter Fund committee supply funds for hiring a nurse as occasion demands and furnish needed clothing for the inmates.

The Home is partially maintained by annual subscription. During the four years of its existence, two fairs have been held, a number of entertainments given, and sums raised in various ways by the managers.

Visitors are welcome any afternoon, and it is especially hoped that old residents coming to the city anniversary week will avail themselves of this opportunity of seeing the Medford Home.

From the date of its organization Miss Alice Ayres has served as president, Mrs. Lidian Bridge as secretary, and George J. Porter as treasurer.

The Visiting Nurse Association

IT is said that "more and more the charities, the reforms, the humanities of every kind are looking to women for their maintenance." In our own city, if we search for the origin of its two public benefactions, we realize the truth of this assertion. The public-spirited individuals composing Medford's Visiting Nurse Association were called together to consider the matter by Miss Fanny Bemis, early in 1900, the formation taking place in June of that year. The object is to care for the sick who are unable to employ the services of a trained nurse. It was thought by the members that oftentimes there would be cases where families, unable to add to the many ex-

penses incidental to sickness that of a trained nurse, would most gratefully pay a small sum for skillful service once or twice a day, a supposition that has proved true. The nurses' attendance can be obtained by applying to any physician of the city, or to a member of the board of management, the visits always without cost to those unable to pay; but in conditions where it is possible, it is considered best for all concerned to receive a small fee, the service being more acceptable than if entirely gratuitous. Since the Association began its work, in 1900, the nurses have made five thousand four hundred and sixty-seven visits; during the last year, eleven hundred and ninety-three, of which one hundred and ten were paid to one little sufferer. Clothing, bed linen and sick room necessities have been given or loaned in large quantities. The articles loaned are always sterilized before the second using. The annual expense is a little over one thousand dollars, which is raised by membership fees, subscriptions and entertainments. The work is a good one, deserving encouragement from every citizen.

The Western Section of Medford

By Moses Whitcher Mann

MOSES WHITCHER MANN

SAGAMORE John's dwelling was across the river in Charlestown below the Menotomy River. This latter is now known as Alewife Brook. Just across the brook were corn mills, and the country road from Cambridge passed over the river northward crossing the "way to the weare" toward "Oborn," South of High street; this has long been discontinued and forgotten; northward it still remains as Grove street.

This was the West Medford of early days. A portion of Charlestown was added to it — the section called Symmes' Corner — and in 1851 taken, in the formation of the new town of Winchester. It was in this section that the Medford governor, John Brooks, was born. About 1720, the town began to be spoken of as the West End, the East End, and the Centre, in connection with the subject of schools. The western section has usually been considered to be that west of Winthrop Square. Within this territory the meetinghouses were, the first and second, the first schoolhouse, the tavern, the town pound, several mills and brickyards, and a goodly number of the dwellings, long since removed and forgotten.

Through the entire length of High street, galloped Revere, and close after him went the minute men toward Lexington. Returning, they were refreshed at the Brooks' farm, and over the same road they brought William Polly, their wounded comrade, home to die.

In 1802, the Middlesex Canal was built for nearly two miles through the West End, having a lock landing and tavern here, and was used for fifty years. In 1834–35 the Boston and Lowell Railway came, revolutionizing the mode of travel and the carrying trade, and sowing the seeds of future progress. The ship building interest was served by the new mode of carriage as well as by the old waterway, and great piles of ship timber were unloaded at the station which was called Medford Gates.

In the year 1824, Marquis de Lafayette visited Medford, coming from Cambridge through the West Parish (Arlington), and entering the town via the Wear Bridge, passing down High street on his way to Medford, where he was the guest of Governor Brooks.

In 1790, the town purchased land and a large house for an almshouse, south of High street and west of Whitman Brook. On the site of this was built a new house of brick, in 1812, and as such was used till 1852, when the institution was removed to the newly constructed house on Purchase street.

The building and land having been sold by the town, it was entirely remodeled in 1854, and with the Mystic Hall building erected in 1852, and the large mansion house on High street adjoining the hall, was used for several years as a Young Ladies' Seminary. This had an extensive patronage, and was under the direction of Mrs. Eliza Smith, and in 1859 the school was removed to Washington, D.C.

A fire in 1864 destroyed all the houses between Mystic Hall and the river on the left of High street, and but one on the right. In 1866, the house occupied by John Duane was built, and his florists' business established in the greenhouses recently demolished. Somewhere along this road, in the early part of the last century, lived the last couple of liberated slaves, Sulk and Lucy.

In the old times there were slaves in the households of Medford. A little way up Grove street still stands the brick wall built by Pomp, (the slave of Thomas Brooks) in front of his master's residence. This was torn down in the fifties and the stone mansion built on the hill top, but Pomp's handiwork still remains, after one hundred and twenty-five years.

In 1845, the tract of land lying eastward from the railway, and both sides of High street was laid out in house lots, and numerous elms were planted along its streets which have now attained great size and beauty. Writing in 1855, Mr. Brooks, Medford's historian, said, that in nine years thirty-five houses had been built upon this tract. As during the last thirty-five years, but two have been demolished, one destroyed by fire, and one removed, these thirty-five may be easily located, and indicate that up to 1845, the dwellings of the West End were almost entirely along High street with one or two on Woburn street. In 1851, the little village was well nigh wiped out by the destructive visitation of the great tornado. Two new houses were entirely destroyed, others partially so, and one man fatally injured, while orchards and fences were uprooted and carried away.

In 1852, that territory lying west of the railroad and south of High street, was also plotted by T. P. Smith. The Middlesex Canal had just been discontinued, and its lock and aqueduct across the

river were, for nearly twenty years after, picturesque ruins. Eight houses were built upon this tract, and a few trees planted, when the death of Mr. Smith brought the enterprise to a standstill, and it thus remained till the spring of 1870, when the property, having passed into other ownership, building operations were begun anew. In 1852, a social organization called the "West Medford Lyceum and Literary Association" was formed, and a post office was established.

With the building of Purchase (now Winthrop) street, the distance to Woburn was shortened, and a more level road obtained. This made Woburn street still more, what it was long ago called, a "country road," while the business of Medford concentrated near Medford Square.

The first west district schoolhouse (destroyed by the tornado) had given place to a new one, made needful by the building of the thirty-five houses alluded to; and in '67, with remarkable foresight, an ample lot was secured and a larger one built, partly finished inside, with vacant rooms and hall. The lyceum had provided for social and literary needs, while the worshipful thought found local expression in the Methodist class meeting and the mothers' meetings of '64, and these leading to the organization of a Sabbath school in Mystic Hall in 1865, and a Sunday preaching service in 1868. Both these religious efforts were undenominational, or union, as sometimes called, serving well their purposes, till, in 1872, two churches were organized, and proceeded at once to erect houses of worship. These were Trinity Methodist Episcopal, April 1, 1872, and West Medford Congregational, June 12, 1872.

In 1889, a Universalist society was formed, and worshipped in Mystic Hall till 1891, when it discontinued services and gave up its organization.

In 1891, a primitive Methodist church was organized and continued till 1893, holding its services in Pierce's Hall. In 1896, the West Medford Baptist Church, after several months of public meetings in Mystic Hall, made organization and erected their tasteful house of worship, and was soon followed by the Shiloh Baptists, whose modest chapel was dedicated in December, 1899. The Roman Catholics for several years have had services, first a Sabbath school, and later a service in Holton Hall, and now are a distinct parish known, since March, 1905, as St. Raphael's. Contract is already awarded for the erection of a new church edifice on High street.

It will be noticed that the churches first formed and which have outgrown their first houses, were of the same order of those located beyond Medford Square; while those situated nearer Winthrop Square remained, until the present year, the only ones of their denomination in the city. This tended to increase the individuality of West Medford. So, in 1884, there developed a strong desire to become a town. Efforts were made in that direction, and lacked but few votes in the next General Court of being successful. The following year the effort was renewed. Meanwhile the outlying districts at other parts of the town had grown, Old Medford had wakened, and by its growth had reached the requisite number of inhabitants at which a city charter might be obtained. The petitioners had "leave to withdraw." This they did gracefully. Those most enthusiastic in favor of separation, though regretting that it came not to be a fact, in loyalty to the principles of good citizenship, rejoice in all that makes for the prosperity of the whole city, and give their best endeavor for its accomplishment.

The West end is a residential section. In 1870, it had but one store, a grocery, then but a few years established. At the present writing there are nearly forty.

Mattresses on which quiet slumbers may be had are made here, and granite doorsteps for the houses of the living, and tombstones and monuments for the dead, are also made, and have been for fifty years. Two livery and boarding stables supply good teams, and if your auto gets cranky and refuses to move, that can be made to do so just off from High street. These, and the various tradesmen that build the dwellings and keep them in repair, form the local business contingent, therefore West Medford is residential. Men go elsewhere (and women, too) to toil and accumulate, and return here to enjoy the results of their labor — to live. The steam railway, whose equipment and service would astonish its projectors could they return to it, and the two divisions of the great electric system make this possible. Good roads, well kept, occupy the place of the ancient ways, and new ones are opened as occasion requires.

Take a stroll on Allston street, and ascend the hill, — the "Mystic Mount" of fifty years ago. "Hastings Heights" is the official name it now bears. Walk slowly, save your breath, and take in the scene. Walk up the steps, or take the easier path around. There is the old flagstaff, a mast of a Medford-built ship, after traversing many seas, and located once in Old Medford, then again near Mystic Hall, for over thirty-five years has stood here on good foundation, the solid rock, and bears aloft the bird o' freedom and Old Glory.

Now ascend the stone tower and look, and what a cyclorama is about you, only rivalled in Medford by that from the Lawrence tower. Northward stretch the Fells, an unbroken sea of foliage, and the nearer hills of our own northern boundary, in whose valley and on whose wooded slope is the silent city — Oak Grove. Beyond is the tapering spire and glistening cross of Winchester Church. Westward, the Mystic lakes, and the wooded hills beyond, stretching away to the heights of Arlington, across the valley up which the British marched once and back again. Trace its course by the smoke of the locomotive as it climbs the hills. Southward and toward the east, spire after spire, the gilded dome of the State House, and the granite shaft of Bunker Hill, and the lofty chimneys, and the long bridges. On Medford's southern border, and overlapping a little into Somerville, the growing cluster of Tufts College buildings. Now follow the course of the Mystic, encircling the west end. Since time began, its waters have restlessly flowed both ways, and for years have borne away the many ships built upon its banks. Ere long it will be said of it: "There shall be no more sea," and the tides will come no more. But broader, deeper and more beautiful will it be when the work of the Park Commission, already begun, shall have been completed.

Below, on every side, lies the subject of our sketch, grown in thirty-five years from a village of less than one hundred houses, with a possible population of five hundred, to well nigh five thousand at the present view. Seen from this vantage point, it may well be called the Forest City. On this anniversary day it is a waving mass of green, in which many of the residences and streets are hidden. Of the various churches, only the great open tower and shining cross of Trinity is visible. Where once the canal boats crept slowly along, the trolley car moves rapidly, but goes not beneath the granite arch built eighty-five years ago and still preserved on the Brooks estate. Instead, it turns and follows the route of Paul Re-

vere, covering a distance in two hours that the canal required all day to do.

Soon after that bridge was built, its owner, Mr. Brooks, planted the trees in the triangular park between Grove and High streets, and enclosed it with a substantial fence, — the beginning of the park system. Through his estate and those of the other Brooks families extends Grove street toward and into Winchester, terminating at Symmes' corner, where was the Le Bosquet House, the birthplace of Governor Brooks.

After passing the Brooks mansion (erected in 1802), the sidewalk disappears and the stone walls on either side are vine-covered, and the roadway bordered with turf and shrub for the entire distance, — a beautiful drive, with broad fields on either side, and sloping gently away to the lake and parkway. No more beautiful view can be found than that seen by looking across the Mystic Upper Lake, but possibly equalled by a look back from the other side toward this.

Walk around the stone railway station, built in 1885, the first of the new ones of this division, and unique in design. Stroll along High street and note the spreading elms that arch the way, and bless the foresight of the planters of them. The church and the schoolhouse are near together as of old, but though unlike the old, are worthy representatives of the city's growth. At the height of the land note the colonial mansion, another Brooks residence, that of Medford's historian of half a century ago, the Reverend Charles Brooks. Next beyond and close to the sidewalk, with towering chimneys and gambrel roof, one still older — that of his father, Jonathan Brooks. Note the similarity of direction of this Woburn street or "Oborn rode," as the early town record has it, with the other Woburn road, Grove street. But no trees are in the triangle, and here none are needed. The three great sycamores before the house lean well forward and reach their long arms in loving shade across the street. More than sixty years the busy travel has been diverted, but the trees have kept on growing hence all along the way; and to-day no pleasanter location can be found for homes retired and beautiful.

But these are not the only streets; they are but the main artery and outer circle of a net-work of well lighted and shady ways in this homelike section of Medford. For while the West End has its fraternal orders and Neighborhood Club, as well as the various church societies, it is an aggregation of homes; comparatively few houses being double, and apartment houses fewer still.

But what of the people that have made it what it is? According to the average of human life the school children of to-day that throng our streets and schoolhouses are the eighth generation from John Winthrop's time, June 17, 1630.

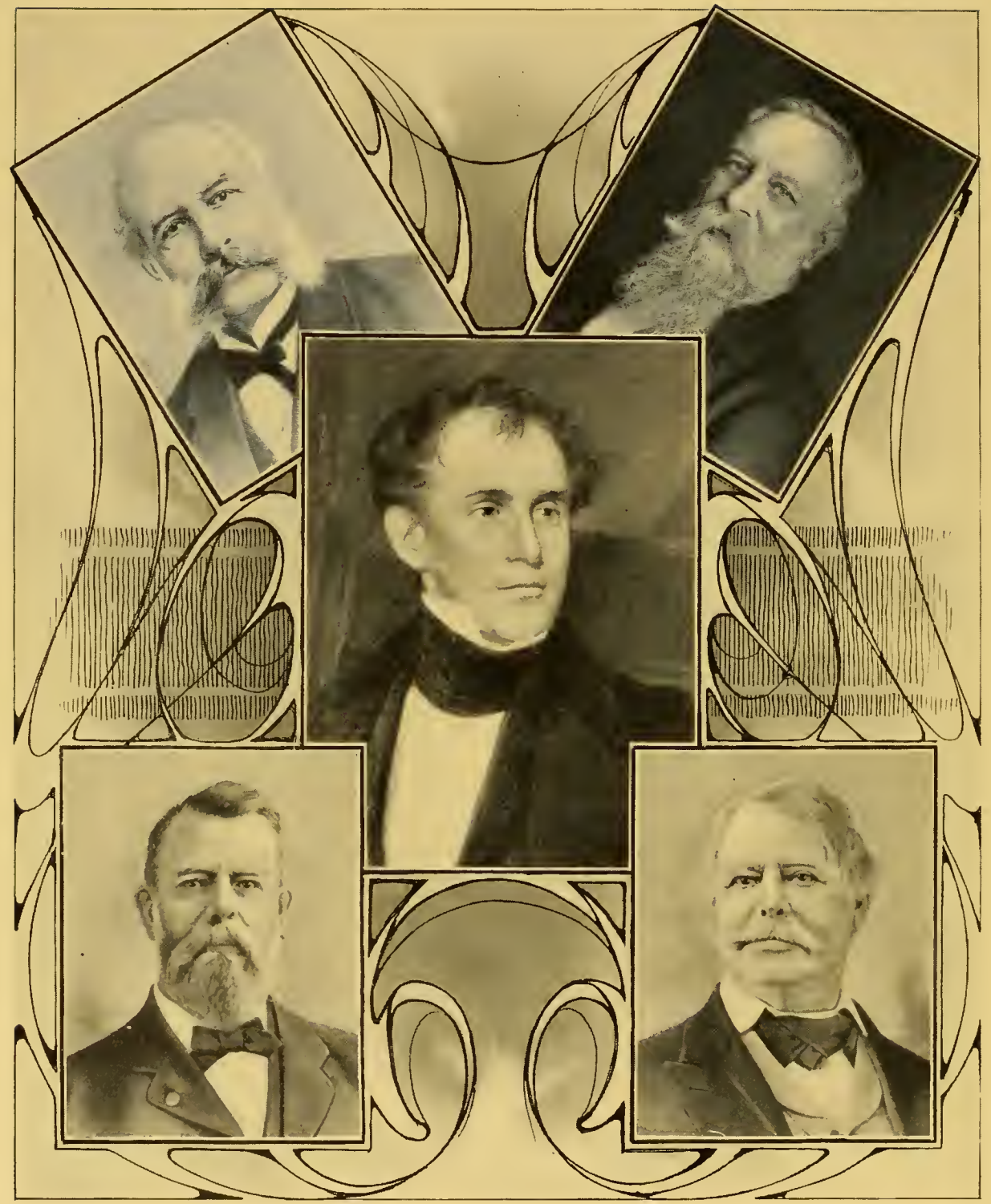
Of the earliest ones we know but little in detail, and that gathered for us in after years by the patient research of the historian. We reap the result of their labors and read of their struggles and privations endured, and wonder what manner of men and women they were. Of later ones we know perhaps less, unless indeed they bore a part in the Revolutionary strife, or their descendants have remained on the old homesteads.

A little later, and from the annual reports of our towns, we may gather meagre facts, and read between the lines. Some of the old names and old-fashioned families remain, but the great majority are new. Truly the fashion of this world changeth.

The pious deacon, John Whitman, who once lived on High street, where the Ferguson Building now is, has none to bear his name here; the great elm tree is gone, only the brook near by, and that even in danger of losing its identity in the Playstead. The same location for the last fifty years has been associated with the name of Usher. His name was given to the bridge at Harvard avenue, and later to one of the new streets near by, as also Mr. Brooks to another and to the school in '51. There is Hastings Park, a Wyman street, a Gleason School and street, and a Hall School. Aside from these, no family names are thus appropriated for our daily use and remembrance.

A few names are memorialized upon the windows of the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist churches, but unless the church records are explicit, after a few years the question will be vainly asked, "Who *were* these men and women?" Perchance the answer may be given: "No one bears the name here now; they were remembered thus because of their interest and labors for the church." So has it been during the history of the city from the earliest time. Thomas Willis, who gave the land for the first meeting house, John Bradshaw, Timothy Wheeler, and later the various Brooks', and as the years have come and gone and with them the people, each has added to the effort in the march of progress, making the city what it is to-day.

During the last fifty years, and especially the last thirty-five, has been the remarkable growth of the West End, and of the whole city as well. It is time the history of Medford was rewritten; beginning where the Reverend Charles Brooks left it, and correcting a few errors in that, now known to exist, and bringing it in completeness to the present time, a period of fifty years.

When this shall be done, it will be seen what the Meadford, "up the Mistick River six miles," of 1630, June 17, has grown unto. Let us hope that those of to-day who celebrate the two hundred and seventy-fifth return of our city's natal day, that shall witness the tercentennial, may find the West End the dwelling place of a God serving, man loving, and law abiding people.

BENJAMIN F. HAYES
DANIEL W. LAWRENCE

EDWARD BROOKS

DANIEL A. GLEASON
HENRY HASTINGS

MEDFORD SAVINGS BANK PRESIDENTS

Medford Savings Bank

About the opening of the year 1869, three gentlemen of Medford believing that the town should have some sort of savings institution within its borders, began to consider the question seriously, and petitioned the legislature for an act allowing them to incorporate such an institution. The act was duly passed and signed by Governor Claflin.

A meeting of the corporators named in the act of the legislature establishing the Medford Savings Bank was held on Thursday, April 1, 1869, at the house of Edward Brooks in West Medford, the three corporators being present. Mr. Brooks was chairman of the meeting and John Ayers was clerk. Honorable Daniel A. Gleason swore the officers to a faithful performance of their duties.

The charter of the corporation was accepted, after which it was voted to invite the following gentlemen to join as associate members: Jonas Coburn, Thomas S. Harlow, Daniel A. Gleason, Elezar Boynton, Junior, Horace A. Breed, Daniel W. Wilcox, Horace D. Hall, Nathan W. Bridge, A. S. Lincoln, Charles C. Stevens, John B. Hatch, Thatcher Magoun, Jr., Joshua T. Foster, James O. Curtis, Luther Farwell, Richard P. Hallowell, Benjamin H. Samson, William A. Russell, Peter C. Hall, Daniel W. Lawrence, James P. Richardson, William C. Haskins, William C. Sprague, T. B. Johnson, Charles M. Barrett, William M Cudworth, Charles Brooks, Henry T. Wood, Jonas Bennett, Benjamin F. Hayes and Nicholas White.

These gentlemen were representative men of the old town at the time of their selection. Most of them have passed away, leaving Messrs. Gleason Richardson and Lawrence still interested in the bank.

The by-laws of the corporation were accepted. They were similar in form to existing institutions at the time, but the object set forth a taking feature in that "persons in moderate circumstances were to be provided with a secure investment for small sums of money."

Thus it will be seen that the bank was not to be for the benefit of the rich, and that idea has been carried along to the present time, the 6,400 depositors being distributed among persons in moderate circumstances, who have been led to save money which they otherwise would have spent needlessly.

Another meeting was held April 12, pursuant to adjournment, when Edward Brooks was unanimously elected president, 28 voting, showing that of the 31 gentlemen who had been invited to join the institution nearly all had responded heartily.

A committee reported for vice-presidents: Messrs. Henry Hastings, Eleazer Boynton, Jr., and Joshua T. Foster; for trustees, Benjamin F. Hayes, D. W. Lawrence, Daniel A. Gleason, Thomas S. Harlow, Henry Hastings, James O. Curtis, Luther Farwell, Thatcher Magoun, Junior, William C. Haskins, Richard P. Hallowell, James P. Richardson, John Ayres. Thatcher Magoun, Junior, was chosen secretary Peter C. Hall, Thomas S. Harlow and A. S. Lincoln were selected as an auditing committee.

At this meeting George L. Barr, George F. Spalding, John Botume, junior, and Baxter E. Perry were added to the corporation.

The incorporators were not hiding their light under a bushel, for they voted that the secretary insert a notice of the proceedings in two of the newspapers published in this vicinity.

On April 21, 1869, the board of investment, which consisted of Messrs Curtis, Gleason, Farwell, Haskins and Magoun, were given full powers to buy a safe, hire a room and purchase books for the treasurer, and on the twenty-seventh they met again and reported that a room in Usher's block, High street, had been engaged.

The trustees on the fifteenth of April had done considerable business, such as voting to open the bank on Tuesdays and Saturdays from eight to nine P. M. each week, elected John B. Hatch treasurer, but who declined the office and at a subsequent meeting Herbert Magoun was chosen.

Mr. Magoun had had experience with one of the large Boston institutions, and he rendered the bank invaluable service in the organization and arrangement of its internal operations. He continued this service until April, 1875, when the increase of the business demanded more of his time than he could spare from his regular work. He has continued his interest in the bank, however, and is a constant and punctual attendant at the meetings of the corporation where his counsel has been valuable and welcome.

The bank was duly opened May 5, 1869, in a corner room on the westerly side of Usher's block. The first deposit was made by Silas F. Wild and Godfrey Rider, Junior, as trustees of S. C. Lawrence Post 66, G. A. R., of $350, and the book is still in active use. There were seventy-eight depositors on that first Wednesday, the total sum amounting to $4,144.

It was decided that opening the bank once a week would suffice and so it was continued to open only on Wednesdays.

That the bank began to be a paying investment from the first is seen in the fact that it paid a three per cent. semi-annual dividend November 1 of the year it opened on its $23,457, and this rate of dividend was continued until May 1, 1876, on $281,383.95, when a two and a half per cent. was substituted, until November 1, 1880, on $349,317.89, since which time the bank has paid a two per cent. semi-annual dividend continuously, which amount

MEDFORD SAVINGS BANK BUILDING

is higher than is at present paid by many similar institutions.

The bank has also paid five extra dividends.

The bank continued to increase in popularity from its opening until the present hour. New trustees were added as old ones passed away or resigned, new officers were elected, new depositors came and new investments were secured. It is a matter of considerable note that the bank has been exceedingly fortunate in having a board of investment who have made safe loans.

The bank commenced a semi-weekly opening on Tuesday, April 20, 1886, and continued this custom until the opening of the new building, September 30, 1890.

The trustees voted about eighteen months previously to this latter date to erect a new building. Land was bought on High street, first the present George W. Green store and then the old Simpson tavern, originally the Seccomb House, but subsequently an exchange was made with General S. C. Lawrence whereby the bank was to build on its present site, at the corner of High street and Bradley road, on the site of the former residence of Governor Brooks. Work was soon begun. John R. Hall was the architect and Donahue Brothers were the contractors. The cost of the new building and furnishings was about $25,000. The banking room was ready for occupancy, as before stated, September 30, 1890.

Eliza A. Marrett made the first deposit in the new banking room, which was $20.

The first loan made by the bank was May 15, 1869, on real estate owned by Abner J. Phipps, now deceased, for the sum of $3,000 at seven and three-tenths per cent. interest.

Since the bank has been in business there have been 15,400 new accounts opened and there are now 6,300 in operation.

It may be of interest to the reader to learn something about the incorporators of the bank. John Ayres had been a long time resident who had always manifested great interest in the town's affairs. He was short in stature but broad in intellect and of most honest intentions.

Eleazar Boynton, Junior, was Mr. Ayres' close friend, and also a lover of Medford's prosperity. He was a town officer and his political career culminated with the office of senator. He died June 5, 1901.

Edward Brooks can safely be called the "father of the bank," as it was he who first suggested it to Henry Hastings and Mr. Ayres, and enlisted the attention of Honorable D. A. Gleason, then a young man, in order to secure the interest of the younger class in the new organization. Mr. Brooks was an officer in the Provident Institution for Savings at the time he was agitating the new bank in Medford and knew the business well. Mr. Gleason was a bright young lawyer who had held town office and was noted for his good judgment in many ways. He thoroughly understood the things the new incorporators need to know. It was a most fortunate idea that suggested itself to Mr. Brooks to invite Mr. Gleason to attend the first bank meeting, for thereby the bank made a firm friend who has remained true to its welfare from the date of its incorporation to the present time. He has been trustee, on the board of investment, was attorney for the bank for nearly twenty years and elected president April 8, 1901, which position he now retains—for over thirty-five years an able official of the institution.

Henry Hastings was another of the staunch incorporators who had faith in the measure and who gave of his time and counsel liberally. He was one of the vice-presidents and trustees at the inception and was elected the second president after the retirement of Mr. Brooks. He died August, 1887, highly respected and leaving a memory of which any man might well feel proud.

Benjamin F. Hayes was another valued official and did yeoman's service in helping the new institution get a fine start. He was a trustee many years, was on the board of investment and bank attorney for a long period. He was elected president April, 1899, and died January 31, 1901.

Richard P. Hallowell was another important factor in propelling the bank's welfare, as trustee and auditor and, later, vice-president. He died January 5, 1904.

James O. Curtis had an opportunity to show his ability, which was well recognized as financier, by being put into positions of trust as trustee and member of the investment committee, of which he was chairman nearly thirty years. What Mr. Curtis advised was always carefully heeded for

its conservative wisdom and great weight. He died March 3, 1890.

Jonas Coburn was another financial authority and gave much of his time as trustee. He died April 29, 1889, but lived long enough to see the bank a power for good in the community.

Thomas Stetson Harlow was one of the good thinkers in the town not only in the banking line but in the town affairs. He was what could easily be called "an honest lawyer" and his honesty showed itself in considering the bank's interest and progress. He helped the new institution in an able degree. Mr. Harlow died March 28, 1901.

Daniel W. Lawrence can lay claim, were he not so exceedingly modest, to being the "grand man" of the bank from his first position as an original incorporator, through the offices of secretary, trustee, auditor of trustees, board of investment, treasurer, through several terms and finally accepting the presidency from September 2, 1887, to April 10, 1899, when he declined re-election. He was greatly interested in the erection of the new building and gave the bronze tablet that adorns the exterior of the edifice. His concern in the bank is still maintained and will be so long as he lives, no doubt. He was one of the bank's best depositors at the commencement, placing goodly sums therein for each member of his family.

William C. Haskins was another of the young men who took kindly to the new institution, and was instrumental in giving it a good start. He was one of the best citizens that Medford ever possessed, and his untimely death February 17, 1892, was a terrible blow to the welfare of the city, which was then coming to be a municipality

J. Gilman Waite has been clerk of the corporation since April 12, 1875, and has served as trustee. He can always be counted on to give of his time and advice whenever either is solicited.

Judge William Cushing Wait is a member of the corporation and was elected a vice-president March 11, 1904.

William P. Martin is the present attorney of the bank, having been appointed to succeed the late Judge Hayes. That the selection was a judicious one, the thoughtfulness and ability which Mr. Martin manifests in the administration of his affairs shows most clearly.

Edwin C. Burbank has been a trustworthy clerk at the bank for eleven years and Alonzo B. Evans is the courteous and able janitor. Both are favorites with the public and both do their best to please patrons.

Among others who might be mentioned in one capacity or another are Charles M. Barrett, John Botume, Junior, Charles Brooks, Nathan W. Bridge, Charles H. Barnes, Wallace W. Benjamin, Joseph A. Chapin, Frank E. Chandler, William M. Cudworth, Joshua T. Foster, Luther Farwell, Frank E. Foster, George O. Foster, Sidney Gleason, Charles B. Gleason, Fred H. Kidder, Rosewell B. Lawrence, William B. Lawrence, Benjamin C. Leonard, A. S. Lincoln, Herbert Magoun, Thatcher Magoun, Junior, Joseph K. Manning, William P. Martin, J. Henry Norcross, James P. Richardson, Edward S. Randall, and Lombard Williams, who have or are now holding offices in the bank.

The present officers of the bank are:

President, Daniel A. Gleason.

Vice-Presidents, Samuel C. Lawrence, William Cushing Wait.

Clerk, J. Gilman Waite.

Trustees, Daniel A. Gleason, James P. Richardson, J. Henry Norcross, J. Gilman Waite, Rosewell B. Lawrence Norwood P. Hallowell, William B. Lawrence, Edward F. Allen, Joseph A. Chapin, Frank E. Chandler, Edward S. Randall, Frederick H. Kidder, William P. Martin, Sidney Gleason, George O. Foster, Charles H. Parker, Charles B. Gleason.

Auditing Committee, William N. Homer, Josiah E. Gates, Harry B. Ballou.

DANIEL A. GLEASON

Board of Investment, Daniel A. Gleason, Frank E. Chandler, Edward S. Randall, Edward F. Allen, Charles H. Parker.

This is, in brief, a history of the Savings Bank which from small beginnings has grown to large proportions.

When Mr. Buss became treasurer in September, 1885, the deposits were $516,160.65. The guarantee fund was $9,800, the profit and loss $16,480.60. On the first of May, 1905, the deposits amounted to $2,378,421.10, the guarantee fund was $87,000 and the un-

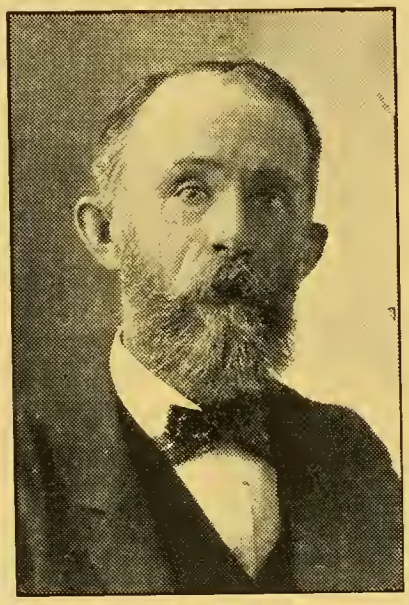
divided earnings and profit and loss amounted to $58,826.56.

Honorable Daniel Angell Gleason, president of the Medford Savings Bank, was born in "the heart of the Commonwealth," the city of Worcester, May 9, 1836, a son of John Fiske and Maria (Tourtelette) Gleason. After attending the public schools of his native city he entered Harvard University at the remarkably youthful age of sixteen, and was graduated in four years with high honors. He first taught a private school in Meadville, Pennsylvania, studying law at intervals between teaching and rest. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania bar in Crawford county in 1859, and in a year returned to Boston. In 1860, he was graduated from Harvard Law School with the degree of LL. B., and spent nearly a year thereafter in the law office of Chandler & Shattuck.. At this time he assisted Professor Washburn in the preparation of his work on "Easements," and later edited Bouvier's celebrated law dictionary, his revision still remaining as a standard legal work.

Mr. Gleason was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1861, and in another year commenced practice in Boston as an assistant in Attorney-General Dwight Foster's office. In 1864, he was asked to accept the position of deputy tax commissioner, from which he passed to be commissioner of corporations, established in 1870. There he remained until 1881, when the state chose him to be the state treasurer, and he filled the legal term of five years with superior tact and ability, retiring in 1886 with the approval of his fellow-citizens throughout the state, and with inner self-consciousness of having done his whole duty. To go into the many details wherein Mr. Gleason had rendered signal service for the state, embracing legal and political experience, put to high use, would betray some of Mr. Gleason's insistent confidences to the writer. Suffice it to say, the State of Massachusetts can never fully appreciate what Mr. Gleason did in behalf of the state's important interests for the entire five years he was the able treasurer. He returned to the practice of law, and because of the peculiar and varied experience he had enjoyed for many years, he reaped a year's most flattering business, and at the close the directors of the Fitchburg railroad asked him to accept the treasurership of the corporation, which position he still retains.

Mr. Gleason was married in Roxbury, January 7, 1863, to Annie L., daughter of Richard and Mary A. (Henry) Hall. They came to Medford, where they have since resided. They have five children, all of whom inherit the high character, marked ability and eminent social standing of their parents.

Mr. Gleason was elected a member of the school board in 1864, and continued until 1885, and was the able chairman for eighteen years. He was intimately connected with the introduction of water into the town, and was water commissioner from 1869 to 1892. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Gleason has served the old town in a manner to be called "Honorable" in the full significance of the term.



CHARLES B. BUSS

In connection with this sketch of Mr. Gleason it is proper to state that he is of Revolutionary descent, his great-grandfather and his son coming to Lexington at the outbreak of the war, and taking part with the minute men, while the son remained through the siege of Boston, serving the nine months' term.

Mr. Gleason is greatly interested in genealogy and is proud of an intimate acquaintance with about 4,000 Gleasons through his research among the archives of genealogy in which he is a great student. His valuable library is replete with books in this and historical lines.

Mr. Gleason is a member of Mt. Hermon Lodge and Mystic Chapter, and is prominent in the New England Genealogical Society.

Charles Baker Buss, the present treasurer of the savings bank, was born at the west end of Boston, August 15, 1851, and accordingly has just passed his fifty-third birthday. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, closing the course of his instruction with the grammar grade His first occupation was in the hardware business with N. B. Stevens & Company, with whom he remained for nine years, the latter part of which which he had an interest on his own behalf. The Boston fire of 1872 crippled the firm as it did many others, and young Buss was forced to seek employment elsewhere. He had removed to Medford three years before, and when the town wanted the services of a competent and systematic water registrar, Mr. Buss was selected for the position. He fulfilled this duty until 1885, when the savings bank of which he was treasurer, required the whole of his time, he having divided it with the town and the bank, and, accordingly Mr. Buss resigned the town office.

The success of the institution may wisely be attributed to the broad and general knowledge of the men whose ability has been set forth in the early portion of the article; but had not the details been carefully attended to by the able treasurer, Mr. Buss, the success would not have been so complete as it is. He is the ideal custodian of the public's money, and has proved the wisdom of the choice in selecting him.

He was married October 15, 1873, to Miss Caroline Herrick Meldram, in this city. They have had three children, two of whom, Walter Herman and Kate Meldram, are now living. The son is a Boston broker on his own account.

Mr. Buss is a member of Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. R. and A. M., of the A. O. U. W., of the Royal Arcanum, Medford Club, and associate member of Post 66, G. A. R., and of the Lawrence Light Guard. He has resided at 26 Hillsdale avenue for the past four years.

Mr. Buss has revolutionary blood in his veins. His great-grandfather was a minute man from Leominster, and was one of the first to offer his services to the patriots.

The Medford Post Office

By Irving B. Farnum

POSTMASTER NORCROSS AND CLERKS

The Medford post office was established in September, 1797. At that time there were but five hundred and fifty-four offices in the United States.

Samuel Buell was appointed the first postmaster of Medford by President John Adams. Jacob Habersham was postmaster general. The postoffice was located in Mr. Buell's store on the site of the city hall.

The records of the department show that Mr. Buell's first quarterly report was made January 1, 1798.

Mr. Buell served as postmaster until January 21, 1813, being succeeded by William Rogers who continued the office in the same building previously occupied by Mr. Buell. Mr. Rogers continued postmaster until the appointment of Luther Angier, May 27, 1828. Mr. Angier removed the office to his drug store which was located on the present site of the city hall near the city collector's office.

Mr. Angier was succeeded by Samuel S. Green April 6, 1839 and the office removed to Mr. Green's store in the Hall building, High street, now occupied by George W. Green. Mr. Green served until April 8, 1841, when Luther Angier was again appointed postmaster. He removed the office to his store on Main street now occupied by D. N. Howard. July 19, 1845, Samuel S. Green again succeeded Mr. Angier moving the office back to the Hall building. Alexander Gregg succeeded Mr. Green, July 30, 1847, and removed the office to his grocery store in the building on Riverside avenue, (then Ship street) now used by the Boston & Maine railroad for an engine house. J. T. Floyd was appointed postmaster May 29, 1849. His place of business being in the railroad depot on Main street, the postoffice was removed there. Mr. Floyd served four years being succeeded by J. C. Winneck, August 23, 1853, and for the next six years the office was in Mr. Winneck's store on High street on the site of the building now occupied by the George Nichols Company. On October 21, 1859, Alvah N. Cotton was appointed postmaster and removed the office to his place of business in the building on High street now occupied by Warren H. Keay.

April 22, 1861, George Hervey succeeded Mr. A. N. Cotton, moving the office into his store in the railroad building on Main street. Mr. Hervey died while in office and his son, Geo. C. Hervey, was appointed July 18, 1868, to fill the vacancy. During Mr. Hervey's term an assistant postmaster was appointed for the first time in the history of the office, the late Alfred Stevens receiving the appointment. John H. Eames succeeded Mr. Hervey March 17, 1870. The business of the office had so largely increased it was nec-

essary to obtain larger quarters and through the efforts of Mr. Eames a building was erected on Riverside avenue by Henry W. Bigelow and the office moved there. Mr. Eames was honored by several reappointments, making a continuous service of fifteen years which was satisfactory in every respect, and but for ill health he would probably have remained in office several years longer.

During Mr. Eames' administration of the office great improvements were made in the postal service, some of which were extended to Medford.

The Domestic Money Order system was first introduced into the Medford office July 1, 1878. The issue and payment of postal notes was authorized March 3, 1883. The first postal note issued in Medford was dated September 3, 1883.

The Special Delivery system was introduced in 1885. Edward Gowing and David W. Cronin were appointed special delivery messengers.

Miss Fannie Nicholson was Mr. Eames' assistant. Owing to continued ill health, Mr. Eames resigned in September, 1885.

Frank T. Spinney succeeded Mr. Eames, his appointment dating from September 28, 1885. The office remained in the same building as previously occupied by Mr. Eames.

In 1888, the business had again increased beyond the capacity of the building and an addition was erected nearly as large as the original. The free delivery service was extended to Medford, October 1, 1889. The letter carriers appointed were George D. Booker, Nathaniel E. Cincere, Herbert A. Coleman, Michael J. Healey and Benjamin P. Witham. John J. Mahoney was appointed substitute carrier.

Mr. Booker resigned after a few months' service and Alger R. Brooks was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Messrs. Cincere, Coleman and Witham died while in the service. John J Mahoney, Edward J. Connors, and Danial W. Cronin were appointed to fill the vacancies. Additional carriers appointed during Mr. Spinney's term were John F. W. Ames and Robert J. McGuire. Substitute carriers were Arthur B. Redding and John K. O'Brien.

Miss Linda Lovering was Mr. Spinney's first assistant, serving in that position until April 1, 1892. Miss Delia Spinney was appointed clerk, but died after a few months' service. Miss Nellie Sullivan was appointed clerk in the spring of 1886, and served until 1899. Miss A. Virginia Spinney was also a clerk from 1889 until February, 1891.

Upon the resignation of Miss Sullivan, Charles H. Holbrook was appointed in her place. He resigned April 30, 1891, and Irving B. Farnum succeeded him. On April 1, 1892, Mr. Farnum was appointed assistant postmaster, and Miss Linda Lovering, money order and registry clerk. Miss Lovering resigned June 30, 1894 owing to poor health after nine years of very faithful and conscientious work.

John J. Ward, previously a special delivery messenger was appointed a clerk on March 1, 1894. Mr. Ward succeeded Miss Lovering as money order and registry clerk and is still employed in that capacity.

Louis W. Cummings was appointed clerk October 1, 1894, but resigned after one year's service to enter the employ of I. H. Ballou & Co., Boston.

Nathan H. Wait was a clerk from Oct. 19, 1894, to May 10, 1896, resigning to accept a position in the city engineer's department.

Benjamin Witherell was the next clerk to be appointed and is still in the service.

Mr. Spinney was re-appointed by President Harrison and again by President Cleveland.

The business of the office steadily increased and Mr. Spinney made several attempts to larger quarters but was not successful.

Mr. Spinney was very thorough in all the details of his office and was considered one of the best informed postmasters in the United States.

In May, 1895, the Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, called to the department at Washington for a conference seven postmasters from various parts of the country who had interested themselves in the postoffice service. Mr. Spinney was one of Mr. Wanamaker's selections and was elected secretary of the conference which sat for three days.

Mr. Spinney resigned as postmaster on June 14, 1897, owing to poor health and was immediately succeeded by J. Henry Norcross.

Mr. Norcross saw soon after his appointment that larger quarters and a more modern equipment was necessary to accomplish satisfactory work.

The matter was taken up with the department and after repeated attempts work was commenced in September, 1900, on an addition to the old building.

This was completed and a new equipment installed January 1, 1901.

Mr. Norcross has been a resident of Medford since 1858, and has since been very closely identified with her affairs, serving on important committees and offices under both town and city government. He was elected two terms as representative to the General Court, 1889-90.

He stands very high with the postoffice department for the complete and efficient methods which are now in use.

The appointments under Mr. Norcross have been: Regular carriers, Arthur B. Redding, John H. O'Brien, Joseph E. St. Denis, Horace U. Tucker and Thomas G. Casey. Substitute carriers, George P. Moore*, Almon L. Richardson, Frank G. Balcom, William P. French* and Thomas F. Burke*. Clerks, William J. Carroll and William H. Hourihan.

*Resigned.

There are four stations of the main office located as follows:

Station 1, Spring and Myrtle streets; Station 2, Tufts Square, South Medford; Station 3, Boston avenue and Winthrop street; Station 4, Salem and Park streets.

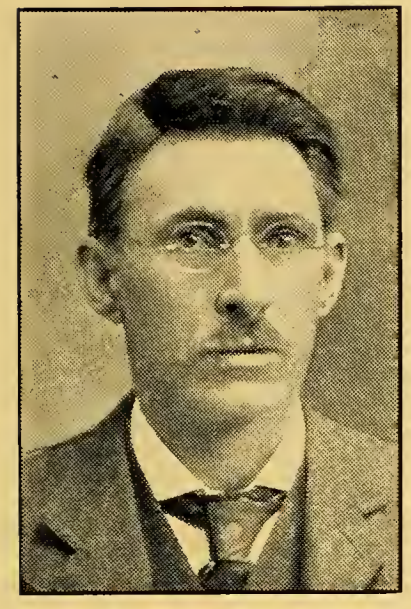
Post office supplies of all kinds can be purchased, money orders issued and paid and registered letters dispatched from the stations.

Organization of the postoffice: J. Henry Norcross, postmaster; Irving B. Farnum, assistant postmaster; John J. Ward, money order and registry clerk; Benjamin Witherell, stamp clerk; William J. Carroll, mailing clerk; William N. Hourihan, mailing clerk; and twelve letter carriers with two substitutes. William H. Frazier, clerk in charge Station 1; James Morrison, clerk in charge Station 2; Pliny C. Chandler, clerk in charge of Station 3; James E McKeon, clerk in charge of Station 4.

Secret and Benefit Orders

By Mortimer E. Wilber

Masonic



C. D. TUCKER

Freemasonry in Medford has many adherents, who take high rank among the most eminent in city, state and nation. A very large number of Medford's citizens are affiliated with Masonic bodies in other cities and towns, while not neglecting the three bodies identified with this city.

Mount Hermon Lodge, which celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in 1904, was chartered September 12, 1854, upon petition of George Hervey, Elisha Stetson, Elbridge G. Currell, Hiram Southworth, Samuel C. Lawrence, Cleopas B. Johnson, Charles E. Merrill, James Ford, John T. White, Samuel Kidder, A. Hervey Gardner, Thomas R. Peck and William Crook.

Of these, Samuel C. Lawrence is the only living member. The lodge was instituted on November 5, 1854, with George Hervey, master; Elisha Stetson, senior warden; John T. White, junior warden; Hiram Southworth, treasurer; Elbridge G. Currell, secretary; Cleopas B. Johnson, senior deacon; Charles E. Merrill, junior deacon. Meetings have been held in the hall over the Boston & Maine station, at the centre, since the Lodge started.

Of the officers of the Lodge, Parker R. Litchfield has been secretary forty-three years consecutively, a length of time unequalled by anyone holding a similar office in the State. George B. Green has a like record, his term as treasurer having been thirty-eight years. Henry C. De Long has been chaplain twenty-five years, and George W. W. Saville has been marshal twenty-two years.

Officers serving in 1905 are: Charles D. Tucker, worshipful master; Charles B. Dunham, senior warden; Henry W. Dorr, junior warden; George B. Green, treasurer; Parker R. Litchfield, secretary; Reverend Henry C. DeLong, chaplain; George W. W. Saville, marshal; T. Howard Barnes, senior deacon; Gilbert Hodges, junior deacon; Edwin A. Start, senior steward; Walter D. Hall, junior steward; Frederick A. Folsom, sentinel; Harry J. Newhall, tyler; Frank C. Litchfield, organist. The Lodge membership is nearly three hundred, and everything is flourishing.

Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, now numbering about two hundred members, was instituted June 9, 1863, the original petitioners having been Daniel W. Lawrence, Henry H. Gilmore, Samuel C. Lawrence, George L. Barr, James H. Archibald, D. N. Skillings, William T. Grammar, James McArthur, E. N. Blake, Nehemiah T. Merritt, Benjamin A. Hersey, Luther Farwell, Elihu C. Baker, A. K. P. Jay, George H.

P. R. LITCHFIELD

Conn, Joseph Darby, Alfred Haskell and S. P. Bartlett. The charter members were: Luther F. Brooks, Horace Collamore, George B. Green, Benjamin F. Hayes, Charles E. Joyce, Parker R. Litchfield, George F. Spaulding, E. W. Badger, Charles Currier, Daniel A. Gleason, Horace D. Hall, Gardner G. Kidder, Henry C. Miller and Henry F. Woods. The first officers of the Chapter were: Daniel W. Lawrence, most eminent high priest; Nehemiah T. Merritt, king; Henry H. Gilmore, scribe; Luther Farwell, treasurer; George L. Barr, secretary; S. C. Lawrence, captain of the host; Joseph Darby, principal sojourner; Elihu C. Baker, royal arch captain; William M. Miller, master third veil; James McArthur, master second veil; James H. Archibald, mas-

ter first veil; Benjamin A. Hersey, tyler.

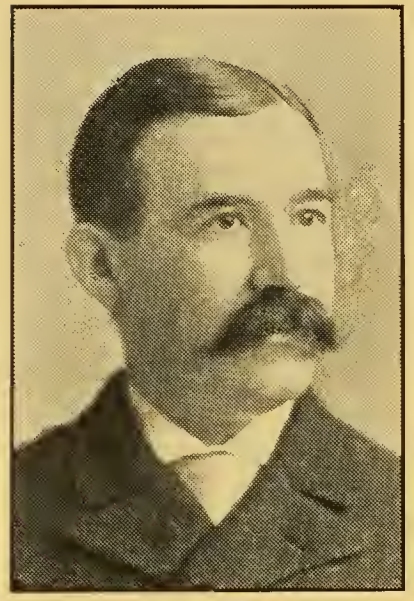
The Chapter has believed in continuing efficient officers for long terms, so when in the second year Parker R. Litchfield was chosen secretary; he remained as such until 1878, when Charles D. Archibald was chosen, with re-elections ever since. George B. Green has been treasurer since 1868; Reverend H. C. De Long has been chaplain since 1878.

Progress in all that makes for good Lorenzo L. Green, most eminent high membership, stability and exalted Masonry characterizes this Chapter. The officers installed January, 1905, were: priest; Frederick A. Folsom, king; William G. Taylor, scribe; George B. Green, treasurer; Charles D. Archibald, secretary; Henry C. De Long, chaplain; George H. Archibald, captain of host; Fred R. Charnock, principal sojourner; Herbert A. Sullivan, royal arch captain; Clifton Loring, master third veil; Thomas Jackson, master second veil; Leonard B. Allen, master first veil; Arthur Clifford, senior steward; Arthur Partridge, junior steward; Harry J. Newhall, tyler; Edward Brown, junior, organist; S. C. Lawrence, D. W. Lawrence, J. Gilman Waite, trustees of permanent fund.

In the Medford Council, Royal and Select Masters, Masonry as an organized body reaches its zenith. Medford Council is and always has been a credit to cryptic Masonry. It is the next step in the ancient craft, of which the blue lodge and chapter are beginners and forerunners.

Their charter was granted December 8, 1869, to the following charter members: Benjamin A. Hersey, Nehemiah T. Merritt, D. W. Lawrence, James P. Richardson, Alfred Haskell, S. C. Lawrence, David Simpson, S. B. Harrington, Henry C. Miller, Charles E. Joyce, L. F. Brooks, P. R. Litchfield and Louis H. Fisher. The council was constituted and dedicated January 7, 1870, by Most Puissant Grand Master Charles E. Powers, when the following officers were installed: Benjamin A. Hersey, thrice illustrious master; Nehemiah T. Merritt, deputy master; Alfred Haskell, principal conductor of work; David Simpson, master of ceremonies; George B. Green, treasurer; Parker R. Litchfield, recorder; James P. Richardson, captain of guard; William A. Webbe, conductor of council; Joseph Kelley, steward; Benjamin Pace, sentinel.

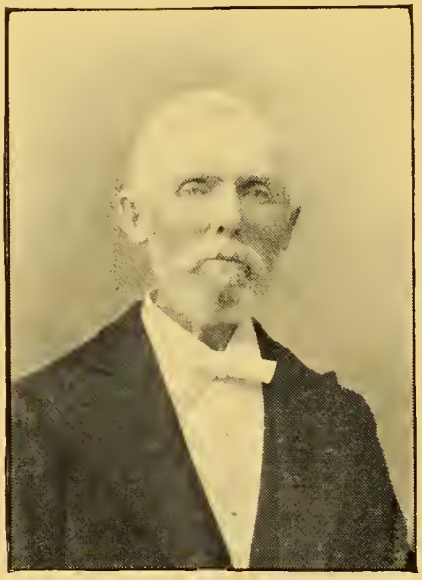
The chief officers have been: Benjamin A. Hersey, Alfred Haskell, Alvin R. Reed, James S. Sturtevant, Bernard



H. W. DORR

Boon, Charles A. T. Bloom, Samuel G. Jepson, W. B. Lawrence, J. Fred Hannah, Walter L. Hall, J. Gilman Waite, Oliver Whyte, Frank W. Garran, Alfred P. Vialle and Josiah E. Gates. George B. Green has been treasurer thirty-five years, and Charles D. Archibald has been recorder twenty-seven years.

The present officers are: Calvin H. Clark, thrice illustrious master; J. C.



G. B. GREEN

Miller, junior deputy master; Fredd H. Thomas, principal conductor of work; George B. Green, treasurer; Charles D. Archibald, recorder; J. B. Richmond, chaplain; G. H. Archibald, master of ceremonies; Adam Weir, captain of guard; D. F. Coughlin, conductor of council; Howard S. Hill, steward; Harry J. Newhall, sentinel. The membership is about one hundred and fifty.

Cradock Temple, No. 43, Rathborne Sisters, was instituted on Wednesday afternoon, March 15, 1905, in Odd Fellows' Hall, when seventeen sisters were obligated by officers of the Grand Temple of Rathborne Sisters of Massachusetts.

In the evening a sumptuous supper was served, many guests being present from Lynn, Cambridge, Boston and adjacent cities. In the evening the following were installed into office in an impressive manner, by Serena A. Benson, as Past Chief:

Laura E. Jeffrey, most excellent chief: Lois A. Stevenson, excellent senior; Clara E. Gardner, excellent junior; Mabel C. Smardon, manager; Lillian G. Carpenter, mistress of records and correspondence; Frances W. Mills, mistress of finance; Anna M. Johnson, protector; Irena Angus, guard; Mary J. Tobin, Emma Alden, Mabel Smardon were elected trustees, and Mary A. Le Cain, representative to the Grand Temple of Massachusetts.

Two members were initiated by the degree staff of St. Omer Temple of Cambridge.

Fifteen members of the Knights of Pythias were made members.

Middlesex Chapter, 64, Order Eastern Star, a Masonic order, meets in Odd Fellows' Hall, West Medford, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. It was organized November 8, 1898, and constituted May 9, 1899.

The officers are:

Gertrude C. Wilson, worthy matron; Robert F. Rogers, worthy patron; Mrs. Mima D. Smart, associate matron; Mrs. Lizzie S. Harlow, secretary; Albert A. Wilson, treasurer; Mrs. Lillian G. Ober, conductress; Mrs. Ella V. Shedd, associate conductress; past matron, Mrs. Frances H. Foster, chaplain; past matron, Miss Bessie L. Kent, marshal; Mrs. Adelaide B. Morss, pianist; Star Points: Mrs. Florence C. Cutter, Adah; Mrs. Louise H. Grimes, Ruth; Miss Susie L. Rogers, Esther; Mrs. Jessie K. Chute, Martha; Mrs. Emma W. Dame, Electra; Mrs. Carrie B. Menchin, warder, and Charles E. Hall, sentinel.

Past matrons are: Mrs. Frances H.

Foster, Mrs. Emma P. Cummings, Mrs. Harriette H. Kent, Miss Bessie L. Kent, Mrs. Mary E. Judkins and Mrs. Estella J. Lane.

Past patrons are: Henry W. Foster, Edward F. Kent, Charles A. Hearsey, George D. Cummings, William G. Taylor and Albert A. Wilson.

Odd Fellows

A. F. F. HASKELL

Odd Fellowship has for many years appealed to the interests of Medford men, and the city includes among its citizens a great number who are members of lodges and higher branches of the order, here and elsewhere.

Harmony Lodge, in Medford proper, is prosperous and living up to its ideals of fraternity and beneficence. It was instituted April 4, 1845, and held meetings in a hall of the Boston & Maine station. At a later date the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, and Odd Fellowship in Medford lapsed until 1874, when Alvah N. Cotton, W. H. Northey, A. M. Robinson, J. W. Robinson, George L. Berg, H. T. Wood, James Duryea, L. W. Cummings, Wilbur Tolman and John M. Keyon, all members of the old lodge, applied for a new charter.

Their request was granted and the Lodge re-created by its institution March 13, 1874, with Alvah N. Cotton as noble grand. The Lodge has flourished ever since, been true to its principles, and by its fraternal spirit has held the esteem of sister lodges. In April, 1902, the Lodge celebrated its twenty-eighth anniversary by music, speeches and an excellent exemplification of the first degree, in the presence of about two hundrd and fifty guests, including large delegations from other lodges.

The officers serving until July, 1905, are: Noble grand, A. F. F. Haskell; vice grand, F. W. Thorpe; recording secretary, G. W. Lovering; financial secretary, J. S. Rogers; treasurer, J. F. W. Ames; chaplain, L. F. Cole; warden, O. C. Parker; conductor, W. B. Scrannage; outside guardian, F. M. Hathaway; inside guardian, A. Antrobus; right supporter noble grand, A. N. Newman; left supporter noble grand, E. P. Randall; right supporter vice grand, E. Glawson; left supporter vice grand, R. Roupe; right scene supporter, Henry Sterling; left scene supporter, J. D. Stanley. The lodge meets Mondays in Odd Fellows' Hall, 10 High street.

Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., at West Medford, was instituted September 4, 1878, by Albert W. Fessenden, M. W. grand master, assisted by W. W. Gardner, D. G. M.; E. Dana Bancroft, as grand warden; Charles D. Cole, grand secretary; Julius L. Clark, grand treasurer; E. A. Spaulding, grand marshal, and E. D. Layton, as grand guide.

The charter members were George D. Booker, Amos B. Morss, Charles W. Macy, George B. Sinclair, William H. Babb and John S. Parker. One brother was admitted by card, and the following officers were elected and installed: Amos B. Morss, noble grand; Charles W. Macy, vice grand; William H. Babb, secretary, and Fred F. Gage, treasurer. During the evening twenty-six candidates were initiated, the work being done by Howard Lodge, No. 22, of Charlestown. The lodge was presented with a fine Bible by Harmony Lodge of Medford, and a seal by Paul Revere Lodge of Somerville.

The Lodge grew gradually until 1881, when enthusiasm waned, almost discouraging the few who were most active. In 1886 a revival of interest was felt and there has been great progress up to the present day. For many years the lodge room was in the old Usher block, but on the completion of the Holton building the lodge moved into a hall especially fitted for them in commodious manner, on Harvard avenue. On their twenty-fifth anniversary Mount Vernon Lodge celebrated by a reunion, when an entertainment was provided, reminiscences were related and a collatiou served.

Fraternity has been one of the strong points of the Lodge, and it is knowu also for the creditable manner in which the degrees are invariably worked. Amos B. Morss is the only remaining charter member who attends meetings regularly. Meetings are held Wednesday evenings.

The present officers, who serve until July, 1905, are: Olonzo A. Gamage, noble grand; Robert A. Rogers, vice grand; Harry W. Rockwood, secretary; Cuthbert H. Lowell, financial secretary; Nahum E. Wilber, treasurer; George H. Walkling, warden; Alexander R. Johnston, conductor; William S. Smith, outside guardian; John L. Tutten, inside guardian; Charles L. Russell, right supporter noble grand; Frank A. Oxnard, left supporter noble grand; George W. Rockwood, right supporter vice grand; Jeremiah M. Clark, left supporter vice grand; Mortimer E. Wilber, chaplain.

Mystic Encampment, No. 81, I. O. O. F., is but a little over nine years of age, having been instituted April 30, 1896. Its first officers were: Chief patriarch, William Leavens; high priest, Charles L. Fitzhenry; senior warden, Charles A. Hearsey; junior warden, William F. Kreuger; scribe, George W. Lovering; treasurer, Albert P. Ames; outside sentinel, Charles H. Walley; inside sentinel, W. S. Richmond; guide, G. B. F. Maxwell; watches, W. E. Ober, A. R. Brooks, L. E. Parsons, C. R. Worth; high priest guards, G. W. Austin and E. Gowing.

The encampment has a large and increasing membership of those Odd Fellows who desire a higher insight into the principles of the order. Meetings are held the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Medford.

In January, 1905, the present officers were installed, as follows: Chief patriarch, Charles A. Phillips; high priest, John F. W. Ames; senior warden, Edward P. Randall; junior warden, Frank E. Brackett; scribe, Albert N. Newman; treasurer, Myron G. Curtis; outside sentinel, Charles H. Walley; inside sentinel, C. E. Berry; watches, T. E. Rackeliffe, Frank P. Pierce, Frank A. Barrows, William S. Richards, Jr.; first G. of T., Warren B. Scrannage; second G. of T., Oliver C. Parker.

Mystic Lodge, I. O. O. F., M. U., was instituted February 2, 1904, in Odd Fellows' Hall, after a series of public

meetings. The charter list numbered sixty-nine.

Provincial Grand Master Joseph N. Hanaford, of New Bedford, and Provincial Corresponding Secretary James W. Gregg, of Lowell, officiated and installed these officers: Noble grand, Albert H. Tainter; vice grand, Osman Melendy; permanent secretary, Frank S. Cowperthwaite; elective secretary, A. H. Witham; treasurer, Arthur T. Loomis; supporters noble grand, C. Newcomb and G. A. Thomas; supporters vice grand, F. W. Mills and J. 1. Fisher; scene supporters, W. N. London and G. Carpenter; warden, S. G. Kennedy; conductor, A. Smith; inside guardian, F. W. Blake; outside guardian, H. W. Heaton; chaplain, F. W. Lambert.

The officers installed last January were: Noble grand, Hugh G. Kennedy; vice grand, Walter N. London; G. M., Edward R. Wharton; permanent secretary, Charles A. Hardy; elective secretary, Arthur K. Hooker; treasurer, Arthur T. Loomis; right supporter noble grand, F. C. Smalley; left supporter noble grand, Warren L. Faulkner; right supporter vice grand, Frank H. Culley; left supporter vice grand, Frederick D. Reed; L. M. and C., William H. Stevens; warden, Francis George; conductor, George L. Poland; inside guardian, Harry Masterson. Meetings are held first and third Tuesdays of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Elks

Although but little over a year in existence, Medford lodge, No. 915, Benevolent Order of Elks, is a most lively organization and includes many of the men most prominent in public life. The lodge was instituted May 27, 1904, with sixty-seven charter members. The first officers were: Charles A. Phillips, exalted ruler; Edward W. Mitchell, esteemed leading knight; W. F. Leahy, esteemed loyal knight; Jas C. D. Clark, esteemed lecturing knight; F. N. Beals, secretary; J. F. Reagan, treasurer; L. G. Braydon, tyler; F. W. Gow, inner guard; J. H. Gowing, esquire; Andrew F. Curtin, P. F. Gahan, W. H. Bacheller, trustees.

Those in office now are: Edward W. Mitchell, exalted ruler; William F. Leahy, esteemed leading knight; Louis G. Bragdon, esteemed loyal knight; Fred W. Gow, esteemed lecturing knight; Charles A. Phillips, secretary; J. F. Reagan, treasurer; James H. Gowing, esquire; Dennis M. Sweeney, tyler; Michael F. Dwyer, chaplain; Wallace J. Wood, inner guard; Arthur T. Loomis, organist; Walter T. Burke, lodge physician. The present membership is about 125, and meetings are the first and third Thursdays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall. In April, 1905, the lodge held a benefit on a large scale which was a great success.

Knights of Pythias

Cradock Lodge, No. 104, was instituted August 16, 1893, with a membership of twenty-three, and William N. Titus was elected the first chancellor commander. Allston P. Joyce was made past-chancellor. The lodge is in a thriving condition and much interest is shown at the meetings. The travelling shield of many of the lodges have visited this lodge which now numbers nearly one hundred.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: C. C., F. W. Lambrot; V. C., H. L. Carpenter; P., J. R. Smith; K. of R. and S., W. H. Tobin; M. of F., C. A. Benson; M. A., J. E. Simpson; M. W., George Smardon; I G., John Glenn; O. G., Robert Grady; M. E., A. H Tainter; representatives to the Grand Lodge, Allston P. Joyce and George Smardon.

Meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Trinity Lodge, No. 84, New England Order of Protection was instituted March 29, 1889, by D. D. S. Warden W. R. Fobes and suite, with these officers: P. W., Mrs. J. F. Hamblett; W., C. A. Grover; V W., S. G. Jepson; secretary, Mrs. H. W. Pierce; F. S., C. E. Brigham; treasurer, H. W. Way; chaplain, Miss Mary Jepson; guide, Frank Hayden; guardian, J. F. Hamblett; sentinel, F. W. Smith.

Meetings are held second and fourth Wednesdays each month in G. A. R. hall.

Knights of Columbus

Medford Council, Number 141, Knights of Columbus, was organized December 27, 1895, and meets the first and third Mondays of each month in their hall at 6 Main street. It is very prosperous, has about one hundred and fifty members, and celebrated their ninth anniversary by an elaborate banquet. The officers are: John F. Reagan, grand knight; J. H. O'Brien, financial secretary; C. J. Casey, recording secretary; Edward J. Connors, treasurer; P. Frank Ward, warden; Michael S. Grady, chancellor; Frank Lewis, advocate; Andrew F. Curtiss, Edward J. Gaffey, John J. Mulkerin, trustees; Dr. W. J. Burke, physician.

Royal Arcanum

Medford Council, Royal Arcanum was instituted May 31, 1878, and meets the second and fourth Friday evenings in Grand Army Hall. The present officers, installed January 13, 1905, are: Regent, William H. Warren; vice regent, Charles W. McPherson; orator, Herbert L. B. Lawton; past regent; Horace C. Wight; secretary, George H. Wight; collector, Edward W. Hayes; treasurer, Charles W. Fowle; chaplain, Frederick W. Brigham; guide, James A. Barnes; warden, Frederick A. Cosgrove; sentry, William Howe; trustee, three years, J. Henry Norcross.

Knights of Honor

Medford Lodge, 231, Knights of Honor, was instituted February 18, 1876, and meets

The present officers are: Past dictator, Samuel G. Jepson; dictator, James B. Ewell; vice-dictator, William P. Treet; assistant dictator, William Parry; chaplain, Calvin H. Clark; reporter, Robert M. Spinney; financial reporter, Ira W. Hamlin; treasurer, Henry Parsons; guide, Edward F. Smith; sentinel, Charles H. Oliver.

Mystic Lodge, 883, K. of H., was instituted February 7, 1878, with thirty-seven members to start with. The officers now are: Past dictator, William J. Weeks; dictator, Franz Diebold; assistant dictator, Artemas Poole; reporter, Amos B. Morss; financial reporter, Joseph N. Leach; treasurer, Joseph E. Ober; guide, Charles H. Parker; chaplain, J. Gordon Kempton; guardian, William J. Cheney; sentinel, George H. Fuller; C. E. Finney, C. H. Parker, J. E. Ober, trustees.

Charles F. Loring Council, R. A. of West Medford, was instituted April 13, 1892. Meetings are held second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd

Fellows' hall, Harvard avenue. The officers are: Regent, Arthur N. Foque; vice regent, George W. Rockwood; past regent, Joseph M. Jost; secretary, Claire P. Sibley; treasurer, Harry L. Shaw; collector; Cuthbert H. Lowell; orator, Perez E. Martin; guide, E. P. Hall; chaplain, Harry Smith; warden, Harry E. Smart; sentry, Henry E. Gamester.

Hibernians

Division 4, Ancient Order of Hibernians was organized in August 1895, and has now one hundred and twenty-five members, meeting the first Tuesday and third Sunday of each month at 28 Main street. It is the successor of Division 14, which surrendered its charter several years ago. The tenth anniversary will be celebrated this year. Officers are: Frank M. Quinn, president; Peter J. Kelley, vice-president; Edward J. Gaffey, financial secretary; Charles T. Daly, recording secretary; Frank J. Dunn, treasurer; Patrick McKeon, sergeant-at-arms; William Lawless, sentinel; Rev. P. T. Higgins, chaplain; Dr. Edward W. Barrett, physician. The ladies auxiliary has for its president Mrs. John J. Crockwell.

West Medford Reading Club

One of the oldest organizations in Medford is the WEST MEDFORD READING CLUB, which held its first meeting December 5, 1877, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. David H Brown, 105 Allston street, who with Mrs. P. D. Richards were most active in its organization. The membership was limited to twenty-five, and later to thirty. Dr. John L. Coffin was the first secretary, and Mr. Brown was chairman of the first executive committee. As its object the club aimed to encourage the literary tastes and mental improvement of its members, and to strengthen their social life. Discussions and papers covering a wide range of thought in literature, art, and science, history, sociology, industry, etc., ancient and modern. Special study has been made of special lines of progress. Meetings are held at the homes of members, on alternating Tuesdays, from October to May. Of the charter list, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Brown, Mrs. P. D. Richards, Mrs. L. L. Dame, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Hobbs, and Miss Caroline E. Swift are the seven of the charter list whose interests have been maintained in the club. The club starts, in October, 1905, on its twenty-ninth year with a program of subjects on Japanese affairs, sociology, race questions, and philosophy. The executive committee is: Frederick V. Fuller, Miss Caroline E. Swift and George H. Folger. D. H. Brown is secretary, having succeeded Mrs. H. M. Wyatt, who served as such many years.

Public Schools of Medford

MEDFORD HIGH SCHOOL

To tell of the public schools of Medford is to tell of strenuous effort, of faithful service, of integrity, of public devotion, of high-minded ambition, of all those civic virtues which are instilled into the minds of Medford boys and girls in the daily routine of school work. If the citizen of Medford is punctual and painstaking in duty, if he is loyal and conscientious in service, if he is well-versed, not only in the letter, but in the spirit of knowledge and wisdom, it is because he has found his guidance and his inspiration in the Public Schools of Medford. If we should travel back away from the shriek of the steam engine, the whirr of the auto and the clang-clang of the electric car, back into the day before yesterday of Medford life, and try to get some vague idea of the schools of the little village, we should find small, unsightly schoolhouses, where the children were crowded together, sometimes nine little victims on one bench, children, who throve, however, in spite of the foul air of the over-heated, ill-ventilated room, children who would have laughed to scorn the germ theory and the microbe theory, in the bliss of a blessed ignorance denied their more scientific descendants. Poor little school buildings! Not larger than the electric car which whirls through our streets, but large enough to hold in embryo the strong, forceful manhood and womanhood of the Medford of today. We cannot go back fully two hundred and seventy-five years in the history of our schools, for we find the first record no earlier than 1719, when the town voted "to hire some meet person to keep a writing school for three or four months in the winter season," a committee of seven men was chosen "to treat with some person to keep said school." The mystic number, "seven," worked no charm here for the committee failed to report and the writing school failed to materialize. However, later in the same year, on November 30, the town voted to keep a school for writing and reading three or four months during the ensuing winter and the name of Master Henry Davidson was reported for schoolmaster for three months at a salary of three pounds and his board, the money to be raised by taxation if not forthcoming by voluntary subscription. On February 22, 1720, the town voted to choose a committee

LEONARD J. MANNING

of five men to select a site for a schoolhouse to accommodate the whole town, but there is no record that such a building was ever erected. It is possible that the town grew so rapidly that one schoolhouse was found insufficient for the accommodation of all its children. Be that as it may, the winter of the next year, 1721, two schools were established, one at the east end of the town, under Master Henry Davidson, and one at the west end under Master Caleb Brooks, and these are the first schoolmasters whose names appear on the records of the town of Medford previous to the Revolutionary war.

These early schools that were to be built "to accommodate the whole town," meant only the boys of the town. The Medford fathers of 1720 and thereabouts, had an exalted opinion of the native graces and abilities of womanhood. A woman needed no education. She was, by nature, gifted with imagination, intuition, "mother-wit;" the girls of Medford were plenty good enough just as God made them and could not be improved by any foolish inventions sought out by man.

The judgment of the Medford fathers was unimpeachable; the Medford girls were and are among the very best in the land, but in the year 1734 it was decided that the town might venture "to gild refined gold and paint the lily," for in that year the Medford girls were admitted to the Medford Public Schools on the same footing and with the same privileges as the Medford boys.

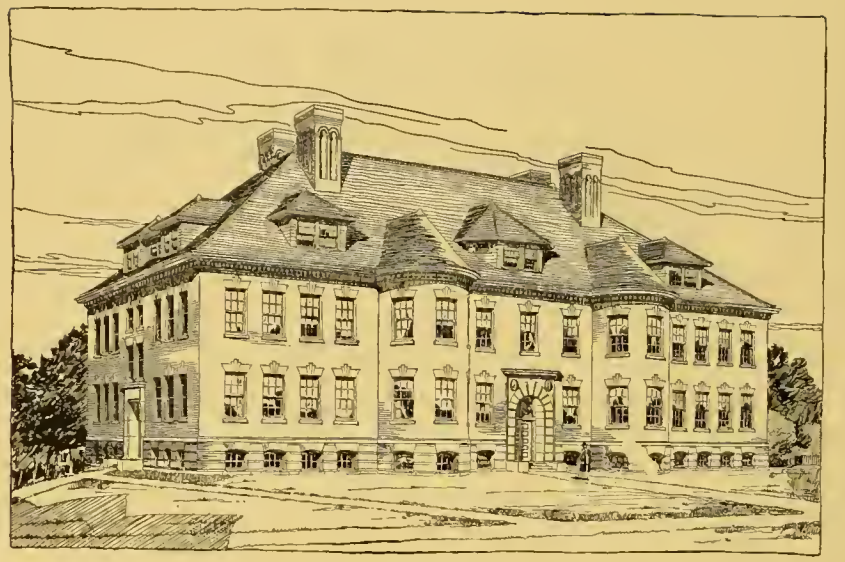
No convulsions of Nature followed this daring innovation; there were no town feuds; there was no strife or division in family life, the whole machinery of the body politic moved on without an additional creak and the girls went to school and quietly took their places at the head of the class.

After such a heroic change had been adopted it is not surprising to find that Medford schools made persistent if often slow advances as the years went by, keeping always well abreast of the best educational thought of the day. If the upward step was sometimes halting, and the burden of expense seemed to the taxpayers quite too heavy to be borne, the liberal party always eventually routed the conservative and proved to the people of Medford that every dollar spent on its public schools would be returned sooner or later in some form or other to the honor of Medford and to its material as well as intellectual well-being. And there came a time when Massachusetts awoke to a realization that New England pluck and New England courage and even New England conscience, did not give the sum total of a well-rounded character; that the sturdy granite must be beautified, brightened, adorned; that aesthetic training was just as needful for the proper development of the child as were the solid branches already pursued. And so music and drawing were introduced into the Massachusetts schools, not so much for the training of the voice or the training of the hand and eye; the appeal was made to the finer nature of the child; he was made to feel that beauty, imagination, sentiment are not silly fancies unworthy a virile manhood, but that they are mighty underlying forces in the world's work. And Medford, foremost always among Massachusetts towns to recognize the needs of its school children, introduced music in 1863 and drawing in 1872 into its public schools.

And now the boys of forty years ago hated to sing! It was unmanly; it was effeminate; it was Miss Nancy-ish! Many a boy would rather take a flogging than have his voice tried in open court, and many of them did. The sons and grandsons of those Medford boys will help swell the chorus of joy and thanksgiving on Medford's two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, for the charm of music has entered into their souls. Medford can claim no opera stars among its boys and girls, but it can claim singers of rare ability and artists of world-wide fame, who received their first training in the public schools, and in whatever state or in whatever country they make their home there will the name of Medford be honored. More and more generally the opinion

is held among educators that the responsibility of the child's training belongs to the state, for it is the state that will claim his service in later years. The spasmodic and often unscientific teaching of the home has been gradually supplanted by approved methods of education even in what belongs strictly to home life. All the principal cities of Massachusetts—Medford among the rest—have introduced cooking and sewing into the school curriculum. The Medford girls are allowed to study Latin and Greek with the Medford boys, but they must never be allowed to forget that to keep the home in order and to prepare nutritious dishes on strictly scientific principles is the first, if not the whole, duty of woman.

Towards the close of the last century a spirit of dissatisfaction and unrest prevailed in educational circles and in business circles as well. It was claimed that the schools were not doing their full duty by the child; they were not fitting him for the real everyday work of the world, and throughout the land the cry arose for manual training schools. The hand as well as the brain must be trained, the "whole boy" must be sent to school. Never would a good, all-round citizen be sent out into the world until all of the faculties were educated. The American boy, with all his boasted inheritance of American ingenuity, of Yankee ingenuity, was, after all, no match for the skilled artisan of Germany when he took his place beside him in the workshop. And so manual training schools sprang up all over the land and Medford, still keeping in the front rank of Massachusetts schools, in 1893 established a manual training school for the children of the eighth and ninth grades. The Kindergarten became a part of the Medford school organization in 1894, and now seven Kindergartens are supported by the city. Perhaps in no part of Medford's school system is the improvement so marked as in the education of the youngest children. In the early schools the poor little tots were kept steadily at work on the three R's, with no change or variety save the stated periods of recess, when the little girls walked sedately back and forth with arms around each other, and the little boys worked off their surplus energy in good, wholesome fights. What wonder that most of them learned to hate school, and that even the brightest minds were dulled by the treadmill routine in which they were kept by faithful but untrained teachers! And what wonder that the Medford children of to-day love their schools and go not unwillingly "with shining morning face" to enjoy the songs and games, and marching, the paper weaving and bead stringing, the drawing and clay modelling and all the delightful variety of the daily school session. All this seems like play to the children and it would have seemed like play, and very silly play at that, to the primary teachers of Medford's early schools. But the little ones are being trained by this seeming play to a careful use of hand and eye, to a habit of quick perception and accuracy, a habit which their grandfathers and even their fathers were never taught to form. They learn, too, "to observe," and so many grown-ups have never learned to observe,—plants, growing from the seed in the schoolroom; birds, trees, rocks, flowers, which the quick eye is trained to note in their walks with the teacher give not only a present delight but lead the child all unconsciously to the ever-beginning and never-ending page of "Nature study." How the woods of Medford will teem with life and interest to these growing boys and girls! if, indeed, the Gypsy moth and park commissioner leave any woods to Medford.



BROOKS SCHOOL

Changes in methods of teaching and in the school curriculum have been as many, perhaps, in the higher schools, even if not as radical. In 1890, Military Drill was accepted as part of the high school instruction. The drill was intended not so much to instruct the boys in military tactics as to teach a correct carriage of the body, a manly attitude, a prompt and unquestioning obedience to superiors, as well as to encourage a spirit of comradeship and friendly rivalry.

A well known Medford woman walking through the basement of the new High School building, and noticing the array of lockers, guns, flags, and all the insignia of military equipment, asked the pertinent question: "Are there no girls in the Medford High School?" There were girls in the Medford High School, and they were in as much need of systematic physical culture as the boys—in more need, perhaps, as they are less inclined to vigorous outdoor exercise. 'But the mills of the gods grind slowly," and it was only after long and discouraging effort that the need of the girls was recognized, and systematic gymnastic drill established. Even then, while the boys benefited by an appropriation from the city, the girls were obliged to beg for money or raise it by their own efforts, and it was not until 1902 that the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was appropriated by the Committee for the payment of a teacher, and the Ling System of Gymnastics became a regular part of the school course. An ambulance corps was added a few years ago to the drill of the battalion. Possibly a Red Cross Nurses' Association will be the next innovation, and the girls will then become a necessary

part of the pomp and dignity of Military Drill.

The Medford High School was among the first of Massachusetts cities to do away with the stereotyped "Examination Day" and "Exhibition Day." It was a grief to the budding orators, and the "sweet girl graduates" and it seemed hard that Medford, deprived of the unworldly advice and the fervent appeals to right and duty delivered yearly from the school rostrum, should be left to struggle unaided "through the journey of life." But the judgment of the School Board prevailed, and since 1895 the High School graduates, with their parents and friends, have listened to addresses delivered by men of ability and experience, "older in practice, abler than themselves to make conditions."

C. H. MORSS

Medford has always shown a quiet, almost puritanical taste in the structure of its school buildings; they have been commodious, well ventilated sanitary, but plain and unpretentious in appearance. Of late years, however, several rather artistic buildings have been erected for the accommodation of Primary Grades, and the four fine brick buildings used for the Grammar Grades are an honor to the historic names they bear and to the broad-minded policy of the citizens of Medford. The child, passing through all the lower grades, feels that he has reached the crowning glory of his school course when he enters the High School, and Medford has made it possible for him to enter a building so noble in architecture, so fully equipped in all departments of study, so well planned for comfort and for work, that the citizens of Medford may well point at it with pride as the crowning glory of all its school buildings

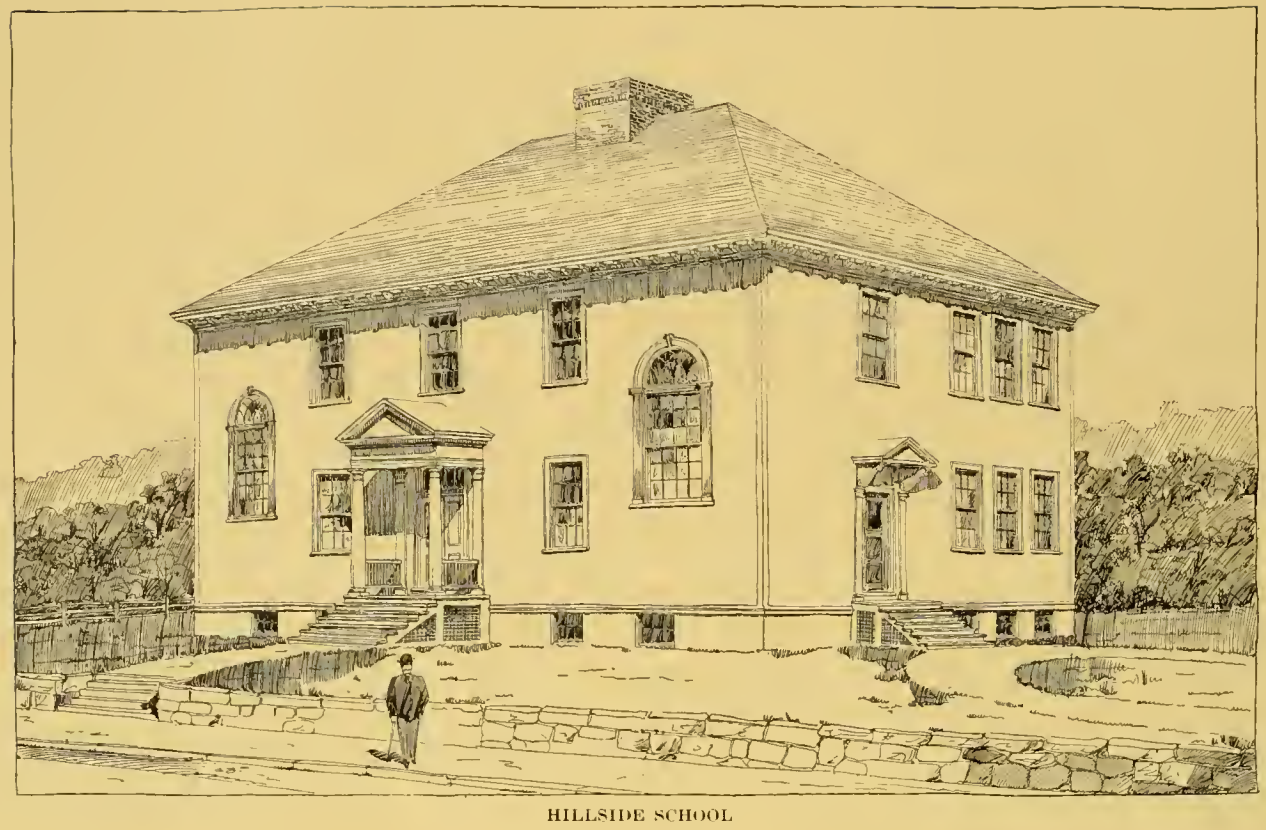
The High School Building stands on the westerly side of Forest street, a short distance from the Square. It is a building of brick and brown stone "of Renaissance architecture, with Greek detail." The three entrances with the central bay of the front give the building an imposing appearance, which is enhanced by the simple treatment of the rest of the designs. The heating and ventilating follow the most approved scientific methods Class rooms, laboratories, science lecture room, drill room, drawing room, lunch room are all so ably planned for the comfort of the pupil that the hard requirements of the school course are entered upon with zest, and the daily grind of work finds relief and inspiration in the surroundings. Most of the school buildings of Medford are rich in pictures and statuary, but every room and every corridor in the High School building is, in itself, a picture gallery; busts, bas-reliefs, statues, transparencies, photographs and engravings abound on every side. The eye is delighted not only with the wealth of material but with the effect of the artistic arrangement. But if the High School Building is the crowning glory of Medford's school buildings, surely Assembly Hall is the crowning glory of the High School Building. Its old colonial decorations, its Lucca della Robbia bas-relief, its Parthenon frieze, its delicately tinted walls hung with photographs, make it what visitors invariably call it "a little gem." A more artistically arranged hall is not to be found in any High School Building of the state, probably not of the whole country. The school of five hundred pupils assembles in the hall for music on stated days of the week and if they could but realize their blessings every hymn would be a "Te Deum" of thankfulness that they are the children of Medford's prosperous, liberal-minded middle age, rather than of her narrow and unbeautiful youth.

The High School Building was dedicated in its Assembly Hall May 21, 1896, "before a large and distinguished gathering of citizens and friends of the school." Honorable Baxter E. Perry, in behalf of the citizens of Medford, presented the building to the School Committee, and Mr. Rosewell B. Lawrence, Chairman of the School Committee, accepted it in its behalf. To all who knew of Mr. Lawrence's indefatigable efforts to secure a suitable home for the Medford High School, and his unremitting oversight during the erection of the building, it seemed poetic justice that it should be his pleasant duty to receive it again into his care from the citizens of Medford.

Mr. Lawrence, in a brief resume of the growth and development of the Medford High School, said: "The Medford High School was opened in May, 1835, in a single room of the one-story brick grammar schoolhouse, which was built in 1795 in the rear of the Unitarian Church. The High School, together with the grammar school, moved into a new home in 1843, and this second building has been occupied to the present time, although it was turned around and remodelled in 1866 and doubled in size in 1890. During the first ten years the school struggled for existence under seven different masters, but then came a long period of thirty years under a beloved principal, Charles Cummings, whom hundreds of old pupils still delight to honor. We are fortunate in having him with us to-day at the age of nearly fourscore years, and we are glad to acknowledge that the honorable reputation of our school, for high scholarship and general usefulness, has been in a large measure due to his faithful and intelligent labor, and the elevating influence of his personal example. We are now enjoying a second long period of prosperity under the efficient direction of Dr. Lorin L. Dame, who is now completing his twentieth year of service. Fifty years under two principals is a truly remarkable record." Mr. Dame's service to the school and city was ended by his death which came suddenly January 27, 1903.

The High School is now under the successful management of Mr. Leonard J. Manning, for twenty-five years the head assistant and sub-master of the school.

The boys and girls of the Medford schools are among the very best that the good old state of Massachusetts rears. Coming, as most of them do, from homes of education and refinement, and enjoying the superior facilities furnished them in the schools,



HILLSIDE SCHOOL

Medford might fairly expect its children to excel in graces of manner and character as well as in intellectual attainments, and this expectation is not unfulfilled. To enter a Medford schoolroom is an inspiration to the visitor. He finds children bright and alert, earnest in their work, prompt to obey, courteous in manner, quiet in deportment, a credit to home and school and to the city which is entrusted with their education, and which yearly welcomes them into the rank of citizenship.

And to speak of the schools of Medford is to think instinctively of the teachers, for to say that the school reflects the teacher is but a self-evident truth which needs no assertion. "As you measure to your neighbor he will measure back to you" is true in a marked degree of schoolroom associations because the mind of the child is especially receptive. And so, whatever merit, whatever of attainment, whatever of excellence is found in the schools of Medford, back of this merit, this attainment, this excellence, is surely found the inspiration of the teacher's personality. And how hard

WASHINGTON SCHOOL

LINCOLN SCHOOL

these Medford teachers work! College graduates, many of them, and paid no more for their services than the raw maid in my lady's kitchen. And yet, what conscientious devotion to duty! What loyalty to school and to city! Medford has given generously of its money for the building of new schoolhouses and for the enrichment of the school curriculum, but she has not yet learned how abundantly worthy is the teacher of his hire. She has not yet learned to appreciate the vast importance of the teacher's place. Methuselah was a mere child in knowledge and experience at the immature age of two hundred and seventy-five years, and it is not to be supposed that Medford's education is quite complete. It is possible that the Mother's meetings held by the energetic teachers, the house to house visits, the "functions" of all and every description, that may beguile parents into a more intimate relationship with their children's teacher, will in time leaven the lump of indifference and bring the school and the citizens into close, harmonious and sympathetic fellowship and convince the corps of teachers that the appreciation and support of the community is with them, that the pulse of the public school system beats in unison with the warm, strong heart of Medford.

B. F. MORRISON

In mentioning the schools of Medford it would be unfair to omit the Vacation School. This school began life three years ago as an unowned and generally unloved foundling, dependent upon charity for its scanty support. A committee of women with Miss Katharine H. Stone as President, has acted as its foster-mother, the Medford Women's Club has given generous crumbs from its table, and private subscription has added to its maintenance. The school has been held in the Cradock Building for six weeks each summer, and it has been a blessing to the mothers as well as to the children of the neighborhood. This year the city has adopted it as its own, and has appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars for its support. It is fair to predict that in less than ten years such schools will be maintained in other school centres of the city. The schools are constantly growing in size, and the number of teachers constantly increasing. To-

CAROLINE E. SWIFT
AUTHOR OF "PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MEDFORD"

day, Medford has in its employ, one hundred and three regular and seven special teachers, while four thousand pupils are enrolled as members of its eighteen schools. Hundreds of boys and girls have graduated from the Medford High School. Many have entered through the doors of the College the various professions. Many have followed the paths of business life, but rarely has the name of Medford been dishonored or the schools brought to discredit by their graduates. Previous to 1873 Medford had no school superintendent. Mr. James

PROPOSED JAMES SCHOOL BUILDING

A. Hervey, dear to every Medford teacher who enjoyed his informal visits and the originality of his suggestions, acted as supervisor of the Medford schools from 1873 to 1887. Dr. Ephraim Hunt served as Superintendent of Schools from 1887 to 1895. And in 1895 Mr. Charles H. Morss, the present Superintendent, took charge of the Medford schools. By his rare executive ability and skill in organization he has gradually welded together the work of the different grades into one comprehensive system, increasing materially the harmony and strength of the schools.

It is often claimed that sentiment is dead; that this is an age of materialism, a prosaic age. It is not a prosaic age when we "sail under the sea, or through the air, talk through space and see through flesh and blood." It is not a prosaic age when things merely "dreamed" of in the "Arabian Nights" have become realities. It is not a prosaic age when the mind and soul of the world expresses itself so grandly in the poetry of motion. It is not a prosaic age when men are willing to take time from the cares of business and the rush and hurry of money-getting to pay loving tribute to Medford on the dawn of her two hundred and seventy-fifth birthday. The Public Schools do not train the child of to-day for a prosaic age. They do not neglect to educate hand, eye, mind for the everyday work of the world, but they do more and better; they educate the soul of the child. Music, pictures, the best and noblest in literature and art, are his familiar friends feeding his imagination and inspiring him with a love of the good and true and beautiful.

Poetry and sentiment are not dead. The Public Schools will never let them die. And so long as the dear old world lives it will measure time by heart-beats, and "live in feelings, not in figures on a dial."

Medford, Old and New

By Allston P. Joyce

HIS HONOR, MAYOR DWYER

In the year 1776 the population of Medford consisted of 967 persons and it was more than ten years later before the number of the inhabitants equalled 1000. Each census, however, succeeding this period has shown an increase in the number returned, although during the time which has elapsed since the date referred to the territory of the town was largely diminished, the most serious loss being in the part set off when Winchester was incorporated in 1850. The growth of the town, as is invariably the case, developed sectionalism and in the administration of affairs, the carrying on of public improvements or the expenditure of the money appropriated and raised by taxation, the several localities became jealous of each other and many influences were invoked to help particular sections. The census of 1890 showed a population of 11,079, an increase of over 2,000 during the previous five years. The growth in size, as well as sectionalism, proportionately increased the jealousy and a movement was inaugurated to divide the old town and set off the part westerly of Meeting-House Brook to be incorporated under the name of Brooks.

Such a proposition as this naturally brought forth opposition and the other parts of the town united to defeat the element desirous of division. The citizens of the western part presented a petition to the General Court and urged the passage of an act to authorize the establishment of that section as a municipality. The citizens of the central and eastern sections endeavored to arouse an interest looking toward the incorporation of Medford as a city and hopefully looked to the result of the census of 1890 to show a population large enough to warrant the granting of a charter and by that means to settle forever the vexing question of division, but they were doomed to disappointment. Interest continuing unabated, on the petition of J. Henry Norcross and one hundred and sixteen others, an article was inserted in the warrant for the town meeting which was held on March 9 1891, as follows:—

"To see if the town will appoint a committee to consider and report to the town (1) whether or not it is advisable for the town to petition the

Massachusetts Legislature of 1892 for a city charter, (2) and if such committee considers such petition advisable, to report to the town what form of city government would be most desirable, together with any other recommendations in relation to the same subject."

Under this article it was voted that a committee of five be appointed by the moderator which should retire and report to the meeting a committee of fifteen which should take the whole matter into consideration and report at some future meeting. The moderator appointed Albert F. Sise, Charles F. Paige, John A. Sullivan, George B. F. Maxwell and John D. Street, which committee afterward reported to the meeting the following list of names as a general committee: Samuel C. Lawrence, Albert F. Sise, J. Henry Norcross, Corliss Wadleigh, William B. Lawrence, Norwood P. Hallowell, John W. Bragdon, Benjamin C. Leonard, Daniel A. Gleason, Michael F. Dwyer, Benjamin F. Hayes, Morris W Childs, Edward J. Gaffey, William C. Wait, John A. Sullivan; and the report of this committee was accepted.

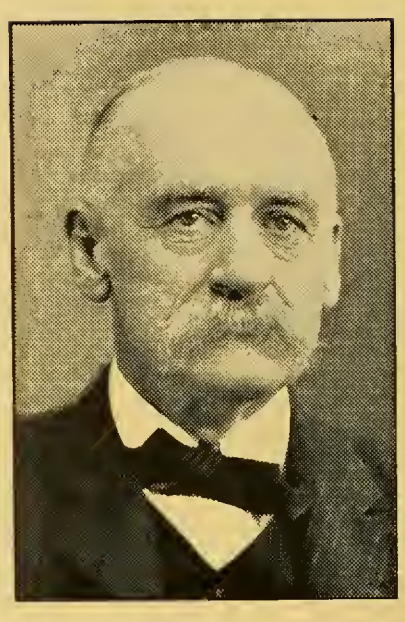
The general committee appointed a sub-committee which caused a census of the town to be taken in September, 1891, the result showing a population of 12,100, an increase in fifteen months, since the government census, of June 1890, of 1,021 persons. A report was made to the town meeting held on November 9, 1891, recommending that the town petition the next Legislature for incorporation as a city. Colonel N. P. Hallowell submitted a minority report that it was inexpedient to make such a petition. The majority report was accepted by a vote of 204 to 18 and J. Henry Norcross, Samuel C. Lawrence, Benjamin C. Leonard, Benjamin F. Hayes and William Cushing Wait were appointed a committee to carry out the vote adopted.

The General Court of 1892 granted a city charter which was accepted by the voters at a special meeting called for the purpose on October 6, 1892, by a vote of 382 to 342. The first city government which was chosen at the municipal election held December 13, 1892, and inaugurated January 2, 1893, was composed of the following:—

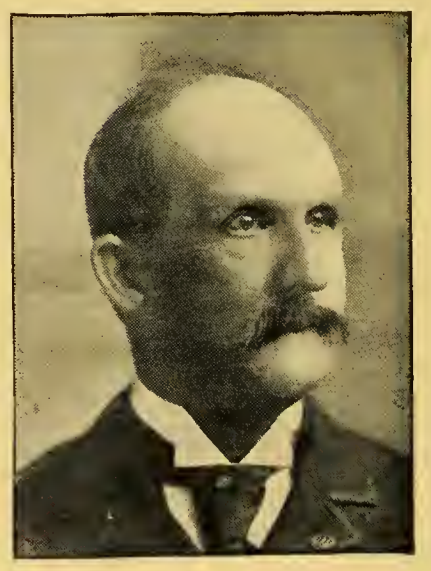
Mayor, Samuel C. Lawrence; Board of Aldermen, Dana I. McIntire, Walter F. Cushing, William Cushing Wait, Josiah R. Teel, Charles D. Archibald and Lewis H. Lovering; Common Council, Ward One, Richard Gibson, Edmund H. Pennell, William W. Pinder; Ward Two, Edward C. Ellis, Samuel W. Mayo, George T. Sampson; Ward Three, Henry S. Bridge, Charles H. Loomis, George H. Perry; Ward Four, Herman L. Buss, Robert M. Spinney, George B. Willis; Ward Five, William H. Casey, George D. Hall, Junior, William R. Maxwell; Ward Six, Allston H. Evans, Edward F. Kakas, Nahum E. Wilber.

As a city, Medford has grown and developed as the years have gone by and to-day boasts of a population of 23,000. Under Mayor Lawrence the machinery of a city government was set in motion and the administration of affairs was in charge of one of the ablest of executive officials. The momentum which he gave to the progress of city matters was sufficient to carry us over the shoals and rocks of the river of municipal time for many years. The town had left a legacy to the city of wornout highways an inadequate "sheet iron" water system, deficient school accommodation, a disgraceful police station and only one fire station of respectability. No sewer system or drainage system was in existence, our only parks were those on Hastings Heights and the "desert"—otherwise the "Common"—on Salem street, unless what was called Brooks place might be included, and the only brick schoolhouse was the Washington, at that time familiarly known as the "Jumbo" from the fact that it was generally considered to be excessively large for our needs

From this condition we have struggled onwards and upwards until to-day we have, in most respects, all the modern conveniences of a city New sections have been developed, fields and woods have been cleared and laid out for building purposes, and new business centres have sprung into existence. The valuation has increased from eleven to twenty-one millions of dollars. Horse cars have given place to the electric service and new lines have been constructed. Our streets, which in 1892 were lighted by a combination of kerosene and electricity at an expense of $11,000 have been extended and many new ones constructed, are now entirely lighted by electricity, the appropriation for this purpose for the current year being $20,099. In the improvement of the city Logan Park, Magoun Park, Brooks Playstead and South Medford Park have been obtained and all but the latter laid out as beauty spots at a cost of over $40,000. To provide for the education of the constantly increasing number of scholars frequent additional school accommodations have been necessary and to meet the needs a fine high school building has been constructed and also four others for lower grades, besides additions to several previously built, the total expenditures for the same being about $450,000. As an appendant to our education system the public library has grown both in the number of volumes and in the quality of its literature as well as public accommodations, and has required the construc-



EDWARD W. HAYES
CITY COLLECTOR



JAMES B. SIMPSON
CITY MESSENGER

tion of an addition to the building at a cost of nearly $20,000. Two brick firehouses have been built at an expense of $23,000 and a police station, one of the best in the suburban district, which cost nearly $30,000. Weir Bridge and Canal Bridge have been rebuilt, the appropriation for the latter being $6500, the City of Somerville expending an equal amount. A complete sewer system has been constructed, the city issuing bonds for the same to the amount of $350,000 and the owners of abutting property on the streets where sewers have been built being assessed an equal amount, making the cost of our sewers to be $700,000. A high service water supply was established costing $15,000 and was used for a number of years, but on the introduction of Metropolitan water, this becoming unnecessary, was discontinued. Brick sidewalks and edgestones have been laid for many miles and most of the highways have been thoroughly rebuilt and macadamized, so that they are to-day equal to those of any of our neighboring towns and cities and superior to most of them.

In fact, the ancient town has become the modern city, having spent in improvements alone during the latter's twelve years' of existence, including its sewer expenditures and assessments nearly $1,300,000. This does not include the annual running expenses of the city. It is said that comparisons are odious, but certainly they are very interesting and of educational value.

We have had excellent executive and administrative officials, two of the mayors having been re-elected and one, the first, absolutely refusing to accept of that honor. One official, Mr. Parker R. Litchfield, City Treasurer, is certainly deserving of notice, having been elected town clerk in 1865 and serving continuously in that capacity until the city was established, a period of twenty-eight years. He was elected town treasurer in 1876 and continuing in the similar position under the city, has served as such twenty-nine years. Certainly faithful, conscientious service bears its own reward in the appreciation of the citizens.

ALLSTON P. JOYCE
CITY CLERK

The city charter which was granted in 1892 has been materially amended, this by act of the General Court of 1903 providing for a single in place of a dual board of government, so that instead of a "City Council" of two branches and composed of twenty-four members, there is now a "Board of Aldermen" of twenty-one members.

And what can I more say. I have enumerated only the principal of the city's "stock in trade." It is impossible in the limited space allowed to refer to minor details of improvement and progress which are everywhere manifest and which each and all bear fruit.

To those who are interested in our beautiful city it would be advantageous to make a study of the matters referred to, and certainly they will find them good evidence to prove that we are living in an age of progress and that Medford has entered the lists as one of the most progressive municipalities in the Commonwealth.

MEDFORD INN OF TO-DAY, BUILT 1804.

The Medford Public Library

By George S. Delano

On the north side of High street, companionably near the Armory, the purely colonial building occupied by Medford's Public Library stands on a gently sloping mound which spreads in a beautiful lawn to the east, the west, and to the highway.

This structure, once the home of Medford's first ship builder, Thatcher Magoun, was given by him to the town, March 8, 1875, together with a fund in cash for its improvement.

We have spoken of the library as represented to us to-day by the building which stands for it as a view-point. The library as an institution, however, has been a part of our life for fifty years.

As a measurement of its possibilities in our educational life, we say, it contains approximately twenty-nine thousand volumes. What it is doing in the improvement of our people may be computed from the registration of the borrowers of books from it. Some four thousand regular students — we think the name logically applies — make constant use of its privileges.

There are many larger collections of books for public use; — yes, but there are few more evenly balanced, more fitting to the name of public library. The young, the old, — all classes are considered in the making of this public dispensation of knowledge.

"Not books alone", — that motto has been and now is the watchword of our library's managers. They have recognized the value of, and have placed before our people, the living words, the ideas transmitted by brush and pencil from brains of genius. They have brought before us examples in designs, in manual skill, in all lines through which man's mind reaches when seeking an uplift to the higher ideals.

Artistically, the rooms of our library rank with the more sincere exponents of life beautiful. The arrangement of the distributing rooms provides easy access to the shelves; the method of circulating the volumes is at once safe and democratic, the minimum of red tape being considered sufficient.

The human force behind this, as all other educational factors, is the paramount factor, because force unintelligently applied is chaotic.

In the early days of our library, Edwin C. Burbank, assisted by Miss Hepsie W. Symmes, laid a foundation for its management which insured successful administration. To-day, Miss Mary E. Sargent, assisted by Miss Hepsie W. Symmes and others, manages this institution so admirably that it is an example for similar work throughout the state.

Yet another factor comes into library life, — a force unseen in the daily life, a force often unappreciated, but a potent force, — the trustees. Here we have three men, than whom no three can be found who are better fitted for or more adapted to the work.

General Samuel C. Lawrence gives to the trustees business ability and experience of the highest order, and a native love for educational work; in fact he is, in a quiet way, an enthusiast on educational lines; Reverend Henry C. DeLong, a peer among divines, a master among scholars, a citizen whose force is in every good thing; Honorable James A. Hervey, one of the most scholarly men in the nation, thorough in all things; a man to whose life posterity will point for an example of the highest type of citizenship.

Medford is, and justly, proud of many components of its life. Of none is it more safely proud than of its Public Library.

Medford Railroad Accommodations

By Mortimer E. Wilber

FRED E. CHESLEY JUDE C. CLARK DAVID E. ARCHIBALD CHARLES A. ELLSWORTH

PUBLIC travel from Medford to Boston, previous to 1831, was by means of stage coaches or private carriages. In that year the Boston and Lowell Railroad was surveyed through West Medford, partially in response to a petition in 1829. The Middlesex Canal, however, was owned by men who little desired to see their enterprise rendered useless, so they strenuously opposed the idea of a railway by all the most ingenious arguments at their command. In a report of legislative proceedings published January 25, 1830, an Ipswich man was reported to have said: "Railways, Mr. Speaker, may do well enough in old countries, but will never be the thing for so young a country as this. When you can make the rivers run back, it will be time enough to make a railway." Notwithstanding the pathetic remonstrances of the canal proprietors, the projectors of the new road persisted and secured a charter, dated June 5, 1830, bearing names of John F. Loring, Lemuel Pope, Isaac P. Davis, Kirk Boot, Patrick T. Jackson, George W. Lyman, and Daniel P. Parker. There were five directors, and one thousand shares were issued. Within twenty years thereafter the canal lost all patronage. Its mission was over, and its owners sadly gave up.

The cost of the railroad was enormous; as granite blocks were used beneath the rails, with the idea of greater durability to account for the great outlay. The contact of iron against stone showed the folly of the experiment, as the rails, machinery of the locomotives and cars wore out so rapidly that wooden ties were substituted. There have been three stations at West Medford, first a small affair built 1835, now forming part of a house near Prescott street; the next was built about 1855, and the present unique structure, of stone, was built in 1885. Until 1881, the telegraph in the station was used exclusively for railroad purposes. In that year, on petition of prominent citizens, the general public were allowed to send telegraph messages.

One of the first advertisements of the road, June 27, 1835, reads as follows: "The cars will continue to run, till further notice, as at present, viz.: Leave Lowell at 6 a.m. and 12.30 p.m. Leave Boston at 9 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. No baggage can be taken except what belongs to passengers. Allowance to each, forty pounds. As soon as burthen cars can be provided, notice will be given for the transportation of merchandise."

Passengers were required to tell the conductor at which station they wished to stop, whereupon he would signal the engineer to stop the train at the proper place. The signal was a round disk, which would be projected from the side of the train. This would be seen by the engineer, and he did the rest. In January, 1873, the road generously passed a rule allowing ordained clergymen to ride at half fare, and instructed ticket masters to provide clergymen in their vicinity with tickets.

The railroad was a most important factor in opening up West Medford's real estate, the building up of new houses, and the acquisition of a large residential population of a class materially and socially advantageous to the city.

The stations on the Lowell Railroad — now the southern division of the Boston and Maine — are West Medford, once called Medford Gates, Medford Hillside,

once Medford Steps, and Tufts College, formerly called College Hill.

The Medford Branch Railroad was incorporated March 7, 1845. The names of the petitioners were: James O. Curtis, Henry L. Stearns, Joseph Manning, junior, Daniel Lawrence, Nathaniel H. Bishop and Andrew Blanchard, junior. January 22, 1845, the town of Medford passed a resolution favoring the branch, and a committee of citizens employed James Hayward to make surveys whereby an estimate of the cost might be known.

This was done, and the estimate of cost of excavations, masonry, buildings, superstructures, etc., was thirty-eight thousand two hundred and eight dollars and sixty cents. By act of incorporation, capital stock was limited to one thousand shares, at one hundred dollars each. The branch was completed, and proved satisfactory. The Medford terminal station has been always located on Main street, where, with alterations, additions, and various improvements, it continues its usefulness. The way stations on the branch are at Park street and Glenwood. Wellington station is on the main line near the curve of the branch.

The station agents on the Medford Branch Railroad are as follows:

F. E. Chesley, entered service of B. & M. R. R. January 15, 1883, appointed agent at Medford, July 6, 1903.

Jude C. Clark, entered service of B. & M. R. R., November 20, 1869, appointed agent at Park street, June 3, 1870.

David E. Archibald, entered service of B. & M. R. R., April 1, 1877, appointed agent at Glenwood, July 6, 1903.

Charles A. Ellsworth, entered service and appointed agent at Wellington, April 23, 1883.

The Stoneham branch road, incorporated May 15, 1851, by Thaddeus Richardson, Amasa Farrier and William Young, was commenced and graded from Stoneham into bounds of Medford. Further construction suddenly ceased, and the project was abandoned.

HOUSE BUILT BY CRADOCK'S MEN

The Medford Police Department

THE law-enforcing power of the town in the early years was confined to the services of constables elected annually at town meetings.

These functionaries were selected for their bravery to go out nights, or break up a row down on the patch, or drive thieving boys out of orchards and away from fine estates.

The badge of the constable and the billy he secreted in his pocket were his emblems of authority.

The small boy did not run around the corner every time he saw a "blue-coat" coming, cognizant of the fact that he deserved punishment, for in the early days there were no "blue-coats," and the little law-breaker went bathing in full daylight, shied a rock through the window of an unoccupied house, or did anything else he took a notion to do.

After a while the selectmen appointed special policemen "without pay," the business men of the town generally composing the rank and file of the defenders of law and order.

When one of the "specials" made an arrest, he called it good fortune, as he took in quite a witness fee for attending trial, travel, and summoning witnesses. There is no record that these specials ever took part in the apprehension of murderers, desperados or thieves.

The lock-up was in the basement of the engine house, High street.

In the year 1870, three patrolmen were appointed for night duty, and the police station removed to the town hall building, where it remained until July, 1895,

when the new building was occupied. The removal to the new site was an event of joy to officers and prisoners alike, for no more inconvenient and disagreeable place could have been used for any purpose.

In 1874, the police force was reorganized, with George W. W. Saville as chief. Mr. Saville was possessed of special fitness for the work which he had on hand to perform, and the wisdom which he displayed is still seen in the present able condition of the force. Mr. Saville was a deputy sheriff of Middlesex county, and the duties of that position required his whole time. He is now special sheriff of the county.

August 1, 1884, Chief Saville gave way to General Jophanus H. Whitney, who had been a patrolman since 1876. General Whitney remained until November 21, 1887, when he resigned to accept his present position of detective on the State police force.

Edward C. Holmes, who had been a patrolman since September 14, 1881, was promoted to be the head of the department on General Whitney's departure, and he now holds the position, paying to it his closest attention, and performing his duties with ability, courtesy and fairness. He is greatly esteemed by citizens and associates as well.

In 1881, the force consisted of a chief and six patrolmen. It now consists of a chief, one sergeant, nineteen patrolmen, four reserve and nine special officers.

A new patrol wagon has just been constructed, and the Gamewell police signal system has recently been installed.

The present headquarters are as good as any force of the size of Medford's could ask. It was one of General Lawrence's progressive ideas to secure the present building during his administration.

The officers of the force are as follows; Chief, Emery D. Holmes; sergeant, William G. Ewell; patrolman, John Grady, James H. Kane, P. Frank Ward, Francis C. Thieler, Frederick J. Lewis, Alfred Haskell, Charles H. Watson, Daniel K. Richardson, Daniel W. Connors, George H. Lenox, William G. Golding, Charles H. Ewell, Thomas F. Connors, John B. A. Buffum, J. Everett Pierce, William H. Gowing, Daniel J. Fitzpatrick, John J. Manning, John F. Welch; reserve patrolman, Jeremiah J. Hartwell, Frederick W. Blake, Alexander M. Higgins, Michael Callahan.

MAGOUN MANSION ON HIGH STREET

Fraternities of Medford

Purity Rebekah Lodge No. 94, I. O. O. F., is made up of a large memebership which has grown from an active charter list when the lodge was instituted in 1891. Meetings are held second and fourth Tuesdays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall, Medford. The officers are: Noble Grand, Mrs. Edith L. Richards; vice-grand, Mrs. Alice Staples; recording secretary, Mrs. Jessie Richards; financial secretary, Miss Helen Lauriat; treasurer, Mrs. Abbie Richards; warden, Mrs. May Young; conductor, Miss Addie Newcomb; inside guardian; Mrs. Nellie Metcalf; outside guardian, Myron G. Curtis; chaplain, Mrs. Jennie Scrannage; supporters, noble grand, Mrs. Carrie Young and Mrs. George E. Getchell; supporters, vice-grand, Mrs. Ida Wolfe and Miss Addie Sears; banner bearers, Mrs. Angie F. Clark, Mrs. Lilla Oliver, Mrs. Carrie Palmer and Mrs. Levi Cole; past grand, Mrs. Myron G. Curtis.

Hiawatha Tribe, No. 34, of the Improved Order of Red Men was instituted February 3, 1887, and during its existence has adopted many pale faces. Meetings are held in G. A. R. hall, the first and second Tuesdays of each month. The officers elected June, 1905, are: J. T. Michener, prophet; John F. Readon, sachem; M. F. Buckley, senior sagamore; Charles Dineen, junior sagamore; Charles H. Black, chief of records; Edward L. Fitzpatrick, collector of wampum; J. M. Bragdon, keeper of wampum; L. C. Bragdon, first sanap; James Greenwood, second sanap; N. F. Porter, guard of wigwam; Richard Clark, guard of forest.

Home Lodge, No. 124, Knights and Ladies of Honor was instituted December 31, 1878 with twenty-three charter members, many of whom have since died. With continued prosperity, the lodge has a membership or sixty. The officers for the present year of Home Lodge are: Past protector, Eben F. Roberts; protector, Mrs. S. A. Benson; vice-protector, Carl A. Benson; secretary, W. P. Treet; financial secretary, F. W. Holt; treasurer, Mrs. E. M. W. Holt; chaplain, Mrs. D. B. F. Clark; guide, J. Walter Stevenson; guardian, Mrs. L. R. Stevenson; sentinel, C. H. Clark. Since Odd Fellows' Hall was erected, its meetings are held therein, the second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

Mystic court, No. 77, M. C. O. F. celebrated its fifteenth anniversary December 12, 1904, in Harmony Hall. Officers now are: C. R., Patrick Phelan; V. C. R., Thomas O'Brien; R. S., William F. McNeill; F. S., Michael J. Maher; treasurer, John J. Crockwell; S. C., Peter Kelley; J. C., Bartholomew Piggott; I. S., Michael Beatly; O. S., Edward Maginnis; trustees, John Crowley, John J. Crockwell and Luke Coyne; court physician, Dr. W. J. Burke.

UNITED ORDER GOLDEN CROSS
Brooks Commandery

United Order of Golden Cross was instituted Jan. 7, 1889, in Mystic hall, West Medford. The first officers were: P. N. C., Mrs. Annette Crowell; N. C., M. P. Bearse; V. N. C., Mrs. Augusta R. Crosby; prelate, Herbert N. Ackerman; treasurer, J. H. Gerrish; F. K. of R. W. H. Henderson; K. of Rec., J. H. Chute; Herald, W. E. Ober; W. I. G., Mrs. F. L. Wolf; W. O. G., F. A. Oxnard. The officers installed January, 1905, were: Cuthbert H. Lowell, noble commander; Mrs. Helen Dunklee, vice-commander; Nathan T. Souther, noble keeper of records; Charles J. Eeles, financial keeper of records; Mrs. Clara Stewart, treasurer; Miss Julia Howard, worthy prelate; Alexander R. Johnston, worthy herald; Miss Elizabeth Canty, past noble commander; Frank Marshall, warder inner gate; Percy Wolfe, warder outer gate. Meetings are held first and third Mondays of each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.

Foresters of America are represented in Medford by Court City of Medford, which is five years of age, and has ninety-six members. The officers are: Junior past chief ranger, Daniel F. Cantwell; chief ranger, M. F. Buckley; sub-chief ranger, Thomas McMahon; treasurer, J. F. Bresnahan; financial secretary, William Golden; recording secretary, P. J. Flemming; senior woodward, James E. Barry; junior woodward, A. J. McDonald; senior beadle, James Hayes; junior beadle, T. Tucker; lecturer, M. J. Bresnahan; trustees, A. P. McDonald, John C. Gillis, M. Mahoney; physician, G. H. Packard.

The Medford National Bank

FOR many years the business men of Medford waited for some enterprising man or men to launch forth the idea of providing a place in which the exchange of money and the accommodation of note discounts might be made. The Savings Bank formed one system of banking, but it was not of the commercial nature. It was impossible to borrow small sums of money or a note or to get discounts on larger amounts at the savings institution. The merchants

DANA I. McINTIRE

were forced to keep their accounts in National banks out of town or else keep their funds in the safes, which was not wise, neither was it business-like.

It was as late as the winter of 1899 that anyone showed "sand" enough to enter upon the undertaking. Honorable Lewis H. Lovering, the mayor at the time, saw the necessity of a bank, and also saw a possibly good investment for capital invested under economical and enterprising regimé.

He called several meetings and had numerous personal interviews with several of the principal men of the city, and, as a result, on December 1, 1899, the first meeting of the incorporators of the proposed bank was held at the office of the mayor, Lewis H. Lovering. Articles of association were drawn up and signed by the the following gentlemen: John D. Street, John F. Libby, Benjamin C. Leonard, Joseph E. Ober, James W. Dunphy, William P. Martin, G. Edward Smith, Hervey A. Hanscom, William Wardwell, Joseph K. Manning, Lewis H. Lovering, Benjamin F. Hayes, Lombard. Williams, Dana I. McIntire, Charles H. Adams, William E. Barrett, Edward W. Hayes, Samuel C. Lawrence, Josiah R. Teele.

On February 1, 1900, the bank opened its doors for business at its present quarters in the Opera House building on High street. Since then there has been a steady and assured growth of business and now, at the close of the fifth year of its existence, the Medford National Bank is an institution, the success of which has far exceeded the expectations of everyone and is a credit to our city and indispensable to her citizens.

Dana I. McIntire was the first president, which office he now holds. H. R. Reynolds, junior, of the Faneuil Hall National Bank, of Boston, was the first cashier, but after five months he resigned, and July, 1900, was succeeded by Charles H. Barnes, the present cashier.

Changes have taken place in the ownership of the bank's stock which at first was controlled by Boston parties, but later has been more widely distributed, and is now owned almost wholly by residents of Medford. The institution which is local as to ownership, gets considerable Boston business and deposits through the hustling qualities of its officers and board of directors.

Lewis H. Lovering, Dana I. McIntire, William P. Martin, Charles H. Sawyer, Josiah R. Teel, Austin L. Baker, Lawrence T. Sawyer are the present directors.

The following are the officers of the bank: President, Dana I. McIntire; vice-president, Charles H. Sawyer; cashier, Charles H. Barnes; attorney, William P. Martin; finance committee, D. I. McIntire, William P. Martin.

Dana I. McIntire, president of the Medford National Bank, was born in Tuftonborough, New Hampshire. Leaving there at the age of sixteen he came to Boston and entered a grocery store as retail clerk. After six year's service at this place he went to work for Simpson, McIntire & Company of which firm he has been a member for the past thirty years.

He was a member of the first Medford Board of Alderman, and for two years was president of that body. When the

CHARLES H. BARNES

Medford Co-operative Bank was formed he was made president and he has held that office to the present time.

Charles H. Barnes, cashier of the Medford National Bank, was born in Plymouth, November 1, 1860, of good Puritan stock. He attended the schools of that town and graduated at the Plymouth High School, class of '77. In the following

year his parents moved to Medford. For nineteen years he was bookkeeper for the firm of John A. Andrews & Company and their predecessors, wholesale grocers of Boston, and the last twelve years he acted in the capacity of head bookkeeper and credit man of the firm, continuing with them until they went out of busness. It was while he was engaged in liquidating the affairs of John A. Andrews & Company that he was offered the position of cashier in the Medford institution, and in July, 1900, he accepted the place and took active management of the National Bank here.

Mr. Barnes is socially connected with several institutions in the city, including Mt. Hermon Lodge, F. A. & A. M., the Medford Club, Unitarian Club, and the National Bank Cashiers' Association, of Massachusetts. He is married and resides at 37 Oakland street.

Clinton S. Hebard, the teller of the bank, is a native of Cambridge, born in that city, November 14, 1877. He graduated at Harvard, class of 1900; was engaged to take his present position the November following his graduation, and has been a resident of this city since that time.

Miss Sarah L. Tucker is stenographer and clerk.

W. P. Martin, Esq., the bank attorney, was the organizer of the bank, and has always worked hard for its best interests. He formerly resided in this city. His present home is in Lexington. He is a son of the well known Dr. Pearl Martin of this city.

RESIDENCE OF PETER BROOKS, GROVE STREET.

The Newspapers of Medford

By Mortimer E. Wilber

THE leisurely, luxurious life as editor or publisher of a Medford newspaper evidently did not appeal to anyone in the early or middle period of town history, as tradition is silent on the subject, and tangible evidence is also lacking. Not until about 1850 do we learn that a newspaper man became a pioneer in the Medford journalistic wilderness and attempted to maintain a small sheet of local intelligence. At about that time a paper is known to have been issued under the name of "The Medford Journal." It was a small, four-page venture, with probably four columns to a page, but after a few issues seems to have died.

The next attempt was made by Honorable James M. Usher, of West Medford, who also selected the name of "Medford Journal." The first number was dated December 24, 1870, and but a fragment of that first issue is known to exist. Mr. Usher says: "The second number of the Journal will be issued early in January, after which we hope to send it out freighted with local news and choice family reading every week. . . . We have been pleased with the general expression of approval of our efforts to establish a local paper in Medford." The advertisements are, in part, those of George H. Rendall, dealer in fresh and salt beef, etc.; D. B. Callender, groceries and hardware; Charles W. Jacobs, boots and shoes; James W. Tufts, apothecary; E. Teel & Company, manufacturer of wagons; A. P. Hartshorn; Daniel Vaughan, tailor; E. C. Holmes, livery stable; E. S. Read, dry goods, Allston street; D. B. Wooley, dry goods and small wares; P. R. Teele, furniture and furnishings; S. O. Brock and J. H. Norton, both carpenters and builders; also an advertisement publishing the town ordinance on use of water, with Parker Litchfield, clerk of the water board. The two outside pages were given up to miscellaneous family reading, stories, and poetry. The two inside pages were devoted to local items, also news from Winchester and Arlington, editorials and advertising. The news partially reflected the town life, discussing removal of town pump, agitating a new town hall, expatiating on the beauties of Medford, its development, new industries, church and society activities, criticisms of town fathers, births, deaths, and some marriages, praising the schools, referring often to Frank Hervey's readings, to James M. Usher's public acts of the day, mingling the serious, humorous, sarcastic and aggressive.

The "Journal" was published until about 1874, when, having been purchased by Thomas A. Scott, it was soon discontinued.

The second newspaper in the town was "The Medford Chronicle," a seven-column paper, first appearing January, 1872, edited and published by Amos B. Morss, also of West Medford. This paper was of four pages, and quite similar in make-up to its predecessor. Mr. Morss, who now at lives at 21 Auburn street, still retains a few copies of his paper, which was issued Saturdays, with office at Medford Square.

He is almost the first, if not first, publisher to use what are termed "patent outsides."

Next came the "Medford Mercury," an eight-column, four-page paper, first issued December 18, 1880. It was published by Samuel W. Lawrence, and, although William E. Smythe was local editor for a while, George W. Stetson served as such until three years ago. In January, 1882, Mr. Lawrence purchased the "Chronicle" and united it with his paper.

During its long career the "Mercury" has seen several other papers enjoy more or less ephemeral existence. They have started out with brilliant expectations of long life and usefulness in spreading the news and coining shekels, but sooner or later they were consigned to the newspaper graveyards.

The "Riverside News" was a transient sheet, bright and snappy while it lasted. It was published in Medford proper, by S. A. Wetmore, and a few copies of it are in existence.

In 1892, the "Medford City News" was started, with publication office on Salem street, near Park street. William R. Murphy was its first editor. He occupied the desk but a short time, when Charles H. Hillman assumed the position, and the paper is remembered for its newsy, vigorous character. It lived about fourteen months.

No sooner had it ceased to breathe, metaphorically speaking, than the "Medford Times" began to seek subscribers. It was published at Pleasant-street court by a man whose last name was Loughead. A few months sufficed for its birth, life and death.

Another paper that seemed destined to become popular and of long life was the "Medford Citizen," which made its first public appearance October 11, 1901. The Citizen was issued by experienced newspaper men, who made it interesting, able, progressive and pungent. Charles Daniels Rooney, a former Medford boy, but now resident in Winchester, was editor. He was also a correspondent of the Boston Globe. Charles H. Hillman, a Boston Herald man, was business manager, and Richard T. Howard, of the Boston Journal, was advertising manager; these men, with Charles S. Baxter and Lombard Williams, forming a company. Shortly afterwards this company was increased by the addition of James Mott Hallowell and Gilbert Hodges. The editorial office was at first in the Opera House building, then moved to the building at 7 High street.

It was on February 14, 1902, that the "Medford Mercury" was sold to John F. Wood, of Gleasondale; and Samuel W. Law-

rence, after twenty-one years of faithful, conscientious work, relinquished his connection with the paper owing to ill health. Mr. Wood, with his brother Charles A. Wood, maintained the Mercury in a manner evidencing their long experience in suburban journalism. The two papers continued to lead separate lives until October, 1902, when by a business arrangement the two were merged into the Mercury-Citizen, so-called for a short time, and then early in 1904, the old title, "Medford Mercury," was resumed in full and the plant and office of publication was removed to 89 Main street, where it now is. The edition for the West Medford district was designated "The Citizen" and all others "The Medford Mercury." Owing to the postal laws this arrangement was not feasible. The word "Citizen" was dropped entirely, and "Medford Mercury" remained.

At the beginning of January, 1905, another business arrangement was effected whereby John F. Wood sold his interest in The Medford Publishing Company, as the business title had been, and the "Mercury" changed its personnel.

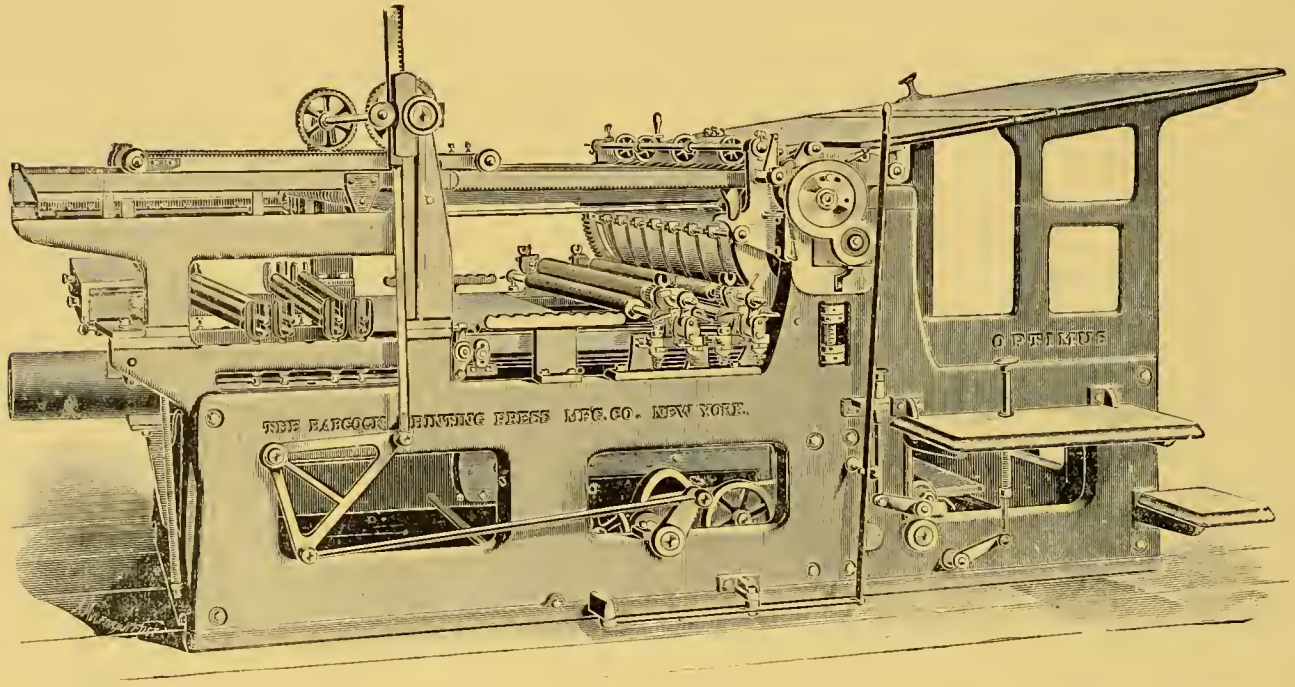
Many improvements in plant and office accommodations, and an increased office force, have resulted in producing a paper excellent in quality and quantity of news, editorials, advertisements, and live local articles of special interest.

Captain Henry W. Pitman, of Somerville, an experienced newspaper man and familiar with Medford people and affairs, is the present editor of the "Mercury."

George W. Stetson on December 17, 1903, became editor of a new paper, the "Medford Leader," which was published by E. B. Thorndike & Company, with publication office at 6 Main street. Since January, 1905, E. B. Thorndike has, in company with his son, confined his attention to general printing and type-setting business at the corner of Main and Harvard streets.

In closing, it would not be well to omit four single publications by James M. Usher in 1889. The "Reformer," of April 22, was issued to agitate public opinion in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants. The "Advertiser," June 22, was what its name implies, and besides many local "ads" was mainly composed of stereotyped matter. The "Middlesex Union," of June 29, was practically the same as the "Advertiser," except that it contained a sermon preached by Reverend James M. Usher. The "Brooks Advocate," January 26, was devoted to a presentation of arguments favorable to the incorporation of West Medford as a separate town under name of Brooks. The issue also con-

tained facts intended to show West Medford's individual importance in every way, to support the arguments advanced. Many single issues at various times have been published to proclaim pet ideas and principles of different people. Since 1870, therefore, the city has not lacked the means of disseminating information of any nature. The Medford Mercury, however, has steadily held the even tenor of its way. Its endeavor is to publish a local newspaper which shall be enterprising, alert, able, progressive, and devoted to the best interests of Medford.



THE "OPTIMUS" PRESS ON WHICH THE MERCURY IS PRINTED

The Cities of the Dead

By John H. Hooper

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT IN OAK GROVE CEMETERY

The Old Burying Place

THE first mention of a burying place in the town of Medford was when the estate of Major Jonathan Wade was divided among his heirs. Major Wade died in the year 1689, and in the division of his estate there was set off to Dudley Wade, his only surviving son, "that little pasture called the Burying Place, allowing only one-quarter of an acre of the said burying place, with a gangway to it, to be a burying place for the whole family."

This private burying place was the nucleus of the Old Salem Street Burying Ground. Whether it was so used by the inhabitants of the plantation prior to the purchase of the estate by Major Wade cannot be determined, as there are no stones antedating Major Wade's purchase.

As the town increased in population it became desirable that there should be a burying place established for the whole town. Accordingly, at a town meeting held on the twentieth day of March 1705, it was "Put to vote, whether the town shall discourse Mr. Dudley Wade, referring to the proposals made this meeting by Stephen Willis, Jun., in said Wade's behalf, respecting the burying place in Medford, and make return to the town, at the next town's meeting." Voted in the affirmative.

Whatever may have been the nature of the proposals made to the town in regard to this burying place, it is evident that no action was taken at that time, resulting in bringing the burying place into the possession of the town, for, on the twelfth day of August 1709, Dudley Wade sold to Stephen Willis, "Upland and marsh, with part of a barn standing on the same . . . with the liberty of a passageway for a Cart at all times through the burying

place of said Wade and liberty of spreading hay on the same." The barn mentioned in this sale was the "Great Barn" of Major Wade's and doubtless also that of Governor Cradock.

Between the above mentioned date and May 15, 1717, the town came into possession of the burying place (there is no record of any transfer either in the town or county records) as will be seen by a vote of the town passed May 15, 1717. "Put to vote, whether the town will choose a a Committee to join with the Selectmen to view some land offered by Mr. Aaron Cleaveland and John Willis, for the enlargement of the burying place near Mistick Bridge, and to bring in a report to the town of same at the next town-meeting, both of the price of said land and the convenience of the same for the use aforesaid."

Voted in the affirmative, and Captain Tufts, Deacon Willis, Deacon Whitmore, Ensign Francis, Captain Brooks and Ensign Hall were chosen to be joined with the selectmen in making up the committee.

On the tenth day of the following June, the committee submitted their report, and it was "Put to vote, whether the town will give Mr. Aaron Cleaveland and John Willis, for a small parcel of land for an addition to the burying place that lyeth between Mistick River and Gravelly Bridge, after the rate of thirty-two pounds per Acre." "Also whether the town will give the said John Willis as aforesaid for further addition of about 20 poles, voted in the affirmative."

"At said meeting, Put to vote whether the town will choose three persons to acquaint Mr. Cleaveland and John Willis with the vote of the town referring to the land for an addition to the burying place, and if said Cleaveland and Willis comply with said vote, then said persons to measure and stake out said land and make report to the town at the next town-meeting of their proceedings therein, voted in the affirmative." Ensign Stephen Francis, Deacon Whitmore and Captain Eben Brooks were chosen as the committee.

At a meeting of the town, held June 24, 1717, the committee made their report, as follows: — "That Mr. Aaron Cleaveland and John Willis comply with the vote of the town as to the price of a small piece of land for an addition to the burying place, as to that land that belongs to said Cleaveland and Willis. But said John Willis does not comply with the vote of the town, as to the price of the other piece of land for a further addition to the burying place, that is his own peculiar land. Also it was put to vote whether the town would raise six pounds to pay for said land, to be exactly measured by the former committee, voted in the affirmative."

February 10, 1718. "In consideration of the sum of four pounds fourteen shillings current money of New England, Aaron Cleaveland and John Willis sold to the town of Medford, two parcels of land adjoining the burying ground. 1st. parcel lying northeast of said burying ground bounded southeast on said grounds, southeast on the highway laid out to said grounds, northeast on the Country road, northwest on land of said Cleaveland. 2d. parcel lying on the southwest side of said burying grounds, bounded northeast on said grounds, southeast, southwest and northwest on land of said Cleaveland, both parcels containing 23 1-4 and 1-27 Poles."

At a town meeting held on the twelfth day of May, 1718, it was "Put to vote, whether the burying place, some time past bought of Mr. Aaron Cleaveland, be continued in said Cleaveland's hands, as to herbage, until the town give further order; and, when the town see cause to fence it, it shall be fenced at the town's proper cost: and whether that, forthwith, a board fence be erected at the front of the land, with a gate and lock, voted in the affirmative."

On the tenth day of December, 1733, the town instructed the selectmen to fence the front of the burying place, "with good red cedar posts and white pine boards, and to make gates, and coulor the same red." Evidently the selectmen were slow in complying with the instructions of the town, or if they did so, the fence was short-lived, for on the twenty-fifth of March, 1740, the town again voted "to have the front of the burying place fenced in with a handsome board fence, with gates in the middle of said burying place," and one year later, nothing having been done towards building the fence, the town voted: "that the committee chosen in March last passed, be continued, viz: — to fence the front of the burying place, and they are desired to fence as soon as convenient."

The subject of building tombs in the burying place came first before the town on the fifth day of March, 1738–39, when a committee was chosen to confer with any persons in said town that desire to build tombs, and March 7, 1757, the town voted "that some of the inhabitants may build tombs in the front of the burying place where the fence stands."

In the year 1773, the town again enlarged the burying place by the purchase of land from Christopher Page. In consideration of the sum of six pounds he sells the town fourteen square rods of land adjoining the burying place, bounded northerly on the Country road leading to Charlestown sixteen feet; westerly on other land of said Page eleven and one fourth rods; southerly upon Hezekiah Blanchard's land sixteen feet and easterly upon the burying place. The deed is dated December 18, 1767.

Again May 25, 1776, Samuel Teel sold to the town about one-fourth acre of land bounded northerly on the Country road; easterly on the burying place; southerly on Captain Isaac Hall's land; westerly on a way leading from the Country road down to the wharfs.

In the year 1773, the town voted unanimously to sell to Hezekiah Blanchard twelve square feet of land adjoining the burying place for the sum of twelve shillings lawful money. Mr. Blanchard at that time owned and operated the distillery in the building now occupied by the Boston & Maine Railroad Company as an engine house. A few years later, as will be seen by the deed of Samuel Teel, the distillery was owned by Captain Isaac Hall.

May 11, 1785, the selectmen were appointed to fence the burying place and to paint said fence. It was also voted "that no Cattle be permitted to graze therein."

At another meeting, held May 11, 1786, the subject of building tombs again came before the town, and liberty was given to any person or persons to build tombs under the direction of the selectmen. Some years later we find that the cost of building a tomb was one hundred and two dollars.

When the Medford Branch Railroad was surveyed the location covered a portion of the Cross Street Burying Ground, and also land used by the town for a pound. There was a strong opposition to allowing this encroachment upon the burial place, but at the town meeting held March 9, 1846, the town gave its consent to the taking of the land, and after some controversy over the terms of settlement the town accepted the pro-

posal of Daniel Lawrence, the agent of the railroad company that he give a tract of land on the east side of the old burying ground for an addition thereto. The amount of land to be given was to equal in amount that taken from the Cross Street Burying Ground, and Mr. Lawrence proposed to give an additional four hundred feet of land, reserving to himself one lot for a burial place, he giving fifty dollars for the choice of lots after the Honorable Peter C. Brooks should have made his choice. The Honorable P. C. Brooks offered the sum of five hundred dollars towards defraying the cost of enclosing the new part of the burying ground with a suitable enclosure, asking only in return a small lot less than twenty feet square for his own use. These several proposals were accepted by the town. A substantial stone wall was built around the new addition, and it was divided into ten lots. Mr. Brooks chose lot No. 4, and Mr. Lawrence lot No. 5. The remainder of the lots were sold by auction to the highest bidders.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Lawrence's deed to the town:—

"A lot of land on the easterly side of the old burying ground. Containing 3,810½ square feet. Bounded, beginning at the southerly corner of the old burying ground, at the end of the board fence then standing on the northerly line of the Medford Branch Railroad location, thence easterly in the direction of said fence 24 feet; thence northerly by other land of grantor 171 feet; thence westerly by land of the Baptist Society 34½ feet; thence southerly by the burying ground to the point begun at."

The lines between the Baptist Society and the burying place were also adjusted.

A few years ago some of the new lots being abandoned by their proprietors, the town sold a small parcel of land to the late Charles H. Day, who purchased the old Baptist Church and land.

The Cross Street Burying Ground

AUGUST 19, 1811, the town purchased of Jonathan Brooks, the guardian of Jacob Wait, one acre and forty rods of land on the west side of Cross street, for the purpose of erecting a poor house; and at a town meeting held May 6, 1816, a committee previously appointed who were to consider and report on the subject of a new burial ground, reported in favor of using the above mentioned land for such purposes. The town adopted the recommendation of the committee and authorized the selectmen to lay out the same into family lots, construct proper passageways and plant trees and otherwise improve the same. This was done and many family lots were sold. That part of the land devoted to burial purposes was set back from the street. Fronting on the street was a pound, and in the year 1853 it was voted to remove the pound, extend the burial grounds to Cross street, and build thereon a suitable iron fence with a stone base.

We have noted in the article on the old burying place, the action of the town concerning the encroachment of the railroad upon this burying ground.

But very few interments are now made in these grounds, or in the Old Burying Place.

Oak Grove Cemetery

In the year 1848, the town of Medford, actuated by the doings of people in other places, began to consider the establishment of a burying ground to be owned by the town. November 12, 1849, a committee reported in favor of purchasing ten and a half acres of land, of Leonard Bucknam, at fifty dollars per acre. This land was afterwards taken for an almshouse, but in July, 1852, the present Oak Grove Cemetery had its inception, the land being bought of Edward Brooks and contained twelve acres, and the price paid was five thousand dollars. The sum of two thousand four hundred and seventy-two dollars was spent a year later on the grounds.

Work was begun and carried on, and October 31, 1853, the spot was solemnly consecrated by religious services.

It was a year and a half before fifty lots were sold — a strange contrast with the development since that time.

New accessions of land have been made, one in 1873 and another in 1903, and all the improvements of a modern cemetery have been installed, until Old Grove Cemetery is one of the finest in the vicinity of the great metropolis. There

EDWARD W. MITCHELL

are now between forty-eight and forty-nine acres in the cemetery. The lots are all owned by residents of Medford, with very few exceptions.

There are eight hundred and fifty-seven lots that are sold, and two hundred and seventeen lots prepared which are not sold. There are seventy-eight single graves, and one hundred and thirty-five free graves.

Since Medford has been a city there have been sixteen hundred and sixty-nine interments. There is no record for interments before 1886.

The Soldiers' monument occupies a most prominent position in the cemetery, and is an ornament, as it is also a tribute to the soldier dead. The monument was dedicated in 1866, and cost three thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

The present trustees are John Hutchins, Eben T. Roberts and Barker B. Howard. The superintendent is E. W. Mitchell.

Men of Medford

RESIDENCE OF GENERAL SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE

SAMUEL C. LAWRENCE

On account of his large business interests and his reputation as a financier, Honorable Samuel Crocker Lawrence is the most widely known of all the citizens of Medford.

With the exception of a few years when business called him to the middle west, this city has been his home. He was born in the "old brick block" in Medford Square, November 22, 1832, the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Crocker) Lawrence. His father was a native of Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, and his mother of York, Maine. His ancestry may be traced back through numerous generations to the English family of Lawrence in the twelfth century.

His early education was obtained in the Medford schools. He finished the course at the High School in 1847, being in the first class which graduated under the tuition of Mr. Charles Cummings. He fitted for Harvard at Lawrence Academy, Groton, and completed his course at the university in 1855. He received the degree of A. M., in 1858.

After three years of success in Chicago, as a member of the firm of Bigelow and Lawrence, bankers, he returned, in 1858, to engage in business with his father and brother under the firm name of Daniel Lawrence & Sons, and since 1867 he has been the sole proprietor.

April 28, 1859, he married in Charlestown, Miss Carrie Rebecca, daughter of Reverend William and Rebecca Badger of Wilton, Maine.

In 1854, Mt. Hermon Lodge, F. and A. M. was formed in Medford and Mr. Lawrence became a charter member, having taken his degrees in Hiram Lodge of West Cambridge. He became a member of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter of Medford at its institution

in 1863, and of Boston Commandery in 1858; from all of these organizations he received highest honors. In 1866 he was invested with the thirty-third degree in Masonry, and, after filling many high offices of trust in the institution, is now lieutenant grand commander of the supreme council, thirty-third degree, Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

His interest in military affairs began simultaneously with his connection with Masonry. In 1855 he was third lieutenant in the Lawrence Light Guard (Co. E, Fifth Infantry), named in honor of his father, and soon rose to the rank of captain. Later, he was commissioned colonel of the Fifth Massachusetts.

At the outbreak of the Civil war he immediately went into active service for three months, and was wounded at the first battle of Bull Run. He was commissioned brigadier-general of the state militia in June 1862, and was honorably discharged in August 1864. He is a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and was its commander in 1869.

In 1875, when the Eastern Railroad Company was on the verge of bankruptcy, through his able management it was placed on a sound financial basis, and a few years later united with the Boston & Maine system. He has been a director of the joint corporation until the present time, and since 1893 has been a member of the executive board.

He was, during the successful reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad Company, a director of that corporation.

Never hasty in his judgments, giving even minor details careful consideration, he deserves the reputation which causes his advice to be sought in the administration of railroads with which he is not actively identified.

Although by no means a politician, the opinions of General Lawrence in town affairs have for years had weight with his fellow citizens.

The public offices which he held previous to the incorporation of the city were those requiring good judgment and knowledge of finance, but not those which brought him before the public generally.

He was appointed trustee of the public library in 1868, and a commissioner of sinking funds in 1878; he has since held the position of chairman in both bodies during his whole term of service.

When Medford became a city, General Lawrence was the choice of the people for Mayor, and setting aside personal preferences, he accepted the office and brought to the service of his native town the financial and executive ability of an experienced, broad-minded and large-hearted business man. His term of office was marked by harmony and phenomenal progress in municipal affairs. His refusal to serve a second term was received with universal regret.

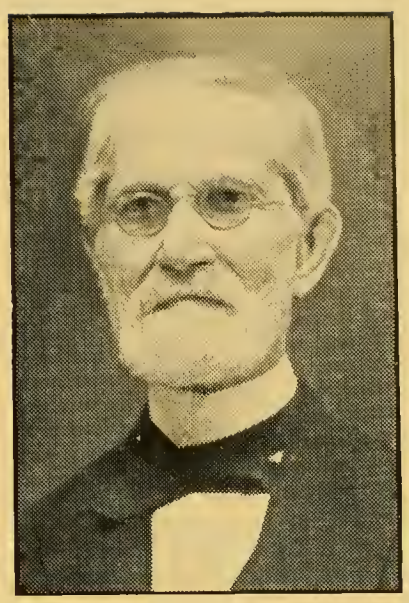
General Lawrence has been for many years a collector of books, and he owns what is probably the best Masonic library in the world. He has also a large collection of local and military histories, which is extremely valuable. In the various rooms of the Armory he has hung many pictures, representing a great variety of subjects, paintings, engravings and prints, many of which are very rare.

The Medford Public Library is his debtor for many books which make it much more valuable to the city than it could be with the means at its disposal from the public funds.

The grand tracts of woodland, owned, protected and preserved by General Lawrence testify to his love of nature, and to his desire that those who live in less favored districts may find upon his lands the pleasures and benefits of the open country and the forest. His estate is a beautiful gateway to the Fells.

Quiet, retiring, not given to ostentation, he enjoys with his wife, his children and grandchildren his greatest happiness, but never forgets those of our institutions that honestly and courageously are trying to make the best of themselves.

His interest in the Lawrence Light Guard, the erection of the Armory, memory of his father, and the many conveniences and luxuries which he has given to the company are better known than his other philanthropic acts, but they are only the index of many good deeds which have helped the town of his birth and his fellow citizens, and which will live after him in the hearts of high and low, rich and poor.



CHARLES CUMMINGS

CHARLES CUMMINGS, the veteran teacher, came to Medford in 1846, and graduated eleven hundred pupils in thirty years at the High School. "Why, certainly, I will talk about my home life here in Medford," said Mr. Cummings, the veteran ex-principal of the Medford high school, "for I have been a citizen of this old town since 1846, taught the high school from that time until 1876, a period of thirty years; have graduated eleven hundred pupils, one of whom is a lady teacher in the Medford schools since 1852, and the very first boy to receive his diploma at my hands, the only boy in that class of 1847, was General Samuel Crocker Lawrence. But let me go back a little," pleasantly said Mr. Cummings. "I was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, June 7, 1817. My father, Thomas Cummings, who was of the seventh generation from Deacon Israel Cummings, of Topsfield, in this state, was a lifelong resident of Hollis, his ancestors going to Hollis from Topsfield in this state, and Prudence Cummings, one of the daughters of the family, then Mrs. David Wright of Pepperell, figured in 1775 in a somewhat heroic action at Jewetts Bridge, which then traversed the Nashua river between Pepperell and Groton, and where a party of patriotic women under the lead of Mrs. Wright, seized and held a tory bearer of dispatches from Canada to the British authorities in Boston. At an early age and before I thought of a collegiate education, I was sent to Amherst, where I was engaged as the clerk in a country grocery, and I speak of this Amherst experience because of one notable circumstance, and that was the frequent appearance during my stay there of a handsome young lawyer from Hillsboro, Franklin Pierce by name, whose object at Amherst was two-fold, legal business at the court house and the 'attentions' he was paying the lady, Miss Appleton, a daughter of one of the Bowdoin College presidents, who afterward became Mrs. Pierce. I never saw General Pierce but once after my Amherst life, and that was in the summer of 1852, when he was the Democratic candidate for President. He came into the old Boston & Maine station one afternoon to take the train for Concord. He was practically unnoticed by the crowd at the station. But I soon gave those around me to understand that the trim, soldierly looking gentleman was Candidate Pierce, and the future President was soon holding an informal reception in his car, which seemed to be gratifying to all concerned. I fitted for college," continued Mr. Cummings, "at the Pepperell Academy and graduated at

Dartmouth in 1842, in a class of eighty-seven men, a large class for those days, and since that day there have not been a great many larger classes. The first man on the list was Attorney-General Akerman, one of the numerous cabinet officers of the Grant administrations. There were also Chief Justice Brigham of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, Governor B. F. Flanders of Louisiana, Superintendent John D. Philbrick of the Boston public schools, Drs. John E. Tyler and Clement A. Walker, well known Massachusetts alienists, and Professor John S. Woodman of Dartmouth. Of these eighty-seven men that embarked on life's career at that 1842 commencement, sixty-two years old, I think only six survive to tell the story of their respective lives, and if you have the space you can give the names. They are John P. Averill of Concord, New Hampshire, 88, and from 1848 to 1866 he was the principal of the old Chapman School in Boston; Reverend George P. Cummings of San Diego, California, 84; Reverend Henry L. Bullen of Moline, Illinois, 84; Amos W. Hovey of Bristol Springs, New York, 86; William G. Perry, M. D., Exeter, New Hampshire, 81; and myself. At the time of our graduation there was more or less agitation of the slavery question throughout New England, and out of the queer anomalies of that day was the proslavery sentiments of President Lord of Dartmouth, the head of a New England college, among the liberty-inspiring granite hills of New Hampshire, taking the southern side of that irrepressible issue. But so far as noticeable at the time, or since, Dr. Lord's defection from the strictly moral side of the slavery question had little or no effect on the alumni of the college, and when the war settled the matter there was no more heard of the old discussion of the subject at Hanover or elsewhere. I graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1846, intending, in common with other Dartmouth men of that time, to enter the ministry. But my health failed me at an important juncture in my career and I resumed teaching, having previously taught in several schools at Brookline, New Hampshire (my first being in Brookline, New Hampshire, in 1835), and one of my pupils in the Brookline school is now a lady resident of Medford. After a short experience at the Abington Academy in the fall of 1846 I applied for the place, then vacant, of principal of the Medford High School, the second school of the kind in the state, the Lowell school standing at the head of seniority list, and Dr. Hosea Ballou, afterwards president of Tufts College, was on the Medford School Committee. 'What do you do with your bad boys?' asked Dr. Ballou, with a quizzical look. 'O, I never have any bad boys, Dr. Ballou,' I replied, an answer that, it was said, successfully settled my candidacy, and out of twenty-two applicants I received the appointment. The school in 1846 had only ninety pupils—it has five hundred now—Medford and Malden both had a population of seven thousand, a stage fare twenty-five cents, ran to Boston, and nearly everybody, as a consequence, had to walk. The Middlesex Canal, in 1846, was still carrying freight, finally succumbing to the railroad in 1850. As for the methods of instruction in the public schools, there has been a complete revolution. The old studies, or ways of imparting them, have given place to so many modern ideas and frills that the teachers of a generation ago, unless they have remained in the harness and kept step to this march of progress, would now have much to learn themselves before they could go into the classroom as instructors. As regards the comparative effectiveness of the old and the new methods, time alone is the better judge. But I do know that my eleven hundred scholars (among whom I count thirteen lawyers, ten doctors, ten ministers, and sixty-two teachers in the Medford schools) in the main have been very good men and women, in nearly every state in the union, have not forgotten the teachings of one who always sought to give to them the best that was in him, and of whom and about whom their old preceptor always hears with the greatest of interest and pleasure. I took the Medford High in its infancy," concluded Mr. Cummings, "although seven principals, including Judges Isaac Ames and Edwin Wright of the Boston courts had preceded me, and when I retired from the work of thirty years I was satisfied, in my own mind, that great progress had been made, and that Medford's chief educational institution had kept abreast of the times."

MRS. LEWIS H. LOVERING

LEWIS H. LOVERING

LEWIS HUTCHINSON LOVERING, former Mayor of Medford, has been a resident at West Medford for thirty-two years, coming from Greenwood, Maine, where he was born April 18, 1849. It was in Greenwood and Norway of the Pine Tree State, that he received his schooling, and as a young man was in the lumber business six years, and learned the carpenter trade. After settling in West Medford he carried on a grocery and provision

RESIDENCE OF LEWIS H. LOVERING

LEWIS H. LOVERING

business with his brother, Francis H. Lovering at the corner of High street and Harvard avenue. He disposed of his interest in that business to his brother in 1885, and established a real estate and building business which has been greatly beneficial to the interests of the city and to himself. Mr. Lovering has always been a staunch Republican, and served the town for seventeen years in all its elective officers, and after the city government was adopted he was mayor for four years, from 1897 to 1890. He is now a member of the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners. He was one of the founders of the Medford National Bank and has always been a director there. He is a member of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 186, I. O. O. F., of the Historical Society, and of the Medford Club. It was thirty years ago that he married Miss Emma Frances Woods, who was born in Monroe, Maine. She was a teacher in the public schools there for many years, and since her residence in West Medford has been a prominent member of the West Medford Baptist church, and of the Ladies' Social Union connected with that church. She has been president for many years. She is also a director in the Medford Home for Aged Men and Women, and has large interests in other organizations of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Lovering reside at 38 Boston avenue. Their only son, Frank W. Lovering, with his wife and daughter, Marjorie Eleanor, live on Lovering Road, adjoining his father's estate.

HONORABLE WILLIAM B. LAWRENCE

WILLIAM BADGER LAWRENCE, son of General and Mrs. S. C. Lawrence, was born in Charlestown, November 16, 1856. On the maternal side he is a descendant of Giles Badger, who came from England with his two brothers, and who was at Newbury in 1643, and there died January 11, 1647. His maternal great-grandfather was John Taylor, a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather was Reverend William Badger, a well-known Freewill Baptist minister of Maine, for whom he was named. Mr. Lawrence was educated in the Boston Latin School and at Harvard College. At the Latin School he was a Franklin medal scholar, and in 1874-75 was colonel of the Boston school regiment at the celebration of the 250th anniversary celebration of the founding of Boston. In college he was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa and Signet societies, and graduated with honors in the well-known class of '79. He fitted for his profession at the Harvard Law School, graduating in the class of 1882, received the degree of LL. B., and was admitted to the State and United States Courts in the spring of 1883. Upon his return from extended

travel in Europe, he began practice that year in the office of the late Nathan Morse, one of Boston's best known lawyers. Since 1886 he has had offices at No. 40 Water street, Boston, and has given special attention to railroad and corporation law. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and one of the proprietors of the Social Law Library. Mr. Lawrence has long been identified with Medford's public affairs. While it was a town he served on the board of selectmen and as overseer of the poor (from 1888 to 1890), and was instrumental in securing the passage, in 1890, of the original gypsy moth legislation appropriating fifty thousand dollars. In 1891, and again in 1892, he represented Medford in the lower house of the Legislature; and, in 1893, and again in 1894, he was senator for the First Middlesex District (comprising the cities of Somerville and Medford and the towns of Arlington and Winchester). While in the House, he served on the committees on the judiciary, probate, and insolvency, and drainage; and in the Senate, both terms, as chairman of the committees on the treasury and of the joint committee on expenditures, and a member of the committees on the judiciary and floor chairman of the committee on rules. In the election of Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge to the United States Senate, in January, 1893, Mr. Lawrence took an active part in securing a written agreement of a majority of the House and a majority of the Senate (being thus a majority of the whole Legislature in joint convention), to hold a caucus for United States senator—a then innovation requiring courage and persistency to accomplish —to select therein a representative Republican as a candidate regardless of Democratic wishes or coalition, and to abide by the result. He has always taken a warm interest in public matters, and has been especially active in promoting progressive municipal movements, notably the passage, against vigorous opposition, of the Metropolitan Sewerage Act, which has proved of such benefit to the district whereby was abated the sewage nuisance in Mystic River and lower Mystic Pond. In the years 1885-89 he was active in averting the threatened division of the town of Medford, and later in securing the city charter. He has been for some years a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank. He was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Medford Club, and has been a member of the University Club almost from its inception. In politics Mr. Lawrence is a Republican, an active member of the party organization, in 1891-92 serving on the Republican State Committee. The cities and towns comprising the then new congressional district were Democratic by over six hundred votes. His ability to organize and systematize affairs was shown while a member of the State Committee by a thorough canvass of the district, especially in the City of Somerville, where over three thousand Republican voters were added to the voting list, and six hundred more were added to the list in Medford, Arlington and Winchester, thus securing a majority of one thousand over the two thousand Democratic votes which were newly added in Cambridge and other parts of the district, and ensuring the election of Honorable Samuel W. McCall to Congress and a Republican district which has ever remained secure. Last April the eighth congressional district sent him as a delegate to the Republican National Convention where he represented the cities of Cambridge, Somerville, Medford and Woburn, and the towns of Arlington, Belmont and Winchester, in the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt and Charles Warren Fairbanks, for President and Vice-President. Mr. Lawrence has for some years been interested in railroad matters. He is clerk of the board of directors of the Boston and Maine Railroad, and of the corporation, and is a director of the Central Massachusetts Railroad and clerk of the Danvers Railroad Company and of the Newburyport Railroad Company and of the Central Massachusetts Railroad. For ten years he was one of the directors of the Somerville Journal Company. Mr. Lawrence for several years devoted considerable time to the Masonic fraternity, being a past master of Mount Hermon Lodge, past high priest of Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, past thrice illustrious master of Medford Council, Royal and Select Masters, past commander of Boston Commandery, Knights Templars, past district deputy grand master, past junior grand warden of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, past deputy grand high priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts, past grand master of the Grand Council, Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts, also its grand treasurer, and a member, since 1896, of the Supreme Council, thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, N. M. J. Mr. Lawrence was married Oct. 2, 1883, to Alice May, daughter of J. Henry and Emily (Nickerson) Sears, of Brewster, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Richard Sears, who settled in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623. Mrs. Lawrence is also descended, in eight different lines of descent, from Elder William Brewster, and also from Geo. Soule, another of the Mayflower pilgrims, and of other well-known Cape Cod families. Four children have been born to them, Marjorie, Samuel Crocker, 2d, Ruth and William B., junior. The family reside at Medford most of the year, but have also a summer residence at South Yarmouth for the last dozen years.

J. GILMAN WAITE

J. GILMAN WAITE is a native of the town of Hubbardston, where his ancestry for three generations before him have lived. At the close of his school days, he entered upon the duties of teaching with a fairly good degree of success. This work he gave up for a clerkship in Boston in the year 1864, since which time he has been employed as bookkeeper and at the present time as secretary in Masonic Temple, Boston. Since the summer of 1868 he has been a resident of Medford. In 1873 he became a member of its School Committee, having been unanimously re-elected to that honorable position until the change from town to city government in 1893, when he declined further election, a continuous service of twenty years. During several of the later years he served as secretary and later as chairman of the board. When the Board of Sinking Fund Commissioners of Medford was established, he was elected a member thereof, and by several re-elections served until the town became a city. Of this board he also served as secretary. He was also chosen clerk of the Medford Savings Bank at its annual meeting of the corporation in 1875, which position he still holds, as well as that of trustee. In political life he is a staunch Republican, who always votes the straight. In this, however, he takes no particular pride, for he could not well be anything else and be descended from an ancestry that gave the country a Roger Sherman. In the years 1897 and 1898 he served the city in the lower branch of the General Court.

For more than forty years Mr. Waite has found much pleasure in his Masonic connections. To his liberal

temperament, the tenets of the institution offered much attraction. He holds the memory of the many happy hours spent in the society of true, tried and trusty friends, whom he has made there, among his choicest recollections. In his time he has served his lodge, chapter, council and commandery as presiding officer. For three years he served the Grand Chapter of Massachusetts as its presiding officer, and for one year was, by appointment, deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. As a citizen of Medford he is highly esteemed, and will be remembered by the younger generation for his twenty years of faithful, able and conscientious service on the School Committee.

GEORGE S. DELANO, born at Bath, Maine, in 1851, has resided in Medford practically all of his active life and has been a generous, helpful citizen. He is a man of large learning who is known in this country and abroad as a financier, author and politician of sterling honesty and strong peronality.

CAPTAIN HERBERT F. STAPLES

HERBERT FRANKLIN STAPLES was born in Bloomfield, Vermont, September 11, 1863. He went to Salem when quite young, where he was educated and resided about twenty-five years, when he went to Amesbury and lived a year, coming to Medford nine years ago. He entered the employ of the Eastern railroad company when eighteen years of age, and remained in its service several years, leaving to accept a position with F. M. Page & Company of Salem, dealers in shoe findings, travelling for the firm through the south and west. After remaining with the Page concern seven years, he took up his residence in Medford and engaged in Boston with the Boston & Maine Railroad Company to have charge of the Pullman car repairs. Six years ago Mr. Staples started in the floor wax and oil business, in Ship Avenue, on his own account, under the firm name of H. F. Staples & Company, George E. Dickey being the junior partner. The firm has become one of the largest and most celebrated in its line by reason of the excellence of its products, and struct attention to business on the part of the two young men conducting the same. Upon coming to Medford, Captain Staples took a great deal of interest in its municipal and social affairs, and in 1903 was elected to the Common Council from Ward 2, and rendered signal service for the city upon various committees. He was elected to the Board of Aldermen as alderman-at-large for the present year and is serving the city with marked credit to himself and the people who elected him. Mr. Staples has been connected with the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, through all the grades from private to captain, the connections being wholly with Company H., Eighth Infantry, of Salem. The company under his command was considered one of the best in the service. He was retired in 1896, at his own request, and is now a captain on the retired list, liable for detail for duty at any moment. Captain Staples is an Odd Fellow, a member of A. O. U. W. and of Medford Lodge of Elks. He resides at 146 Salem street and is a most genial home maker and entertainer.

SAMUEL G. JEPSON

SAMUEL G. JEPSON was born in Boston, April 12, 1832, where he lived for twenty-five years, when he married and came to Medford in 1860 and enlisted in the Lawrence Light Guard. In 1862 he enlisted in the company for three years, serving his full time. He joined the fire department in 1862 and has been an active member for forty-three years, holding the position of foreman two years and clerk thirty-eight years. He was formerly in the employ of H. N. Hooper & Company, brass finishers, Boston. He is now a night inspector in the Boston Custom House. He is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge, Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, Medford Council, Coeur de Leon Commandery and Medford Lodge, Knights of Honor, of which he is a past dictator.

JOHN F. LIBBY

JOHN FULLER LIBBY, son of John Webb, and Betsy B. (Dingley) Libby, was born on February 3, 1863, at Richmond, Maine. He was educated in the common schools of his native town and was graduated from Bowdoin College with the class of 1885. Mr. Libby was principal of the Waldoboro, Maine, High School in 1886, and 1887 he held the position of associate principal at Bridgton Academy. During the period of teaching school he studied law at Portland, Maine, and also with Charles E. Littlefield at Rockland, Maine. In 1892 he came to Boston and in connection with John E. Hanly conducted a law business as Hanly & Libby, until 1897, when he opened offices of his own at 15 Court square. Mr. Libby served as Mayor's clerk from 1897 to 1900, and represented the 12th Middlesex district to the General Court in 1898 and 1899. In

April, 1901, he was appointed Special Justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex. He was married on October 10, 1890, to Gracia Dana Gay, of Waldoboro, Maine. They have one daughter, Gracia Frances Libby, born November 13, 1904. Mr. Libby is a member of Ligonia Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 5, of Portland, Me.; Past Chief Patriarch of Mystic Encampment of Medford; of the Bowdoin Club, Boston; of the Pine Tree Club, Boston; member of the Medford Club; Medford Education Society; Medford Historical Society and a stockholder in the Medford National Bank.

ASA R. MINARD

ASA RAYMOND MINARD was born at Port Medway, Queen's County, Nova Scotia, and is a direct descendant of Stephen Hopkins who came over in the Mayflower. The Minard family left New England together with many other Loyalist families and settled in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Minard came to Boston when eight years of age and entered the public school at Jamaica Plain. After leaving the Boston Latin school he entered the engraving business and later, in 1895, began business for himself. In August, 1894, he married Adelaide Mercy Minard of Dorchester. He is now sole proprietor of a large copper and steel plate engraving establishment.

Mr. Minard moved to West Medford in 1899. He is active in church circles and is a member of Mt. Hermon lodge, F. & A. M., the West Medford Neighborhood club and the Canadian club of Boston and the Mystic Royal Arch chapter. Mr. Minard has a family consisting of his wife and three boys. Mr. Minard was elected to the first board of aldermen under the new city charter.

R. B. LAWRENCE

ROSEWELL B. LAWRENCE was born in this city, January 31, 1856. He was educated in the schools of his native city and graduated with the class of 1878 at Harvard. In 1881 he graduated from the Harvard Law School. Mr. Lawrence has been chairman of the School Committee since 1893, and a member of the Park Commission since 1894. He resides at 31 Salem street.

HARRY DUTTON, son of Benjamin Franklin and Harriet Hatch Dutton, was born at Hillsboro, New Hampshire, July 4, 1854, and came with the family to Massachusetts when about

HARRY DUTTON

six years old. He first attended school at Hillsboro and later the public schools of Boston Medford and Cambridge; he also attended the Highland Cadet School at Worcester. Mr. Dutton first began work for Dutton, McClearn & Company at 171 1-2 Tremont Street, and entered the employ of

RESIDENCE OF HARRY DUTTON

Houghton & Dutton, when the house was founded in January, 1874, became a partner in the latter firm about January, 1877. Mr. Dutton married Alice M. Houghton, daughter of S. S. Houghton, in October, 1877. They have three children, Marion Houghton, now Mrs. Erving P. Morse, Mary Converse and Alice. After marriage he resided at Wyoming until the spring of 1892, when he moved to his present residence in Medford.

M. E. MUNRO

MELVILLE E. MUNRO was born in Round Pond, Maine, October 8, 1857, and received his education in the schools of his native town, following the sea during the period between sessions. At the age of eighteen he shipped as a seaman until his twenty-second year when he came to Boston, and entered the store of Henry S. Lombard, where he is at the present time. He is a member of Howard Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Charlestown; Mt. Mermon, A. F. and A. M.; Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, Coeur de Leon Commandery, K. T., and Medford Council, No. 94, R. A. Mr. Munro resides at 59 George street and has a wife and five children. He is at the present time an alderman elected at large.

JAMES COLBY DORR CLARK, son of William P. and Annie G. Clark, was born in this city, June 10, 1872.

Captain Clark attended the Medford schools and subsequently went to Tufts College Engineering School, spending his summer vacations engineering wherever he was employed. He was graduated from the Tufts Medical School in 1894, and during his college career taught evening school four seasons here in Medford. Upon his graduation he was appointed assistant to Professor W. L. Hall in the chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine of Tufts College medical school and was holding this position at the outbreak of the Spanish war. At that time Captain Clark was commanding Company E, Fifth infantry. He immediately recruited the company to the war strength of 106 men, and was the first officer in the regiment to report a company with full ranks ready for duty. After nine months' service with the Second army corps Captain Clark was mustered out with his company at Greenville, South Carolina, March 31, 1899. On returning to Medford he resumed the practice of medicine. The struggle to keep up the interest of the company after the war, on account of poor armory accommodations and the fact that men who had seen actual service do not care to continue citizen soldiery was a hard one, but Captain Clark has been persistent, as well as able, and today he has one of the best commands, occupying one of the finest company armories in the state. He was elected to the city council in 1900 by an overwhelming vote and served with marked ability.

In 1901 he was appointed city physician, and, like all his previous positions of trust, its duties were well performed. At the outbreak of smallpox he volunteered his services to Mayor Baxter and was isolated at the pest house five weeks, where he successfully treated the seven cases committed to his charge. In 1903-04 he was a representative in the General Court.

In 1894 he married May Chadbourne, a classmate at Tufts Medical School, and they are now associated in the medical profession at Washington Square.

EDWARD EVERETT ELDER was born in Cambridge, August 15, 1879. His early education was received in the schools of that city and of Revere, and at the Chelsea High School. In the fall of 1895 he entered Harvard University. During his academic career he was awarded second year honors in history and government and held the Slade and Bowditch scholarships. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1899, "magna cum laude," and final honors in political science and special mention in history. During these years he also engaged in teaching in the evening schools of Cambridge. After graduating from college he entered Harvard Law School. While in the law school he was a member of the Parsons Law Club and of the Choate Club, and utilized his historical training in assisting Honorable Charles Francis Adams, the eminent publicist, in the preparation of his historical works. In 1902 he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws with honor. He was admitted to

EDWARD E. ELDER

the bar shortly afterwards and immediately entered the office of Elder & Whitman, of which firm Judge Wait of this city was formerly a member. He severed his connection with this firm in the spring of 1903, to form a partnership with Albert R. MacKusick of Boston, well known as one of the trial attorneys of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. This partnership was later enlarged by the addition of John G. Brackett of Arlington, son of ex-Governor J. Q. A. Brackett. These gentlemen are now associated with Mr. Elder under the firm name of Elder, MacKusick & Brackett, with offices in the Beacon building, 6 Beacon street, Boston. During the two years following his admission to the bar Mr. Elder resided in Boston, where he was identified with the work of the Public School Association, and during the last year of his residence served as a member of its executive committee and chairman of its Ward Ten committee. He was actively interested, also, in other movements favoring good municipal government. Mr. Elder is a member of the Economic Club of Boston, of the Boston City Club, and of the Bar Association of the city of Boston.

NORWOOD PENROSE HALLOWELL son of Morris Longstreth and Hanna (Penrose) Hallowell, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1839. In early life he became a conforming member of the religious society of Friends, and prepared for college in the schools of that order. He was graduated from Harvard University in the class of 1861. After graduation he connected himself with the commission house of Watts, Crane & Com-

RESIDENCE OF N. P. HALLOWELL

pany, New York, subsequently with his brother Richard, forming the partnership of Hallowell Brothers, followed by another change to Hallowell, Prescott & Company, both in New York city. In 1869 he came to Boston and conducted the business of wool broker in that city, without a partner. In 1886 he was elected vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce of Boston, and since 1893 has served as president. On January 27, 1868, he married Sarah Wharton Haydock. He has six children; Anna Norwood, Robert Haydock, Norwood Penrose, John White Esther Fisher, and Susan Morris Hallowell. June 10, 1861, Mr. Hallowell received a commission as first lieutenant, Twentieth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, and was promoted captain, November 26, 1861. At the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was severely wounded. April 17, 1863, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts, and May 30, at the request of Governor Andrew, he accepted the colonelcy of the Fifty-fifth Massachusetts, and was stationed at Newbern, North Carolina. November 2, 1863, he was honorably discharged from the service for disability arising from wounds. He took up his residence in Medford in 1869, where he has since resided, an active mover in all philanthropic and benevolent enterprises, a citizen much respected for his integrity and manly advocacy of what he considers worthy projects.

ERNEST B. MOORE

ERNEST B. MOORE was born in Lisbon, Maine, August 8, 1866, the son of Alonzo Pierce and Albertine Cisse Moore. The family were early settlers of that place and the old homestead still stands as it has through several generations, one of the substantial places of that old Maine town. His father removed to Boston when he was but six years old and was for many years the proprietor of the Boston Post, then one of the most conservative and best of that city's old-time newspapers. He resided in Malden, Mass., until his marriage, where his father's family still live. He was educated in the public schools of Malden, Nichols Preparatory School of Boston and is of the Class of '88 of the Institute of Technology. On leaving school he entered the Maverick National Bank of Boston where he remained until its close. Shortly after this he entered the employ of General Samuel C. Lawrence where he still remains. Mr. Moore is a member of all the prominent organizations of his city, and is a Knight Templar and thirty-second degree Mason. He has been a member of the Civil Service Board since Medford has been a city, and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and prosperity of his adopted city. In 1900, he married Grace M. Badger, daughter of the late Eliab W. Badger, of Medford, and they reside with their three children on Rural avenue.

DAVID H. BROWN

DAVID H. BROWN, the chairman of the Executive Committtee of the Two Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary, was born in New Hampshire in the town of Raymond, August 17, 1836. He fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, and was graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1861. He is a school book publisher, being a member of the firm of Thompson, Brown & Company, 76 Summer street, Boston. He has been a citizen of Medford for thirty-four years, his residence being 105 Allston street, West Medford. He has never been a candidate for any public office but has always taken great interest in public affairs and local matters. He was the first president of the West Medford Village Improvement Society that set out a large number of trees, brought about the building of many much needed sidewalks and was largely instrumental in securing the beautiful stone railway station in that section of the city. He is a member of the Congregational Church and Society of West Medford,

taking a very active part in their organization in 1872, being the first clerk of the church and the first treasurer of the society, holding the latter position for several years. He gave the historical address at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the church in 1897. He was chairman of the committee that selected the plans and the architect for the beautiful stone church edifice that was built by the society a short time since. He is a life member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, belongs to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars and other organizations. Mr. Brown took an active part in the organization of the Medford Historical Society in 1896 and has been chairman of the committee on papers and addresses from the start and has been much interested in the work. He was elected president of the society in March, 1902, and is serving his fourth year in that position. When at the town meeting in March, 1880, the voters rejected the article in the warrant providing for the celebration of the quarter-millennial of the old town, Mr. Brown secured the reconsideration of the vote and the appointment of a committee to report a plan for the celebration. As he was a new comer in the town he declined to serve on the committee and was greatly surprised and disappointed at the report of the committee later that the proposed celebration be given up. At the annual meeting of the Medford Historical Society in March, 1904, he proposed that steps be taken to celebrate the 275th anniversary of the settlement of Medford sometime in 1905. The plan was approved by the Historical Society, by the Mayor of the city and the Board of Aldermen. A joint committee of the Historical Society and the City Government was chosen to carry out this purpose, and Mr. Brown was made chairman of the executive committee thus organized. He has attended every meeting of that committee and has taken great interest in the successful completion of the enterprise. On October 20, 1869 he was married to Abby Dudley Tucker, daughter of General Henry Tucker of Raymond, New Hampshire. They have three sons, Henry Tucker Brown, Howard Dudley Brown and Edward Bangs Brown, all graduates of Brown University.

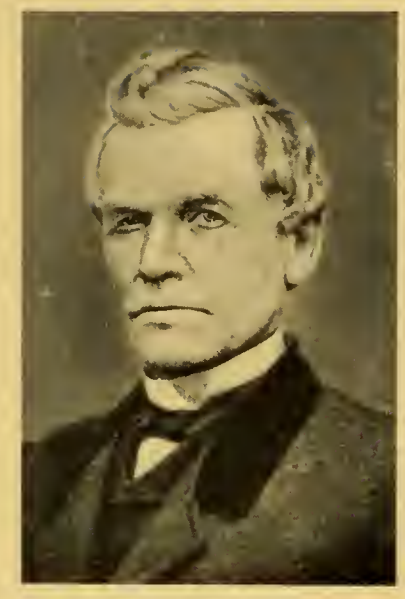
BENJAMIN F. HAINES

WILLIAM LEAVENS

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HAINES, was born in Boston, November 25, 1876. At an early age his parents moved to New York City where he attended the public schools. At the age of ten his father died while constructing a railroad in Newburg, New York. After the death of his father he moved to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he was graduated from the High School with high honors. After graduating he entered Brown University at Providence, and later took a professional course at Boston University Law School, receiving his degree of LL.B., being admitted to the Bar in 1899. In 1902 he married Miss Carrie G. Bly of New Bedford and took up his residence in Medford. Since coming to this city Mr. Haines has always been interested in the city's welfare and has always been found an untiring worker for the interest of the Republican party in his own ward. He is now serving as secretary of the Republican Ward and City Committee. He is a member of the Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and is an interested member of the Brotherhood Class of the First Baptist Church. He has a large clientage with offices at 181 Tremont street, Boston.

WILLIAM LEAVENS, was born January 9, 1855, and moved to Medford in 1865. He attended our public schools and at the age of fifteen began his business career in Boston, entering the employ of Lewis Coleman & Company, Chauncy street, afterwards working with Hall Brothers and Company on the same street. In 1875 he entered the furniture business on Fulton street, Boston, and ten years later started the store at 32 Canal street, under the firm name of G. M. Leavens & Son, which continued as such until 1898, when the present firm of William Leavens & Company was founded. Mr. Leavens is a member of Mount Hermon Lodge of Masons, is a past noble grand of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Mystic Encampment, I. O. O. F., and is a member of Purity Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., Medford Council, R. A., Warren Lodge, A. O. U. W., a contributing member of Post 66, G. A. R., an associate member of the Lawrence Light Guards, is a member of the Veteran Association Lawrence Light Guards, director of Royall House Association, is a former president of the Medford Club, and has membership in the Unitarian Club, and is a director of the Medford Co-operative Bank. In 1880 he was married to Emma D. White, a Medford girl, and has one daughter, who is Mrs. Walter Whitehead. Although active in town and city affairs, Mr. Leavens has never held an elective office. He was appointed water commissioner by former Mayor Baxter and when the sewer and water boards were combined, he was appointed a member of the joint board, and was elected chairman in 1905.

WILLIAM MARSHALL CUDWORTH was born in Scituate, Mass., January 15, 1814, and died at his home in Medford, Mass., February 3, 1877. He was a son of Benjamin and Nancy (Hatch) Cudworth; he was without doubt a lineal descendant of General James Cudworth of London. William Marshall Cudworth attended the district school of his native town until he was 14 years old, when he began his career as a sailor, going to sea with his father, who was master of a vessel, and continuing with him five years. He then entered the employ of Mr. Briggs in South Boston, with whom he served an apprenticeship of five years at the ship-building trade, afterward working there for three years. The following two years, in company with a Mr. Cushing of Medford, he was engaged in shipping pine lumber from Virginia to Boston. Re-



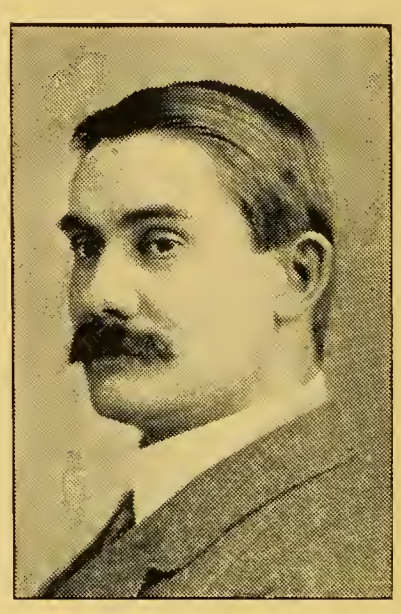
WILLIAM M. CUDWORTH

turning north, he began shipbuilding in Medford, forming with Elisha Hayden, under the firm name of Hayden & Cudworth, a partnership which continued until 1865. During that time the firm built 40 vessels, including some of the finest ever launched upon the Mystic, one of them being the "Hemisphere," a ship of unusual dimensions for those days. This firm had a reputation for excellent work, and was classed among the best shipbuilding firms of New England. After retiring from ship-building in 1865, Mr. Cudworth did not engage in active business pursuits, but took great interest in local affairs, serving the town as selectman and in other capacities, being a useful and highly esteemed citizen. He was a Republican in politics, and in 1860 represented Medford in the State Legislature. He attended the Orthodox Church. Mr. Cudworth married, March 27, 1851, at Providence, R. I., Mary Catherine Benton, of Denmark, Me. Two children were born of this union, namely: Geraldine A. and William M. Cudworth, Jr. The latter was born in Medford, May 9, 1860, and died in infancy. Geraldine A. Cudworth was born January 6, 1852, in Medford, and was educated there. On December 16, 1874, she married Francis Eugene Perley, of Topsfield. She now resides in Medford with her widowed mother.

ELEAZAR BOYNTON, son of Eleazar and Sally (Blatchford) Boynton, was born September 29, 1824, in Rockport, Essex county. His early education was obtained in the natural course of attendance upon the public and private schools of his native village, supplemented by instruction at Phillips Academy, Andover. At twenty-one years of age Mr. Boynton came to Boston and commenced his life work with Boynton & Miller, of which firm Honorable Nehemiah Boynton was the senior partner, wholesale grocer and ship chandlers, Mr. E. Boynton becoming a partner in 1849. The firm was subsequently changed to Boynton & Hervey, and yet again in 1855 to N. Boynton & Company, the subject of this sketch being a member of the firm. In 1868, the Honorable Nehemiah Boynton died, and Eleazar Boynton, up to the time of his death, remained the senior partner. Mr. Boynton was married in Boston, October 9, 1852, to Mary, the daughter of Simeon and Sally (Plummer) Chadbourne. Four children were born to them. They are Mary, Dodge, Edward P., Nehemiah (the present popular pastor of the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, New York). Mr.

ELEAZAR BOYNTON

Boynton was an active and influential member of the Mystic Congregational Church during his residence here. His fellow citizens bestowed upon him many an official honor. He in turn, always was loyal to them and their interests, and notably in late years was honorably conspicuous in contributing largly by his wisdom, his experience in public affairs, and his wide acquaintance with the leading citizens of the Commonwealth, to the prosperity and integrity of the town he loved so well. Mr. Boynton was a member of the school committee, a member of the board of selectmen in 1861, when the war of the rebellion commenced and chairman of the board in 1861. He represented the town in the House of Representatives in 1865, and the First Middlesex district in the Senate in 1885 and 1886. The Boynton baronets and peers of England show an unbroken line of pedigree for thirty generations. Mr. Boynton died June 5, 1901.



CHALES B. DUNHAM

CHARLES B. DUNHAM was born in Virden, Illinois, of eastern parents sojourning in the west, who returned with him to Medford when he was two years old. He was educated in the public schools here, graduating at the High School in the class of 1886. He was president of the Alumni Association in [illegible], when the works of art were presented to the High School and was one of the committee making the selections. After graduating from the High School he attended the Art School of Professor George H. Bartlett, principal of the Normal Art School of Boston. In 1888, Mr. Dunham entered the architectural office of H. S. Mackay of Boston, continuing his studies privately with professors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in the classes of the Boston Architectural Club. In 1892 Mr. Dunham was taken into co-partnership with Mackay. Four years later he went to Europe to pursue further study of architecture, travelling extensively on the continent and in Great Britain. He dissolved partnership in 1899 and entered business on his own account, continuing to the present time with offices at 6 Beacon Street, Boston. Mr. Dunham has designed many extensive and costly buildings, among them being the Hotels Tuileries, Empire, Ericson and Chesterfield, all on Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; The First Baptist Church on Massachusetts avenue, Arlington; Baptist Church at Watertown; First Baptist Church of Hamilton, New York; besides other churches and business blocks in Boston. Mr. Dun-

RESIDENCE OF E. P. BOYNTON

ham designed the Franklin Schoolhouse, Medford; Hose 3 fire station on Salem street, the Rifle Range buildings for the Lawrence Light Guards; The Randall Block at the corner of Salem and Cross streets; the stable for the Medford Highway department, and many residences in this city and elsewhere.

EDWARD P. BOYNTON

EDWARD P. BOYNTON, son of Eleazar and Mary C. Boynton, was born in Boston, February 25, 1855. He was brought to Medford by his parents when one year old. At the age of sixteen he began to sing tenor in the chorus and quartette of the Mystic church and later was connected with the choir of Grace church. He also was a member of the Medford Jubilee chorus under W. A. Webber. For twenty years he has been a member of the Handel-Haydn Society. Mr. Boynton has been honored by that society three times, being twice elected to its Board of Government and is now serving the third term. He served one term as vice-president and one term as its president. He married Annie M. Bradley, daughter of Ira and Marietta Bradley, of Malden, in June, 1877, who died in March, 1893. Mr. Boynton has two sons, Eleazar Bradley and Paul Hervey Boynton. He is a director in the Lauett Mills of West Point, Georgia; Vice Commodore of the Boston Yacht club, and a member of the firm of Wellington Sears & Co., one of the largest firms in their line in the country.

ALDERMAN HENRY STERLING

MOSES C. VINAL

MOSES C. VINAL was born in Scituate, October 4, 1828, and began his trade of Masonry in New Bedford, Massachusetts. He moved to Medford forty-five years ago and entered the employ of J. G. Floyd & Son, and later formed a partnership with William Northey, until Mr. Northey's death, when he continued the business in his own name until 1904. Mr. Vinal has one daughter, Mrs. Edward J. Robinson, of Magoun Avenue. All his dealings have been honorable with his many patrons, and he has the satisfaction of knowing, as he must, that his work and life have been greatly appreciated by all with whom he has been in business and social relations.

WILL C. EDDY, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the 275th Anniversary Celebration, was born in Jamestown, New York, October 14, 1857. His early education was in the district schools and finished in the Jamestown Collegiate Institute and High School. His early ancestry came to this country in 1630. He is a lineal descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, and eligible to membership in the S. A. R. and Mayflower Descendants. On leaving school, at the age of nineteen, he entered the printing and publishing business and has held responsible positions in connection with it. It was through his efforts that the Medford Historical Society was started, and he has been an active worker in this most active organization. His persistent backing of President Brown brought about the celebration of the 275th anniversary of the founding of Medford. He is Secretary of Mystic Camera Club, one of the

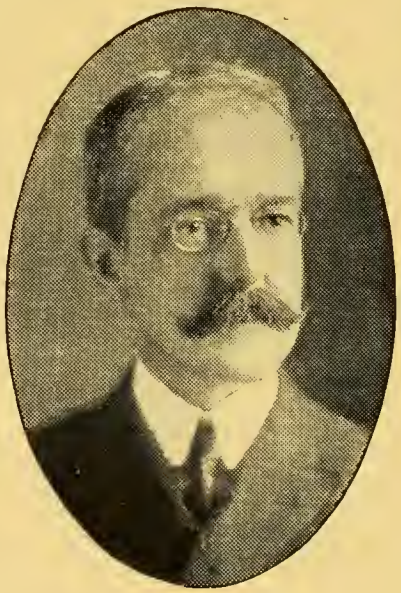
WILL C. EDDY

PHILIP SCOTT

LORENZO P. BENET

oldest organizations of its kind in the vicinity of Boston, being its representative in the New England Lantern-Slide Exchange, with one exception, since the local club joined that organization in 1880. He was for years and is now, secretary of the Mystic Club, and for four years of the Exchange. He was a charter member of Kislingbury Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of Rochester, New York, but transferred to the Grand Domain of Massachusetts, where he has become a past chancellor, representative to the Grand Lodge, and for five years grand trustee of the Grand Lodge, having been elected three successive terms. For ten years he was a member of the Republican City Commiteee, always a worker for others, but never seeking office himself. Has resided in Medford for eighteen years. He is one of the best known photographers in New England, principally through his work along historic lines. His collection of negatives embrace the entire length of the coast from Portland, Maine, to Charleston, South Carolina.

PHILLIP SCOTT was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, December 14, 1871. He arrived in Boston in 1880 and went to Everett school, Dorchester, afterwards moving to East Longmeadow, Massachusetts in 1882, attended the village school and while doing so carried the mail from the postoffice to the train. He was the first newsboy in the village, and left school at the age of thirteen, entering the employ of Springfield Electric Company of Springfield, Massachusetts. Mr. Scott moved to Boston and went to work for the Highland Railway just before the consolidation as tow boy, then as conductor in Division one and two. When the electrics started he went to work in the repair shop at Grove Hall, and then at Allston. He went to South Boston as night foreman at the change from horse to electrics, then as day foreman, afterwards going to Everett and taking charge of the Everett station. In 1901 he was placed in charge of the Medford station, which is one of the largest on the Boston Eelvated Railway. He married Lydia A. Chipman of Wellfleet, Massachusetts, November 23, 1890, and has a family of six, four boys and two girls.



ALDERMAN HARRY HIGHLEY

LORENZO P. BENET, was born in Boston in 1847, and has lived in Medford for the past twenty years. He has been identified with the cigar business during all of his mercantile career, having a large factory at 257 1-2 Friend street, Boston. Mr. Benet resides at 40 Emerson street.

CHARLES B. GLEASON

CHARLES BEMIS GLEASON, youngest son of Daniel A. and Annie Hall Gleason, was born at 375 High street, West Medford, September 9, 1872. He was educated in the Medford public schools, entering the High

School as first scholar in his class. After four years in the High School, under its famous master, Lorin L. Dame, he entered Harvard College, with honors, in the fall of 1890. He graduated in 1894, receiving the degree of A. B., "magna cum laude," and entered the Harvard Law School from which in 1897, he received the degree of L. L. B. In March preceding graduation, he was admitted to the bar, and after graduation he entered the office of the well known law firm of Ropes, Gray & Loring. Since 1898, Mr. Gleason has been assistant to George C. Travis, attorney for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, in the noise cases and other law work growing out of the construction of the elevated railway system in Boston. He is a member of the Medford Club, Neighborhood Club, Puritan Club and Eastern Yacht Club, and is a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank.

W. ARTHUR JONES

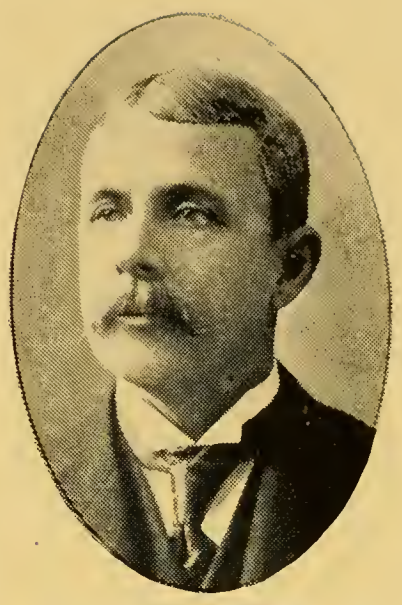
W. ARTHUR JONES, was born in South Wales in 1862, and came to this country when a boy, locating in Pennsylvania, and learned the trade of cabinet maker and joiner, later accepting a position as travelling salesman for a furniture concern, leaving them fifteen years ago to enter the parquet floor business in Boston. He is president of the Boston Floor Company manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers of fine floors and floor sundries, making a specialty of parquet floors. Mr. Jones resides at 26 Monument street.

CHESTER J. PIKE was born at Chelsea, Vermont, November 8, 1859, moving to Lebanon, New Hampshire, with his parents in 1862. He was educated in the public schools of Lebanon and Kimball Union Academy, Meri-

CHESTER J. PIKE

den, New Hampshire. Mr. Pike started as a boy at Springfield, Massachusetts, and in 1879 came to Boston and entered the employ of the National Rubber Company as selling agent, from which firm he resigned in 1888 to accept a like position with the Wales Goodyear Rubber Company. In 1903 he was appointed selling agent for the Hood Rubber Company, which position he now occupies. He moved to Medford at the time of his marriage in 1883.

EDWARD WHEATON TEELE was born on Forest street, April 27, 1851; has resided all his life in Medford, and for forty years has lived at No. 13 Pearl street. This house was the homestead of his father, Benjamin Royal Teele, a well known business man and town officer of Medford, which was his home from early manhood, although he was born just within the present boundary of West Somerville. He married Miss Marianne S. Fernald of Charlestown, and Edward W. Teele was their only son. He, like his father, has been interested in town and city affairs, and has served as a member of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen. He early took up commercial life and is now the proprietor of a wholesale paper business in Boston. He is a member of the prudential committee of the First Parish church, with which his father's family has been connected since colonial days. He married Miss Jennie R. Stone of Winchester, and has had two children,



EDWARD W. TEELE

Bessie and Royal. The son survives, who is the namesake of his grandfather, Benjamin Royal Teele, who inherited the name from his maternal grandmother, Miriam Royall, one of the famous family of early times.

MICHAEL F. DWYER is a native of Medford, having been born on High street in Ward 3 in 1853, and is now 52 years of age. He was for many years both as boy and man a resident of Ward 2, from which he moved in 1900 to his present home on South street in Ward 4. He was educated in Medford's public schools, and has always lived within her borders. Here he learned his trade, and here he went into business on his own account in 1882, and from that time to the present has occupied the same store in Medford square. He early took an interest in public affairs, and from 1878 to 1891 frequently served as moderator the old town meetings, presiding over all held in 1891, the last year of town government, the city charter having been accepted that year and the new city government inaugurated in 1892. As moderator, he selected and appointed the committee which drafted the original city charter. Mr. Dwyer was elected Mayor at the last election. He is married and has a family of children of which any man may well feel proud.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, the son of Edmund T. Hastings, who was born in Boston in 1787, and died in Medford in 1867, was born in Boston in 1816, and died in Medford in 1867. During his life in Medford he lived on High street, and was a great social factor. His father did much toward the improvement of the western part of the city, and was a member of the Society

EDMUND T. HASTINGS

of Cincinnati, and his son, Edmund T., Jr., succeeded him in that order. His grandfather, Major John Hastings, was an original member of the order.

FRANCIS E. FOSTER

FRANCIS E. FOSTER was born in Roxbury, Mass., June 29, 1824. Before he reached the age of manhood he came to Medford, and for some years was employed as foreman upon the Wellington farm. Later he entered the employ of Captain Andrew Blanchard, lumber merchant, with whom he remained until 1849 when he entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Manning, under the firm name of F. E. Foster & Co. Upon the death of Mr. Manning his son, Jas. R. Manning, succeeded him in the partnership.

He was interested in Medford's local affairs in early life, and was a member of the fire department, and afterwards for two years a member of the board of engineers. In 1860 he served as a member of the board of selectmen. In 1874 he was elected to the board of water commissioners and served the town in that capacity until 1893. He was for 17 years a trustee of the Medford Savings Bank, and for a considerable portion of that time a member of the board of investment.

In 1850 he married Martha E. Blanchard, who died in 1852. One son was born to them, Frank G. Foster. In 1856 he married Emily A. Olcott; two sons were born to them, George O. Foster and J. Manning Foster.

He died May 2, 1893.

NATHANIEL P. AMES

NATHANIEL PLUMER AMES, the subject of this sketch, was born in Campton, New Hampshire, September 4, 1833. In 1852 he came to Medford and established a painting and glazing business on Main street, which establishment has been in existence ever since. Mr. Ames has always been noted for his congeniality, his integrity and honesty. He resides at 75 South street.

GEORGE HERVEY, than whom there was no more thoroughly Medford man in his day, left to the community an heritage of progeny in Hon. James A. Hervey, Frank Hervey and George F. Hervey, equal in all respects to his noble citizenship.

GEORGE HERVEY

As one of the earliest brothers of Mount Hermon lodge, F. & A. M., he was notably loyal to the welfare of the order in days when loyalty implied sacrifice. As a merchant tailor, Mr. Hervey set a pace for excellence of work which has not been surpassed in Medford, if elsewhere. Many years postmaster, he filled the position in a quiet manner, yet with a thoroughness in keeping with his character.

Mr. Hervey was a natural student, and especially enjoyed Shakespeare. He was very quick of wit, graceful in deportment and withal, a thorough gentleman of the old school.

DUDLEY COTTON HALL was born in the house on High street now occupied by Dr. N. F. Chandler, September 29, 1818. Mr. Hall could trace his lineage back for more than 260 years, on the male side, and it is a remarkable fact that all of these male ancestors were born in Medford and continuously resided here. Brooks' History of Medford traces his pedigree back to 1730, and it is possible that his ancestors previous to that date may have also been residents of Medford. Mr. Hall was one of the very few alive, if indeed he was not the only one, who shook hands with General Lafayette at the time of his visit to Medford in 1824. He was six years old, and remembered the occasion distinctly, and he often spoke of the reception which was held in the old Gov. Brooks house that stood on the site where the Medford Savings Bank is now located. He was educated in the old-line school (Green's), located at that time at Jamaica Plain. On attaining manhood Mr. Hall formed a partnership with the late Joseph Manning, under the name of Manning & Hall, wholesale grocers, and did business for several years on Central Wharf, Boston. He located at New Orleans, and for several years acted as

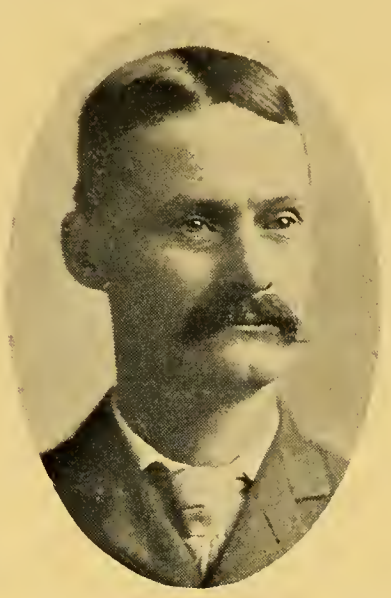
DUDLEY C. HALL

purchasing agent for a number of New England cotton mills. He then entered into business in Boston and became largely interested in timber lands in the West and also in New England, the firm conducting this business being Hersey, Staples & Hall. He retained membership in this firm for several years and later was in the wholesale tea business on State street, retiring therefrom June 8, 1899. In early life he was a Whig. He then became a Democrat, and for years was one of the leaders of the party in Medford. During the active business career of Mr. Hall he was a director of the New England Bank and also served on the board of trustees of the Medford Savings Bank. His name is to be found on the records of Gen. Jackson Engine Company, No. 2, and of Washington Hook and Ladder Company, showing that he was interested in the work of saving property from the flames. Mr. Hall was an esteemed member of the "Associates of 1818" and also of the Veteran Firemen's Association. In deeds of charity and benevolence Mr. Hall was known to have a quiet and unostentatious way of doing good. Perhaps his best-known gift was that of the rectory on High street, which he himself superintended the erection of in 1872 and gave to Grace Church parish in the early spring of 1873.

JAMES OTIS GOODWIN, son of George T. and Martha (Waitt) Goodwin, was born in this city, April 26, 1844. His father was born in Plymouth; his mother in Medford, the daughter of Darius Waitt, a man prominent in affairs of this town in the early part of the nineteenth century. On both sides, Mr. Goodwin claims Pilgrim ancestry and, through his mother, descent from John Waite, one of the founders of Malden. He was educated in the Medford schools, and took a year's course in navigation at the well known academy of A. K. Hathaway. At the age of 16 he became a sailor, making voyages to the East Indies. By frequent promotions he soon became first officer. In 1870, merchant sailing vessels being largely superseded, he left the sea and utilized his technical education by taking up land surveying. After a preparatory course with Messrs. A. F. and N. A. Sargent of Malden, he began business for himself in 1871. At that time the development of Medford as a residential district had hardly begun. Large tracts in West Medford, Glenwood and South Medford were vacant land. To Mr. Goodwin fell the work of laying out new streets and staking out lots all over the town. The Magoun, D. C. Hall and Lapham estates in the eastern part of Medford, the Wareham street district in South Medford, portions of the Smith estate in West Medford, and Hall and Prospect Parks near the square, were laid out into building lots and put upon the market by him as agent or as a member of syndicates organized through his efforts. His large library of working plans and field notes embraces almost a complete survey of Medford. Only five or six men who were proprietors of business enterprises in Medford square when Mr. Goodwin established himself there, are still identified with the commercial life of the city.

HORATIO N. PEAK

HORATIO NELSON PEAK, son of William Peak, was born in Charlestown, February 27, 1812. At the age of nine he was obliged to go to work, owing to the death of his mother, in Waltham. When less than twenty years of age he married Maria S. Ward of New York city. Mr. Peak will be best remembered as the veteran newsdealer, who, having previously been in the barbering and undertaking trades, would travel to many front and side doors delivering as many as two hundred papers at one trip. He was a prominent member of the Temple of Honor and was known all over the State as a temperance worker. Mr. Peak died in this city February 8, 1887.



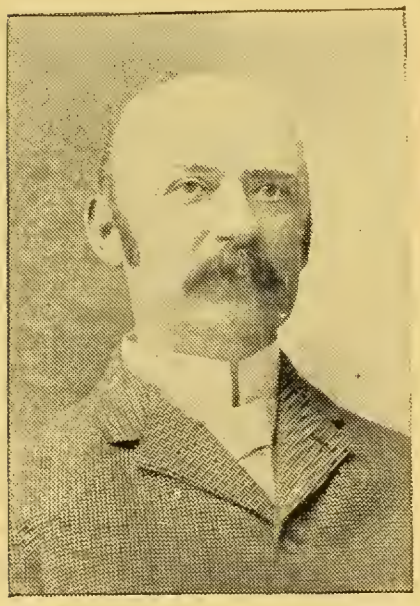
EDMUND H. PENNELL

EDMUND H. PENNELL was born on Park street, this city, in 1854. He attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1868, and entered the employ of A. F. Graves, book publishers in Boston. In 1876 he went to Kansas and returned to Malden, Mass., where for four years he carried on the grocery business. In 1880 he took charge of the wholesale department of D. Lothrop & Company, publishers in Boston, and became president and general manager of that company. Subsequently he formed the firm of Vialle & Pennell, forwarders, 11 Central street, Boston. Mr. Pennell has erected a number of fine houses on Oak street, and resides in one of them with his mother. He was a member of the common council of 1893-4, a member of the board of aldermen of 1895-6, and commissioner of sinking funds from 1898 to 1904, when he was elected as an alderman-at-large.

EDWARD J. GAFFEY was born in Medford, September 13, 1862, and received his education at the Cradock School, and subsequently at the High School. In 1878 he entered the em-

EDWARD J. GAFFEY

ploy of James W. Tufts, in Boston, and remained with him for twenty years and then established a milk business and continued in this line for two years. In 1900 he took up the study of the art of embalming and in 1903 he established his present business at 7 Forest street.



WINSLOW JOYCE

WINSLOW JOYCE, son of Oakman and Mahala Joyce, was born February 6, 1844, in this city. He was educated in her public schools, and graduated from the High School in 1860. Mr. Joyce entered the service for his country, in Company C, thirty-ninth Massachusetts Volteers and served the full enlistment. Since his return from the Civil war he has been engaged in literary pursuits, and has been a frequent contributor to widely circulated magazines and newspapers. Mr. Joyce is a present sealer of weights and measures and inspector of milk and vinegar for the City of Medford. With his wife, Elizabeth J. Joyce, a well-known elocutionist, he is a custodian of the famous Royall House. He is a member of S. C. Lawrence, Post 66, of which he has served several times as senior vice-commander.

CHARLES W. SMITH

CHARLES W. SMITH, one of the best known druggists in Greater Boston, was born in Marlboro, in 1873, and was graduated from the grammar and High schools of that place. During his four years in the High School, he played first base on the school team. After leaving High School, he entered the Boston College of Pharmacy. Eight years ago he came to Medford and opened his present drug store in the Opera House block on High street. Mr. Smith has become immensely popular, not only with his customers but also with a large circle of our people. He is proprietor of the Superba alleys, and was captain of the Medford team in the Greater Boston league. He stands high in the esteem of his fellow bowlers. He is well known for his deep interest in base ball, being one of the world's famous "Tessie" Brigade of Boston Royal Rooters. His great interest in sports led him to appointment on the committee on athletic sports, and he was made chairman of the sub-committee on baseball.

Besides being a sporting enthusiast, Mr. Smith is a member of the Elks, Camp 45, of the Sons of Veterans, Veteran Fireman's Associations, and the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows.

RUFUS SAWYER, a man who made a strong impression upon the life of the town of Medford, came here to teach the East Grammar School, September 1, 1852, but was soon after transferred to the Everett School, where he taught until his resignation in 1886—a continuous service of thirty-four years. None attended his school who do not recall their school days with pleasant memories. As a friend and as a teacher there are hosts who can attest with pleasure to his many noble traits of character and manliness which manifested themselves in his daily life. He was born in Bolton, Massachusetts, December 21, 1823. He never married, but the house on Salem street, which he shared with his sister, was always open to his friends and hers. He died August 4, 1896.

SILAS F. WILD, driving an ox cart in which were the household effects of his father's family, made his entry into Medford at the age of fourteen, in 1832. He was the son of Silas and Ruth (Reed), and was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, where his ancestors had lived for five generations, August 24, 1818. His family settled in Medford in the house, which, on account of the change in the city line, now stands at the northwest corner of Pleasant street, and the Fellsway, Malden. At the age of seventeen, he became the apprentice of Deacon Eells, of whom he learned the trade of ship joiner, which he followed until 1850, when he bought the provision store in the "old brick block" in the square. At various times he engaged in the ice, express and carriage business. He succeeded Captain Samuel Blanchard as auctioneer and continued to hold a license until his death. He was a member of the Brooks Phalanx; and in 1862, enlisted in Co. F, 5th Infantry, for nine months. He was for several years street commissioner and selectman. He married in Bradford, Massachusetts, October 26, 1843, Lucy D. Smith, a teacher at Winter Hill, Somerville, and made his home in the house now numbered 189 Salem street, next to the house which his father had built the previous year. This, with the exception of seven

years, was his home for the rest of his life. He died December 15, 1882, The Editor of the Mercury wrote of him at the time of his death: "He was a thoroughly honest man, blessed with sound common sense, strong of conviction, sturdy of purpose, conscious of the duties of citizenship and conscientious in their performance."

WALTER F. CUSHING

WALTER F. CUSHING was born in Medford, September 15, 1857; attended the public schools till fourteen years of age, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to leave the High School, which he had just entered. The day he left school, he found employment in a stationery store in Boston, and has been connected with that business continuously ever since, excepting the interval from 1878 to 1881, spent in Southern California. He has been prominent as a society man, is a member of Warren Lodge A. O. U. W., Medford Council 94, R. A., Mt. Hermon Lodge F. A. M., and Mystic Royal Arch Chapter, Past Grand of Harmony Lodge, I. O. O. F., and has been for several years treasurer of the First Baptist Church, and a member of its standing committee; served four years as alderman, being a member of the first city government, and in 1896 chairman of the being a member of the first city govboard; he was appointed a park commissioner by Mayor Lovering, and served three years. For fifteen years he has been a member of the well known firm of Adams, Cushing & Foster, 168 Devonshire street. For four years he served as president of the Boston Stationers' Association, and a member of the State Board of Trade as a delegate from that body, and now represents them as a delegate to the Boston Associated Board of Trade. In politics he has always been a Republican.

FREDERICK B. FURBISH, was born in Eliot, Maine, January 21, 1849, and purchased the house at 50 Park street, moving from Cambridge, Massachusetts, in September, 1902. On September 29, 1872, he married Sarah Lucretia Grant, of South Berwick, Maine. They have had five children three of whom are now living: Rena Cecilia, Louis and Frederick Baker. Mr. Furbish is now in business in Cambridge as carpenter and builder where he has been since 1887.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES A. RECORD,
121 Otis Street.

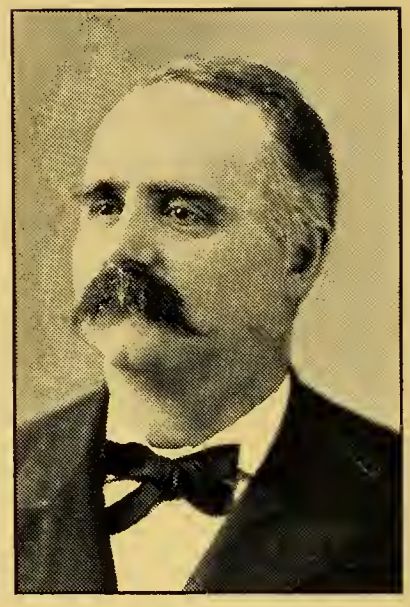
JULIUS A. ZINN

JULIUS A. ZINN was born in Hamburg, Germany, January 13, 1862, and after studying the floral business there for a number of years came to Boston and became identified with the same line of business. In 1896 he established his present business and has met with every success. Mr. Zinn is identified fraternally with many branches of Masonry, Odd Fellowship, and a member of several social and automobile clubs. He has resided in Medford for the past eleven years on Dudley street.

RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK B. FURBISH

IRWIN O. WRIGHT

AMOS M. ROBERTS



FRANK E. CHANDLER

RESIDENCE OF SHEPARD BROOKS, GROVE STREET

WILTON B. FAY

WILTON BURGESS FAY, the son of Benjamin W., and Anna Gove (Edmunds) Fay, was born at Fairmount, now Hyde Park, Massachusetts, October 3, 1865. He was educated in the Boston public schools, graduating from English High School in the class of 1883, afterwards attending Ellis school for boys. Mr. Fay prepared for college but deciding upon a business career entered the employ of Bliss, Fabyan & Company, as an accountant, and still remains with this concern. He is the son of a prominent manufacturer of the latter part of the fifties and early sixties. His paternal grandfather was Park Fay, a prominent citizen of Southboro. His maternal grandfather was Jonathan Edmunds of Salisbury, New Hampshire, a man of great integrity and intellect. His great uncle, Isaac Fay is well remembered as a citizen and benefactor of Cambridge, Massachusetts. Mr. Fay came to Medford fifteen years ago. He was married to Helen Frances Richardson, daughter of Mrs. Luther F. Richardson of this city, in 1893. They have one child, Katherine Stearns Fay. He is a member of the Middlesex club, Republican Club of Massachusetts, Medford club, Medford Boat club, Neighborhood club and Medford Historical Society. Mr. Fay is chairman of the Republican City committee, which office he has held for the past five years. He is treasurer of the 8th Middlesex district committee, and a member of the Medford Park Commission.

Among the many beautiful residences in Medford which enhance the appearance of the city, Ridgeholm, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wilton B. Fay, Wyman street, may well be classed as one of the finest appointed and architecturally harmonious. It is English in style, and in its surroundings—well arranged grounds and adjacent dwellings—has a quiet dignity of an ideal suburban home.

The house interior is richly, not lavishly, furnished, nor inconsistent with genuine comfort. A spacious hall conveys the first impressions of satisfaction, while the living room on the left and the charming pink reception apartment on the right are in perfect accord with requirements. Then there are the chambers, light and airy, with all their appurtenances and handsome appointments; the store-rooms, closets, etc., all ample and convenient.

The "den," in which Mr. Fay and his friends pass many a convivial hour, when not too busy, is a place of inviting atmosphere and comfort.

The entire establishment is first of all a home, then a place of beauty and a pride to its owners, as well as to the people of West Medford and Medford. Mr. and Mrs. Fay and daughter came to Ridgeholm in the summer of 1904. It was in November of the same year that the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, Honorable William B. Lawrence and other prominent people were received and entertained.

"RIDGEHOLM," RESIDENCE OF WILTON B. FAY

DAVID R. HARVEY was born in Somerville, Massachusetts, May 9, 1869 and attended the public schools of that city. He entered the employ of the John P. Lovell Arms Company, Boston, in 1887. From 1889 to 1897 he was manager of the bicycle department, acting as a director for the company from 1895. He resigned

DAVID R. HARVEY

from the Lovell Arms Company in December, 1897, to open a branch house for the Iver Johnson Sporting Goods Company, at 408 Washington street Boston. After the failure of the Lovell Arms Company, Mr. Harvey's company assumed the lease of the Lovell building at which place they are now located. He served in the City Council of 1900, the Board of Aldermen in 1901 and 1902, is now a member of the Republican Ward and City Committee, secretary of the New England Automobile Dealers' Association, a member of Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mystic Royal Arch Chapter and Bay State Automobile Association. He is secretary of the New England Automobile Association, and vice-president of the Royall House Association. In 1895 he married Gertrude, daughter of Warren P. Stahl, a resident of this city, at which time he became a resident of Medford, and at present resides at 59 College avenue.

JAMES MORRISON was born, February 19, 1857, in Ballywater, County Down, Ireland, of Scotch-Irish parents. In 1870 he entered the employment of Samuel Law and Company, brass founders, of Belfast, Ireland. He came to Boston in 1880, being employed by the Crosby Steam Gauge and Valve Company where he remained until 1890, when he became connected with Dalton, Ingersoll and Company. In 1893 he moved to Medford and established a real estate and periodical business. He moved to his present place in Tufts Square in 1898, where he has enjoyed a largely increased business. Mr. Morrison resides at 468 Main street, and has always been interested in the development and improvement of his section of his city.

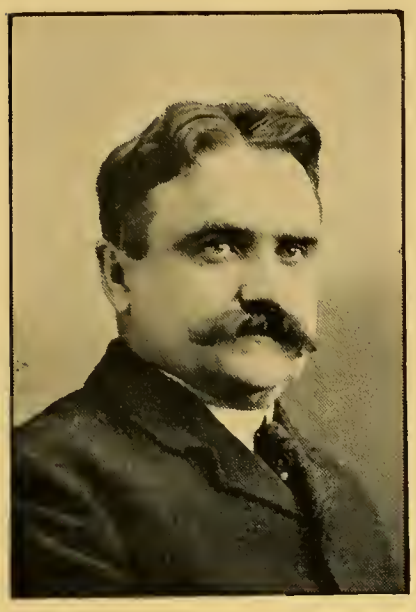
RESIDENCE OF D. R. HARVEY

RICHARD GIBSON

RICHARD GIBSON, son of Richard and Rachael McIntosh Gibson, of Birtshire, Scotland, was born in Greenoch, Scotland, July 7, 1849. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and served an apprenticeship with Matthew Park, joiner and builder, in Greenoch. Mr. Gibson came to this country and settled in Boston in 1870, moving to Medford in 1871. In 1873 he returned to the country of his nativity and was married to Helen Stewart of Greenoch, Scotland, Jan. 22, 1874. He then returned to this city and engaged in the business of carpenter and builder. Mr. Gibson has seven children, James Richard, Rachael, William, George, Mary West, John and Richard, junior. He is a member of the Master Builders association of Boston, Mt. Hermon lodge, A. F. and A. M., Mystic R. A. chapter, Medford council, R. & S. M., Boston commandery and Medford council, R. A.

CHARLES MANDEVILLE LUDDEN, the subject of this sketch, was born in Dixfield, Oxford county, Me., November, 1863, and is a son of John Mandeville and Elevene J. (Carver) Ludden. He is a descendant from the Ludden family who settled in Braintree, Mass., about 1700, and is also a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, who was born on the Mayflower. He acquired his early education in the public schools of his native town, and graduated from Tufts college in 1886 at the head of his class, with the degree of A. B. He studied law in the Harvard Law School for three years, graduating with honors in 1889, and received the degrees of LL. B. and A. M. from Harvard university. When in college he was editor-in-chief of the Tuftonian, a college publication, and in the law school he was one of the editors of the Harvard Law Review, one of the principal legal publications of this country. He was admitted to

the Suffolk bar in 1889, and has since practiced his profession in the city of Boston. After graduation Mr. Ludden settled in Waltham, Mass., where he held the position of city solicitor from January, 1891, until his resignation in March, 1896. He moved to Medford in 1897, and has since resided here. He is a member of the



CHARLES M. LUDDEN

Harvard Law School association, Phi Beta Kappa, the Maine club of Boston, and the Medford club. Since residing in Medford he has served in the Common Council for two years.

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES M. LUDDEN.

the last year as president of that body. He was married on November 24th, 1891, to Kathleen Hobart Hayes of Medford, Mass., daughter of Edward W. Hayes of this city; they have three children living: Hobart Hayes Ludden, eight years of age; Karleen Ludden, six years of age; Martha Raymond Ludden, three years of age. Mr. Ludden is associated in the practice of law with his younger brother, Judge William E. Ludden, in Boston, Mass. The firm of Ludden & Ludden are principally engaged in corporation law.

ERVING P. MORSE was born in Francestown, New Hampshire, December 4, 1878, and with his parents moved to this city in 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Medford and graduated at Harvard in the class of 1901. In 1902 he married Marion H., daughter of Harry Dutton of this city. They have one daughter, Marion Lenora, born in 1904. Mr. Morse is connected with the firm of Houghton & Dutton of Boston and resides on Forest street.

EDWARD J. DOHERTY was born in the West End district of the City of Boston, January 15, 1876. Mr. Doherty attended the public schools of his native city until July, 1890, when he removed with his parents to our city. Attending the Craddock Grammar School he graduated in June of the

CHARLES A. RECORD

RESIDENCE OF ERVING P. MORSE

EDWARD J. DOHERTY

NEW BROOKINGS STREET

following year. In September he entered upon a three-year special course at Boston College. Completing the course he matriculated in the Boston University Law School and received the degree of LL.B. Admitted to the Bar in February, 1898, he has continued to practice law in Medford and Boston since. Mr. Doherty was a member of the Common Council of 1897, 1898 and 1899 from Ward Four, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1900 and 1901. He was appointed Bail Commissioner for Middlesex County in February, 1901. Mr. Doherty is a member of several fraternal societies, the Medford Riding Club, the Hull Golf Club and an honorary member of the Lawrence Light Guard. At the present time he is engaged with George L. Newhall in the development of Brookings street and Douglas road. He now lives at 21 Touro avenue with his parents, he being unmarried. Since entering upon his business life he has always shown a spirit of advancing the best interests of the city, holding always before him an optimistic view of the progress and working for the material welfare; a true public spirited citizen in every sense.

WALTER H. BUSS

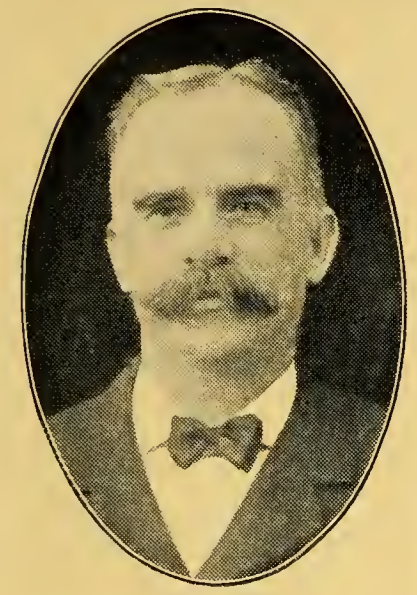
WALTER H. BUSS was born in Medford, Massachusetts, June 6, 1877, on South street, his parents being C. B. Buss (now cashier in the Medford Savings Bank) and Caroline H. (Meldrum) Buss. He attended the Cradock School, and one year in the High School. In 1894, he accepted a position with Oliver White of Medford, with whom he remained two years and a half. He next worked for Converse & Pike, Congress street, Boston, for two and one-half years. He is now a member of the firm of Nickerson, Simmons & Buss of Boston, bankers and brokers, following in the footsteps of his father as a banker. This firm started in a small way in 1900 with simply desk room, but owing to their popularity and strict attention to the details of their business are now occupying a magnificent suite of rooms at 6A State street, and have one of the largest board rooms in Boston, Mr. Buss being the active member, with a seat in the Boston Mining and Stock Exchange. He was married June 4, 1903, to Alice Annabel Brown of Gloucester, Massachusetts.

RALPH W. REDDING

RALPH WALDO REDDING, was born on Tremont Street, Boston, June 28, 1868, and moved to Medford two years later. He has resided in Medford ever since, being educated in its public schools. Mr. Redding entered upon a business career in Boston at the age of sixteen as a clerk in the office of the estate of Thomas B.

Wales, in the Simmons building, 40 Water street, Boston, and subsequently as a clerk in the treasurer's office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Ten years ago he started a real estate brokerage business with offices in the Winthrop building, 7 Water street, Boston, where he has been ever since, and is today ranked among the successful and leading real estate brokers of Boston. He served as secretary of the Medford Republican City Committee during the years 1897 and 1898, was one of the organizers of the Medford Boat Club, and is a member of the West Medford Baptist Church. Mr. Redding is a thoroughbred Yankee, his great-grandfather having been engaged in the Revolutionary war, and his father an officer in the Civil war. He is earnest, energetic and aggressive in whatever he turns his attention to.

RESIDENCE OF W. T. JENNEY, HIGH STREET



JOHN H. BYRON

JOHN H. BYRON, the son of Patrick H. and Mary Byron, was born in Bedford, Massachusetts, May 19, 1860. The family moved to Medford when he was five years of age, and he immediately began his education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school in 1876. His trade as mason was acquired in the employ of Norcross Brothers, after which he started in business independently as a mason and cantractor in 1889. His efficient work is evidenced in the Randall block, the Page & Curtin building, and the stable for the highway department. He is considerably interested in political affairs, and was a member of the common council 1902 and 1903, and an alderman in 1904. He is an officer of Medford council, Knights of Columbus, and of other organizations. In July, 1885, he married Katherine E. Gill, daughter of Hugh Gill, and resides at 33 Touro avenue.

RESIDENCE OF H. R. LEIGHTON, HIGH STREET

GEORGE W. HERSEY

GEORGE W. HERSEY was born in Medford, June 13, 1859, a son of the late Benjamin A. and Sarah A. Hersey. He attended the public schools here and was subsequently employed in a clothing house for twenty-eight years. The past ten years he has devoted to photography, and for three years he has been in business for himself at 47 Magoun avenue, doing fine work. He has a wife and three daughters, all of whom are prominent in Medford's social circle.

WILLIAM EDGAR CROSBY.

WILLIAM EDGAR CROSBY was born in Cambridge, Mass., in 1871. In 1876 the family removed to West Medford, where he has since resided and where he was educated in the public schools. Later he took an extended course in music, devoting himself to the study of the Organ and Musical Theory. In the latter branch he passed the examinations of the American College of Musicians in New York, and received the degrees of Associate and Fellow. Mr. Crosby is probably best known to the citizens of Medford as the Organist and Musical Director at the First Baptist church on Oakland street, a position he has held for the past twelve years, and where, as elsewhere he has won an enviable reputation among the best known organists and directors of music in this vicinity. He is a member of the Neighborhood Club of West Medford, and a Charter member of the Medford Boat Club, of which he has been the treasurer since its organization. He is a member of the well known printing firm of Geo. E. Crosby Co., at 234 Congress street, Boston. He is married and has three children and resides in Ward 3, at 153 Allston street. Mr. Crosby was elected to the Board of Aldermen last year and is giving to the position ability and attention.

CAPTAIN HENRY W. PITMAN

CAPTAIN HENRY W. PITMAN came to Medford as a boy and attended the Everett and High schools. He has been engaged in newspaper business over thirty-five years and is at present editor of *The Mercury*.

The Wellman Sole Cutting Machine Company

EXTERIOR VIEW OF FACTORY AND OFFICES

The Wellman Sole Cutting Machine Company was incorporated in 1888 to build and operate a machine for the cutting of rubber soles for boots and shoes. Before the introduction of this machine the soles were cut by hand, and had to have a bevel or skive cut with great care to assure accuracy of fit and good finish to the boot. It was not until A. M. Stickney was induced to take charge of the manufacturing of these machines that their real worth was recognized and they became an important factor in the making of rubber boots and shoes. After many changes and additions to the machine (all of Mr. Stickney's invention) the United States Rubber Co. introduced it into their factories, and use it for the production of all their soles. This was quickly followed by the use of the machine in Canada, Great Britain, Russia, Germany; and now follow Sweden and France asking for them. After the removal of the company to Medford in 1894, it took up other work outside of the sole cutting machine, and since then has been busy working out, for rubber manufacturers, various designs in their different lines of business, but always keeping in touch with the rubber people and the art of rubber manufacture. The officers at the present time are: A. M. Stickney of Medford, president; Walter C. Baylies of Taunton, vice-president; Edward Brooks of Milton, secretary and treasurer, and Frederick T. Ryder of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, Arthur Wainright of Wainright & Company, Boston, and Frederick Brooks of Boston, directors.

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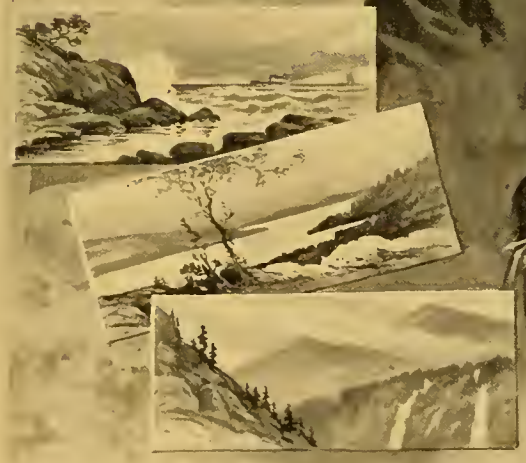

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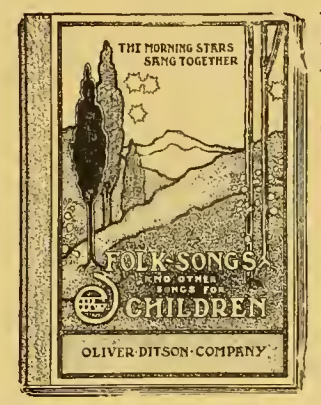
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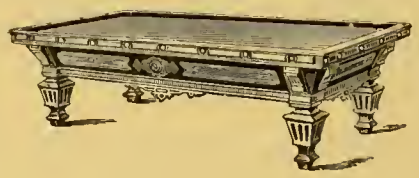

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